



**Outdoor Recreation
in Kentucky**

Assessment, Policies, and Actions
October 2008

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Steve Beshear, Governor
Commonwealth of Kentucky

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Department for Local Government

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Kentucky Department for Local Government
Division of Federal Grants

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October 1, 2008

Dear Fellow Kentuckians:

It is my pleasure to present the 2008 Kentucky Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

The Kentucky Department for Local Government prepared this five-year plan with extensive input from various government agencies, state universities, and non-profit organizations, with significant public participation through recreational user groups, and through the direct involvement of individuals themselves.

From the waterways of western Kentucky to the mountains of eastern Kentucky, there is an outdoor adventure waiting for everyone, from hunting and shooting sports to fishing, swimming, biking, hiking, trail-riding, and rock climbing.

The 2008 SCORP outlines strategies and recommendations for addressing the many complex issues affecting outdoor recreation in the Bluegrass state. It promotes an active, outdoor lifestyle for families and individuals across the Commonwealth while enhancing the quality of life for all Kentuckians. In addition, this plan will ensure that Kentucky remains eligible to receive its federal Land and Water Conservation Funds for recreational projects.

We have made some progress in recognizing the true outdoor recreation gem that is the Commonwealth, but we must work together to expand recreational opportunities. We must work to make Kentucky a national leader in outdoor recreation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steven L. Beshear".

Steven L. Beshear

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Department of Parks
 Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
 Kentucky Sports Authority
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 Kentucky Horse Park

Energy and Environment Cabinet

Department for Natural Resources
Division of Forestry
Division of Conservation
Division of Abandoned Mine Lands
 Department for Environmental Protection
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Wild Rivers Program
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Introduction

Background and Context

Since 1965, the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) has served as a comprehensive guide to outdoor recreation throughout the bluegrass state. The general goals of the SCORP are:

- To direct the state's use of its Land and Water Conservation Fund apportionment;
- To increase the diversity, quality and quantity of outdoor recreational opportunities for Kentuckians as well as for visitors to the state;
- To identify, maintain, and protect Kentucky's important natural, scenic, historical, and cultural resources;
- To provide a mechanism for coordinating various governmental and private roles and responsibilities; and
- To provide Congress, the Governor, executive agencies, the state legislature, local governments, and citizens a central source of information on legislative, budgetary, and planning processes related to outdoor recreation.

Planning Process

While the formal planning requirements of the federal program have tended to become less restrictive over time, they still define the baseline for state recreation planning. State planners have joined together in regional and national associations to share information and discover common themes. Both the efforts and the products have tended to become more diverse as states have taken different approaches to plan for their particular needs and circumstances.

The methodology of the present plan was carried out along seven basic dimensions: a statewide public survey; a consideration of facility and program needs; the identification of issues, goals, and strategies; an implementation program to guide LWCF expenditures; a wetlands component; a recreational trails component; and integration and drafting of the plan document.

1. A **statewide demand survey** was conducted by the Eastern Kentucky University Department of Recreation and Park Administration spearheaded by Dr. Charlie Everett under contract with the Department for Local Government. An extensive suite of recreation-related questions was mailed to a random sample of Kentuckians. The poll, conducted in the summer of 2008, yielded a wealth of data on current recreation-related attitudes, priorities, and behaviors.
2. **Facility and program needs** were evaluated on the basis of demand-side data generated by the above survey, and supply-side data collected from a wide range of recreation providers through a survey conducted by Western Kentucky University. These two surveys will provide a comprehensive overview of the adequacy of existing recreation infrastructure and the areas of current and projected need.
3. **Issues, goals, and strategies** were defined on the basis of information derived from these surveys, as well as information obtained from State and Federal agencies involved with recreation. The Kentucky Recreation and Park Society (KPRS) was instrumental in helping to identify issues at the community level.
4. The **LWCF implementation program** was developed

with the input of the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Advisory Committee, which assisted in the selection of issues, goals, and strategies; guided the development of the Open Project Selection Process and Priority Rating System by which project proposals are evaluated; and advises in the selection of projects.

5. Development of the **wetlands component** was primarily overseen by the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, pursuant to the federal mandate of that agency’s significant involvement in SCORP wetlands planning.

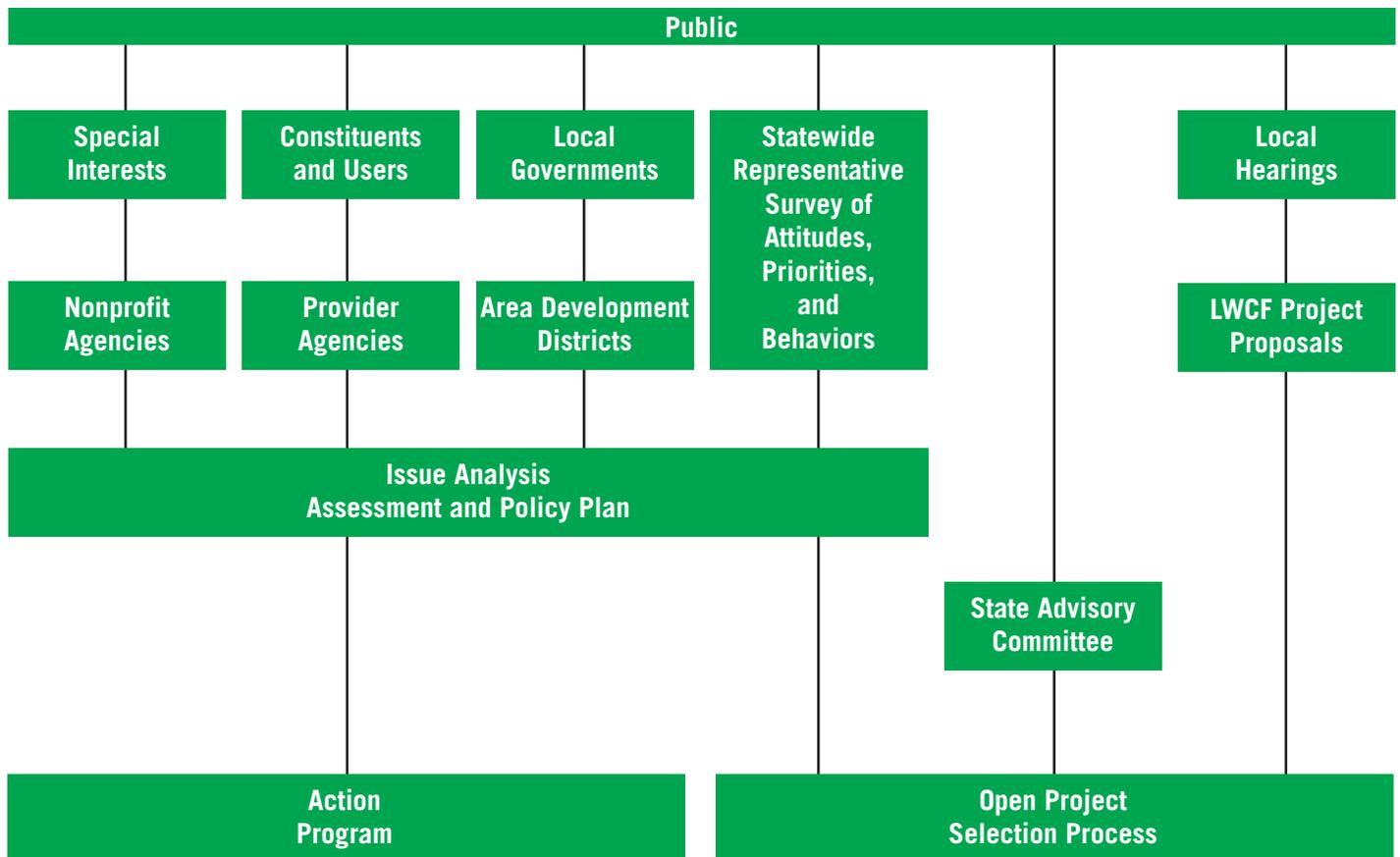
6. The **Trails Development component** was developed with the input of the Recreation Trails State Advisory Committee, the Kentucky Recreational Trails Authority, and the Kentucky Geography Network.

7. **Integration and drafting** of the present Assessment and Policy Plan was conducted by the Department for Local Government. This report is the final documentation of the process outlined above, as well as a “snapshot” of the status of outdoor recreation in the state at a point in time. The major

elements of the picture are developed in detail in subsequent sections of this plan.

Public Participation

Citizen participation is essential to a valid and meaningful planning process. Accordingly, a variety of channels, both direct and indirect, were utilized during plan development to ensure that appropriate input was available at each stage of the process (see accompanying diagram).





Strategic Goal 1: Expand and improve the quantity and variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, with emphasis on areas and population segments where these are most lacking.

1. Seek funding for additional acreage, facility development, and programs within the state parks system to serve regional needs.

2. Develop additional local park and recreation facilities that are based on a careful assessment of community needs. Through technical assistance and planning incentives from state and regional agencies, educate and encourage local park departments of techniques for conducting needs surveys, developing community recreation plans, and incorporating public input into the need assessment.

3. Improve recreation opportunities in those areas not currently served by organized park and recreation departments. Promote the organization of new local recreation departments through networking, technical assistance, and possible funding program incentives. Encourage cooperative multi-governmental efforts to support facilities and programs that cannot be sustained by a single jurisdiction.

4. To the extent consistent with other management objectives, provide for the widest possible variety of compatible recreation activities in forests, preserves, and other natural areas under state management. Consider recreation values when identifying new natural areas proposed for acquisition.

5. Educate and encourage recreational facility managers to provide sufficient programming oriented toward the special needs of the elderly or the physically and mentally challenged. Recreation providers should strive to stay abreast of demographic trends and ensure that their programming offers recreation opportunities that are attractive to all demographic groups.

6. Continue to emphasize enforcement of all appli-

cable codes and standards relating to architectural barriers in the construction of parks and recreation facilities. Seek out and utilize new and innovative designs for integrating accessibility into facility design.

Strategic Goal 2: Develop and promote the recreational opportunities that are associated with tourism.

1. Market and promote the state of Kentucky as a premier national outdoor adventure recreation destination.

2. Utilize the Kentucky Recreational Trails Authority (KRTA) housed within the Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet when planning and implementing programs to expand tourism opportunities on designated lands in the state.

Strategic Goal 3: Implement an integrated strategy of trail development utilizing the funding resources and selection criteria of the Recreational Trails Program Fund, Land and Water Conservation Fund, Transportation Enhancement funds, and other sources.

1. Seek funding and administrative commitment to develop a fully realized statewide plan for the future development of trails.

2. Continue to map the Commonwealth's trails by updating and maintaining the state's trail database with GPS data. Include both the positive and negative trail influences in order to help with future trail development.

3. Work to formulate a plan for the completion of the Cross Kentucky Trail Project which aspires to have a system of contiguous multi-use trails from East to West across the Commonwealth.

4. Create a list of trail standards for the development, maintenance, and management of trails.

Strategic Goal 4: Facilitate the public's awareness and

use of Kentucky's outdoor recreation resources, facilities, programs, and promote the social and health benefits of their use.

1. Foster a conservation and health ethic in Kentucky's children. Encourage increased use of parks, forests, and nature preserves for environmental and health education programs. Programs sponsored by the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, 4-H programs, Scouts, and religious youth camps should be components of a coordinated effort to instill an early and lifelong orientation toward environmental and personal health.

2. Educate Kentucky's citizens about the benefits of physical activity, and promote wider public understanding of the health consequences of a sedentary lifestyle. Encourage individuals to take part in the Get Healthy Kentucky initiative which challenges all Kentuckians to set and achieve physical activity goals.

3. Emphasize adult conservation and health education by resource agencies. Naturalists and interpretive programs at state and federal parks should be primary components of this effort.

4. Sponsor and promote special events as a proven means of securing the involvement of diverse segments of the public in outdoor activities. The Department of Parks should seek opportunities to expand its menu of special events at various state parks. The annual Bluegrass State Games should continue to receive public and private support as a high-profile venue for amateur athletic competition.

5. Continue to expand programs for outdoor safety, addressing the traditional topics of hunting and boating safety and also newer and emerging issues resulting from changing activity patterns and technology such as ATVs and personal watercraft.

6. Provider agencies should utilize all available communication channels to increase public familiarity with the agency mission, goals, and programs, and to promote public awareness of the health benefits of recreation. Agencies that have not already created Internet web sites for these purposes should do so. Traditional media such as brochures, maps, periodical publications, and television programs can still be utilized effectively.

Strategic Goal 5: Preserve the state's natural, environmental, historical, and cultural assets.

1. Utilize receipts in the Heritage Land Conservation Fund to acquire and manage additional natural areas that possess unique features such as habitat for rare and endangered

species. They are important to migratory birds; perform important natural functions that are subject to alteration or loss; and merit preservation in their natural state for public use and outdoor recreation and education.

2. Continue wherever possible to supplement acquisition by other protection strategies such as designation, voluntary registration of significant natural areas, cooperative ventures with nonprofit conservation organizations, and environmental regulation.

3. The Kentucky River and its corridor constitutes a unique recreation, scenic, and historical resource of statewide significance. The Kentucky River Authority should ensure that recreational values retain a prominent place among other interests as it continues to plan and direct the future of this important resource.

4. Emphasize the importance of natural areas in the urban setting. Urban governments should always consider the environmental, social, and recreational values of natural areas when developing recreation and land-use plans. An effective "greenways" policy should be incorporated into the long-range planning and long strategies of urban communities.

5. Sustain and build upon the momentum that has been established in recent years in addressing environmental issues. This includes such programs as PRIDE (Personal Responsibility In a Desirable Environment) which mobilizes volunteers to clean illegal dumps, roadsides, and waterways in 38 counties; Bluegrass Pride, which provides environmental resources and information to schools, community groups, local governments, and citizens in Central Kentucky; the Transportation Cabinet's Adopt-A-Highway program; the annual springtime Commonwealth Cleanup Week; and continue to utilize the resources of the Kentucky Pride trust fund to support expanded efforts in cleanup, public involvement, and environmental education.

6. Continue and strengthen efforts to achieve and maintain high water quality standards for streams that can provide recreation opportunities. Take advantage of all opportunities to improve public access to streams for fishing, boating, canoeing, swimming, and other water-related activities.

7. Continue a coordinated effort to protect wetlands. State agencies should provide leadership through regulation, management, and acquisition. State and local governments should consider wetlands as an option for replacing Land and Water Conservation Fund-dedicated land that has been converted to other purposes. Local governments should provide

for the protection of wetlands through zoning, subdivision regulation, and the dedication of open space easements.

8. Take advantage of opportunities to direct low-intensity recreation uses to such areas as flood plains, wooded areas, steep slopes, and other local natural features which are not appropriate for other types of use or development.

9. Continue all existing programs for the identification and preservation of areas, structures, and objects, which have significant historical, archaeological, architectural, and cultural value. Emphasize interpretive signs and programs to preserve the meaning as well as the physical existence of these sites.

10. Link historic and recreation values for purposes of project development wherever possible. Promote sensitivity to the historic, archeological, architectural, and cultural values of areas where acquisition or development of recreation facilities is proposed. Utilize historic sites and structures as focal points for recreation where feasible.

11. Develop projects that fully utilize the provisions of the federal Transportation Enhancement Program for funding activities that may include archaeological planning and research, acquisition of scenic or historic sites, historic preservation, scenic or historic highway programs, and rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures, or facilities.

Strategic Goal 6: Establish and maintain a strong element of public participation in the planning, development, and management of outdoor recreation facilities and programs.

1. Strategic planning, currently popular among federal and state agencies, can be a useful tool for improving the responsiveness of an agency to its constituency. Recreation agencies at all levels should consider conducting a strategic planning process as funding and/or technical expertise becomes available.

2. Encourage the 15 Area Development Districts to utilize their comprehensive regional planning programs (annually updated CEDS plans) as a mechanism to identify, prioritize, and address recreation issues and objectives of regional significance.

3. Ensure that special populations such as the physically challenged and senior citizens have input into recreation planning processes at all levels of government through awareness, outreach, and targeted publicity.

4. Consider public input in periodic revisions of the state's evaluation and selection process for Land and Water

Conservation Fund projects, and ensure that project selection emphasizes community-based demonstration of need and public support within the service area of the project.

Strategic Goal 7: Increase and promote coordination and definition of roles among the various federal, state, regional, local, and private agencies that are responsible for the planning, programming, and implementation of recreation facilities and opportunities.

1. Strengthen recreation planning through better vertical integration of planning processes at all levels of government. Promote the full consideration of recreation issues and values in statewide strategic planning. Emphasize coordination among local governments, Area Development Districts, and state agencies in identifying and meeting recreation needs through the coordinated application of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and other state and federal grant funds. Promote the utilization of the SCORP by all agencies as an informational resource for decision-making.

2. Pursue a coordinated strategy among state agencies responsible for managing and protecting the state's natural resources. Continue a coordinated approach to land acquisition by those agencies receiving designated portions of Heritage Land Conservation Fund monies for acquisition of natural areas.

3. Continue to emphasize coordination of planning and development between and among the Department of Parks, Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, and the Kentucky Heritage Council to identify opportunities for addressing multiple agency agendas in the development of state recreation areas, nature preserves, and the preservation of historic sites and structures.

4. Explore the possibility of developing additional state parks, as opportunity offers, on Corps of Engineers-owned reservoirs, that provide feasible sites in attractive settings. Expand upon existing models for developing cooperative projects that incorporate other governmental funding sources and leverage private investment for additional facility development at such sites.

5. Continue and expand efforts to promote better relationships among landowners, sportsmen, and others to maximize the amount of private land and water open to hunting, fishing, and other low-intensity recreation activities.

6. Promote coordination of effort by neighboring or overlapping local jurisdictions in providing services to their common region, thereby minimizing duplication and achieving economies of scale. Local recreation departments

and school districts should work together in identifying and scheduling facilities that can be jointly used by the general public and the student population.

7. Improve the coordination of efforts by the Kentucky Recreation and Park Society, state universities, and state agencies to make technical assistance resources available to local governments. The Department for Local Government should continue to sponsor the Governor's Recreation Awards, the Director's Forum, and the Municipal and County Recreation Services Study.

8. Local park and recreation agencies and professionals should join and support the Kentucky Recreation and Park Society in order to speak in a unified voice in support of recreation values and goals.

Strategic Goal 8: Make the most efficient use of existing recreation facilities and resources.

1. Support and strengthen the ability of local park and recreation departments to operate and maintain their existing facilities, emphasizing preventive maintenance, effective oversight, and efficient programming. Continue and strengthen training opportunities and professional certification programs for park and recreation directors and other leisure service professionals. Increase and publicize the availability of technical assistance from state agencies and universities. Promote the development of college student intern programs to provide staffing assistance.

2. Give appropriate consideration, through project development and evaluation processes, to the cost-effective renovation of existing facilities as an alternative to the development of new facilities.

3. Emphasize the criteria of durability and resistance to vandalism in the design and construction of new facilities. Consider the issues of effective monitoring and control of use when selecting sites for new development.

4. Promote joint-use strategies between local recreation departments, school districts, and other public and private entities to obtain maximum utility from available land, facilities, and equipment.

Strategic Goal 9: Fully exploit all existing funding resources for recreation and seek to develop other funding possibilities.

1. Actively publicize all potential funding programs to all eligible entities. Disseminate knowledge about the types of recreation-related projects that are eligible through the Transportation Enhancement Program and other programs

that address recreation as an ancillary or secondary interest. Promote recreation values in the project selection procedures of such programs.

2. Research, publicize, and promote the use by recreation providers of alternative revenue sources for both capital expenditures and operations, such as ad valorem taxes, revenue bonds, the hotel/motel tax, user charges, donations, and private foundations.

3. Integrate the private sector into the provision of recreation opportunities. Solicit and encourage private investment in public recreation, and explore all opportunities for joint public-private facility development. Seek to increase the availability of private lands for such natural resource-based activities as hunting, fishing, and non-consumptive nature appreciation.

4. Encourage networking by local park and recreation officials to share information, organize support, and promote legislation. An example is the funding for the local government parks and recreational facilities fund, which was authorized by KRS 147A.028 to assist local park and recreation departments but remains unfunded.

5. Continue to utilize the priority rating system for Land and Water Conservation Fund grant project selection emphasizing the effective administration of previous Land and Water Conservation Fund grants by project applicants.

Strategic Goal 10: Promote the use of SCORP as a planning tool and the progressive implementation of its identified objectives.

1. Make the complete Assessment and Policy Plan available in electronic and print versions, and publicize its availability.

2. Disseminate the SCORP's Strategic Goals and Actions to the state's legislators, selected state agencies, area development districts, county judge executives, mayors, and local park and recreation directors.

3. Disseminate the SCORP's Strategic Goals and Actions to selected non-governmental organizations that have a present or potential role in outdoor recreation in Kentucky.

4. Through the LWCF project selection process and other means, encourage wide adoption of SCORP Strategic Goals and Actions by recreation providers throughout the State.



Public Attitudes and Behavior

This section provides an overview of the results of the 2008 survey of attitudes, interests, and behavior regarding outdoor recreation in Kentucky. When developing a research plan to gather data on outdoor recreation, state planners considered several methodological options in the context of needed information and resource constraints. At a minimum, it was felt the method or methods selected must:

- Be capable of providing sufficiently broad and detailed information about the recreation interests and attitudes of Kentuckians; and
- Be conducted according to accepted standards of survey and statistical methodology in order to ensure accuracy; and
- Be accomplished within the constraints imposed by a small in-house staff and the very limited planning budget available for outside consultation.

Methodology

The Kentucky SCORP Survey has been conducted since 1979. It is designed to provide an economical way to gather data on the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a representative sampling of Kentucky residents from all parts of the state.

The survey was conducted by the Department of Recreation and Park Administration at Eastern Kentucky University. The 2008 Kentucky Outdoor Recreation Participation and Satisfaction survey instrument was developed, in cooperation and communication with the Kentucky Department for Local Government.

Surveys were mailed to a random sample of households

throughout the state with an even distribution (same percentage from each county). The sample defined by this methodology represented all non-institutionalized Kentuckians 18 years of age or older. Based on Kentucky's population, a sample size of 384 at the 95 percent confidence interval was determined, with the survey eliciting a total of 394 responses. Data were analyzed using SPSS statistical analysis program, with further analysis conducted by the Department of Recreation and Park Administration at Eastern Kentucky University.

The information derived from the survey was divided into three main categories. Section A, Questions 1-16 focused on outdoor recreation participation. Sections B through H focused on attitudinal data and levels of satisfaction toward outdoor recreation participation, facilities, and funding. Items I through R focused on demographic information.

Results were cross-tabulated by gender, disability, race, income, education, marital status, and community. In depth information on the cross-tabulations of the survey is available at www.dlg.ky.gov/grants/federal/lwcf.htm.

Opinions and Attitudes

The survey included a series of five loosely related questions that explored the attitudes and opinions of respondents concerning the importance of outdoor recreation opportunities, programs, funding, and barriers to participation. As a whole, the responses to these questions continue to indicate how important outdoor recreation opportunities are to the citizens of Kentucky and the effectiveness of locally available facilities and resources in supporting that role. The responses are subjective and reflect the viewpoint of Kentucky citizens.

Key Findings:

- The majority of respondents (92%) rate outdoor recreation importance as desirable or essential.
- Respondents are spending more time (25% reported an increase) involved in outdoor recreation.
- The majority of respondents (56%) participate in outdoor recreation on the weekends.
- Overall, respondents were satisfied with their outdoor recreation experiences.
- Gas prices, job and family responsibilities, and outdoor recreation sites located too far away were the main reasons cited for not participating in outdoor recreation opportunities.
- For a majority of respondents (81%), the amount of personal recreation time has stayed the same or decreased.
- Respondents would like more funds devoted to developing additional facilities at existing state parks and on maintenance of existing facilities rather than on land acquisition.
- When asked about raising funding for the development or improvement of outdoor recreation facilities, the largest percentage of respondents (41%) believed that lottery/gambling revenue should be used.

Importance of Public Outdoor Recreation

Respondents were questioned concerning the importance they place on public outdoor recreation opportunities and facilities. Overall, the majority of respondents (53%) considered these to be essential to their quality of life; 92% of respondents considered outdoor recreation desirable or essential. Only 8% of respondents didn't care about outdoor recreation or didn't feel it was important to their quality of life. While this survey did not attempt to make comparisons between the importance of outdoor recreation and other types of public facilities or services, the results demonstrate the level of importance placed on outdoor recreation by Kentucky citizens.

Highlights of results by respondents categorized demographically:

- By gender, more males than females (51% compared to

41%) considered outdoor recreation desirable or essential.

- When categorized by the type of community in which respondents live, those living in rural areas were more likely (46%) than the other categories (43% total) to consider outdoor recreation desirable or essential.
- Respondents with no children accounted for 65% of the responses, and of that category, 58% stated that outdoor recreation was desirable or essential.
- When compared by ethnicity, 97% of the respondents were white and of that category, 90% consider outdoor recreation to be desirable or essential.
- The importance of outdoor recreation is fairly consistent across all income levels, with 93% of respondents, regardless of income level, stating outdoor recreation is desirable or essential.
- The importance of outdoor recreation also seems to track with level of education. Respondents with some level of education above high school (60%) stated outdoor recreation is desirable or essential.
- With respect to the disability issues, respondents were asked if they considered themselves to have a disability that interferes with participation in outdoor recreation activities. Twenty five percent of respondents indicated they did have some type of disability. Of that 25% who answered yes, 86% stated outdoor recreation is desirable or essential.

Satisfaction with Public Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Respondents were asked about their level of satisfaction with specific outdoor recreation experiences in Kentucky in 2007. In every category listed, the majority of respondents (78%) were satisfied with their outdoor recreation experiences. Some highlights from the demographical analysis include:

- With respect to each of the specific outdoor recreation categories, males tended to be more satisfied with their outdoor recreation experiences. Differences between males and females ranged from 3.2% (23.2 of males and 19.9 % of females were satisfied with their playground experiences) to 15% (36.1% of males and 21.2% of females were satisfied with their fishing experiences).

- In all specific outdoor recreation categories, regardless of community size, a majority of respondents was satisfied with their outdoor recreation experiences.

- Due to the overwhelming number of responses from households with no children, no significant differences can be identified between households with children and those with none. However, among the outdoor recreation categories listed, the level of satisfaction was consistently high for all households.

- Ratings of satisfaction by ethnicity were comparable to the other demographic categories. Levels of satisfaction with personal outdoor recreation activities were consistently high across all activity categories.

- Households with various income levels also showed consistently high satisfaction with personal outdoor recreation experiences, with higher incomes skewing slightly higher than lower income levels.

Change in Quality of Facilities and Outdoor Recreation Programs

Respondents were asked how the quality of outdoor recreation facilities and the quality of outdoor recreation programs have changed over the last five years. Some of the results include:

- A majority of respondents (58%) believed the quality of outdoor recreation facilities had stayed the same, 15% felt the quality had decreased and 27% felt the quality of outdoor recreation facilities had increased.

- With regard to the quality of outdoor recreation programs, a majority of respondents (64%) stated that the quality had remained the same, 12% stated the quality had decreased, and 24% stated the quality of outdoor recreation programs had increased.

- Males were more likely to state that quality of recreation facilities had “stayed the same” (34.5%) or “increased” (15.8%) than females (“stayed the same” - 23.5% and “increased” - 11.6%). Males and females were almost equal in stating the quality of facilities had “decreased” (males - 7.1 % and females - 7.4%).

- When asked to comment on the quality of outdoor recre-

ation programs, males, were more likely to state the quality had “stayed the same” - 37.8%, or had “increased” - 12.8% than females (“stayed the same” - 25.9% and “increased” - 11.2%. Males and females were close in stating the quality of outdoor recreation programs had “decreased” (males - 6.2 %, females - 5.9 %).

- Across all income levels, a majority in each category stated the quality of outdoor recreation facilities had remained the same. Only 14% of all respondents stated the quality of outdoor recreation facilities had “decreased” over the last five years.

- When asked to comment on how the quality of outdoor recreation programs had changed over the last five years, a majority in each income level stated the quality of outdoor recreation programs had remained the “same.” Only 12% of respondents stated the quality of outdoor recreation facilities had “decreased” over the last five years.

- In all types of communities, a majority of respondents stated the quality of outdoor recreation facilities has “stayed the same.” Across all communities, only 14.5% stated the quality of recreation facilities over the last five years had decreased. The same holds true for responses on the quality of outdoor recreation programs over the last five years.

- With regard to level of education attained, a majority across all levels stated the quality of outdoor recreation facilities and programs had “stayed the same” over the last five years.

Changes in Personal Recreation Time

Respondents were asked whether or not their amount of personal recreation time had decreased, stayed the same, or increased over the last five years. They were also asked whether the time they spent on outdoor recreation activities had decreased, increased, or stayed the same. Results indicated:

- Of all respondents, 42% stated their personal recreation time had decreased, 39% stated their personal recreation time had stayed the same, and 19% state their personal recreation time had increased.

- When respondents were asked whether the amount of outdoor recreation opportunities had decreased, increased, or stayed the same over the last five years, 25% stated outdoor recreation opportunities had increased, 61% stated outdoor

recreation opportunities had stayed the same, and 14% stated that outdoor recreation opportunities had actually decreased over the last five years.

- Of all respondents, 35% stated the amount of time spent in outdoor recreation activities had decreased, 44% stated it had stayed the same, and 21% stated the amount of time spent in outdoor recreation had increased.
- Slightly more males than females in each category stated the amount of personal recreation time had either decreased (males - 23.7%, females - 18.1%); stayed the same (males - 23.7%, females - 15.8%), or increased (males - 10.8%, females - 7.9%).
- When asked about the amount of time spent in outdoor recreation, males, again, were more likely to state their time spent had either decreased (males - 18.3%, females - 16.5%); stayed the same (males - 27.5%, females - 16.5%); or increased (males - 12.2%, females - 9.0%).
- With both males and females, the amount of personal recreation time and amount of time spent in outdoor recreation increased, as education and income increased, so did the amount of personal recreation time available and the amount of time spent participating in outdoor recreation.

Barriers to Participation in Outdoor Recreation

One of the questions in the survey focused on determining what kept individuals and families from participating in outdoor recreation. Reflecting the strains of the economy and rising gas prices, the top reason (68%) for not participating was that gas prices were too high.

Public Expenditure Priorities

Two questions were asked dealing with the public's perception of how public money should be spent to improve outdoor recreation opportunities. Respondents were asked to indicate how much Kentucky should invest in each listed category, assuming expenditures would come from existing funds.

Respondents were also asked how Kentucky should raise money for development or improvement of outdoor recreation facilities. The majority of respondents stated that lottery and/or gambling proceeds should be used (41%).

Outdoor Recreation Participation

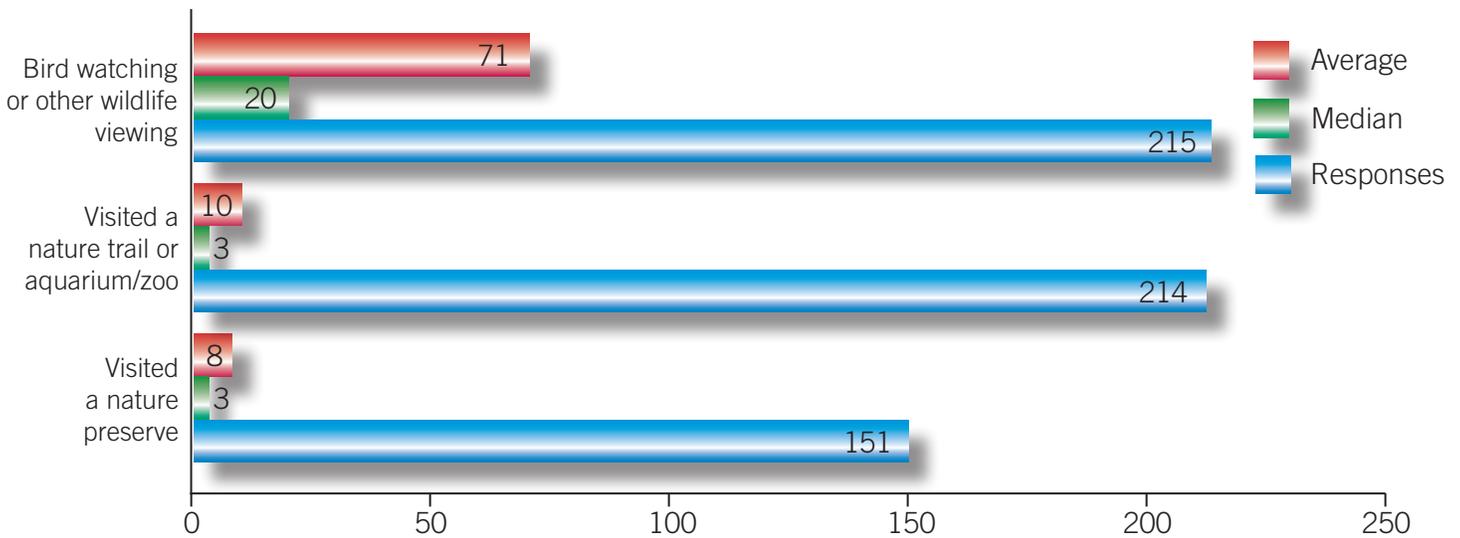
Additionally, respondents were asked how often their households participated in a variety of outdoor recreation activities.



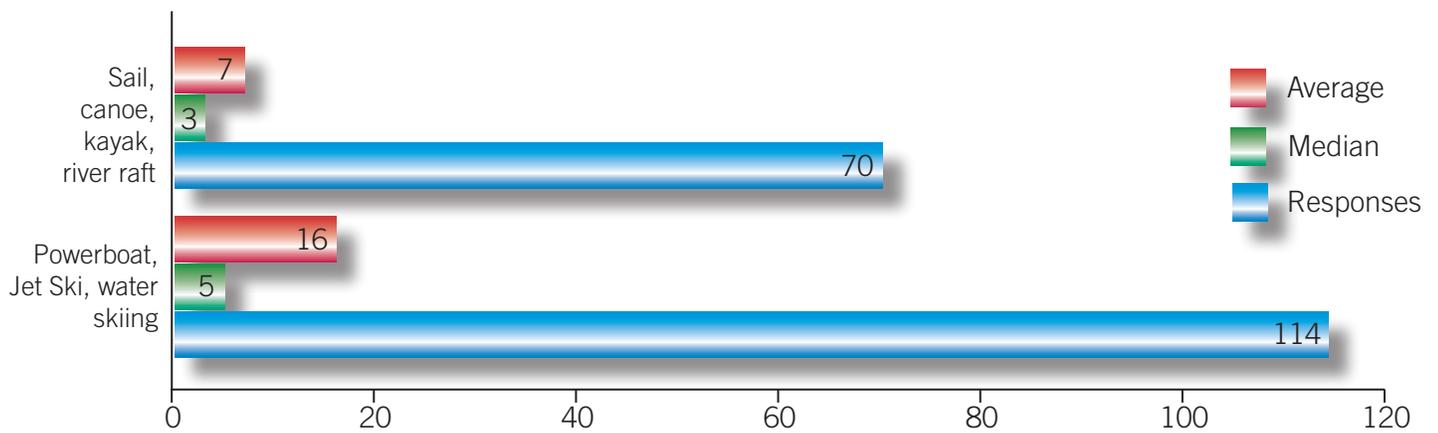
Survey Charts and Graphs

Participation in Outdoor Recreation

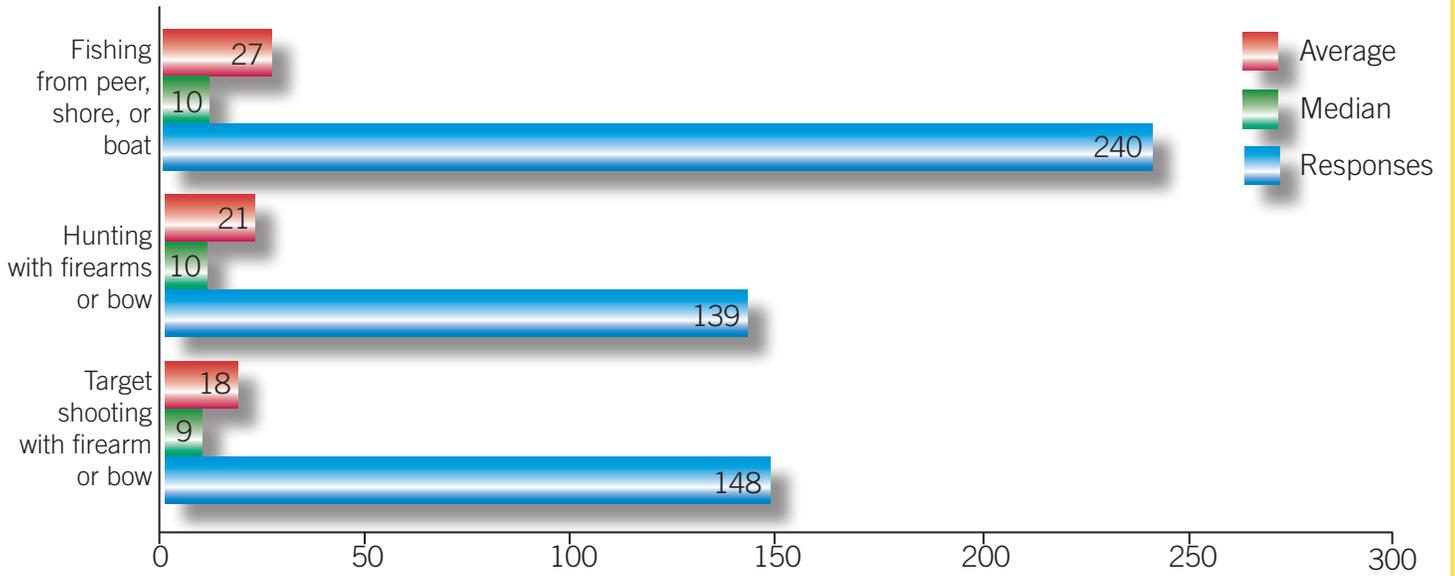
1. Wildlife observation and/or wildlife photography	Average	Median	Responses
Bird watching or other wildlife viewing	71	20	215
Visited a nature trail or aquarium/zoo	10	3	214
Visited a nature preserve	8	3	151



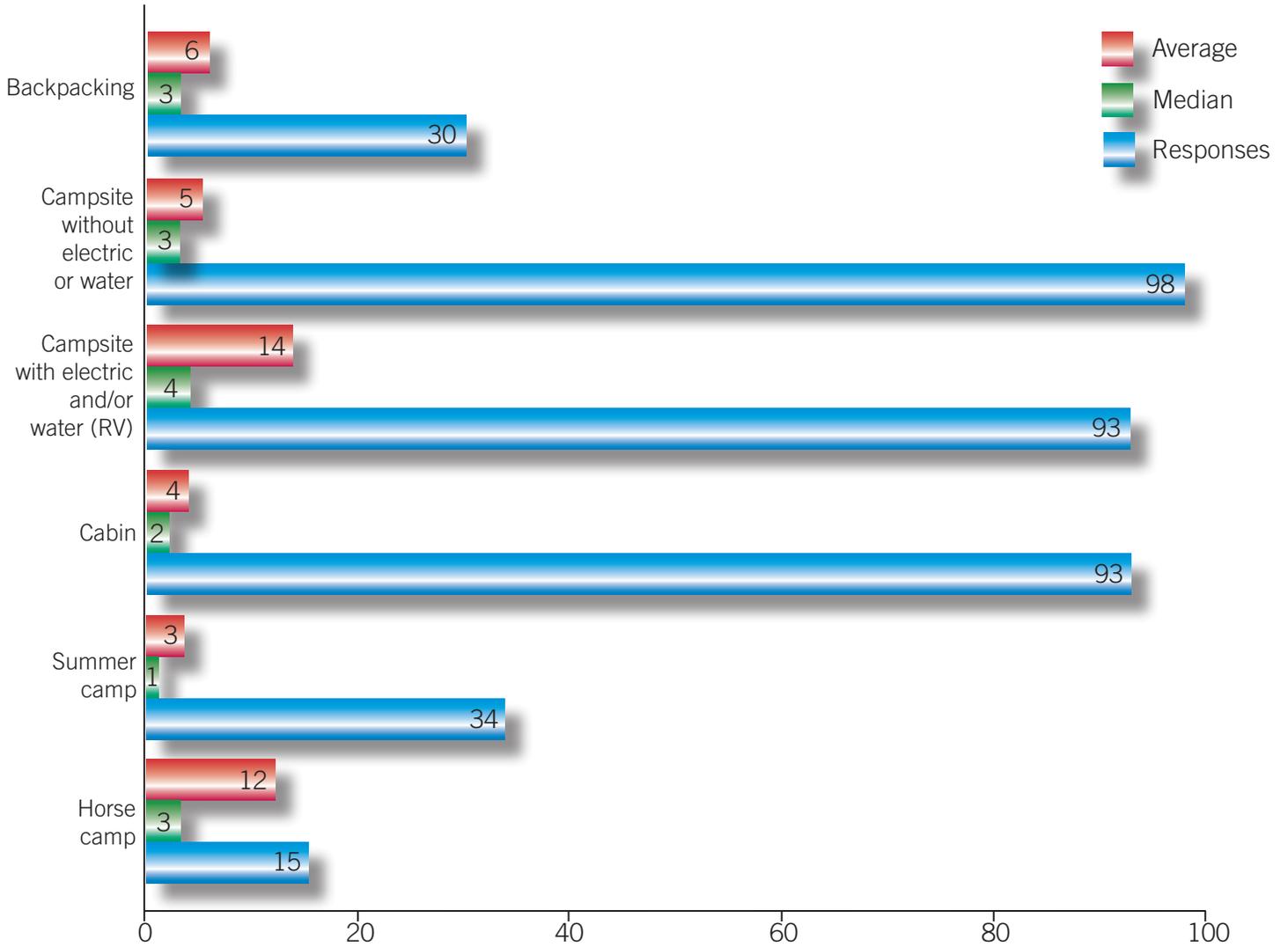
2. Boating and water sports	Average	Median	Responses
Sail, canoe, kayak, river raft	7	3	70
Powerboat, Jet Ski, water skiing	16	5	114



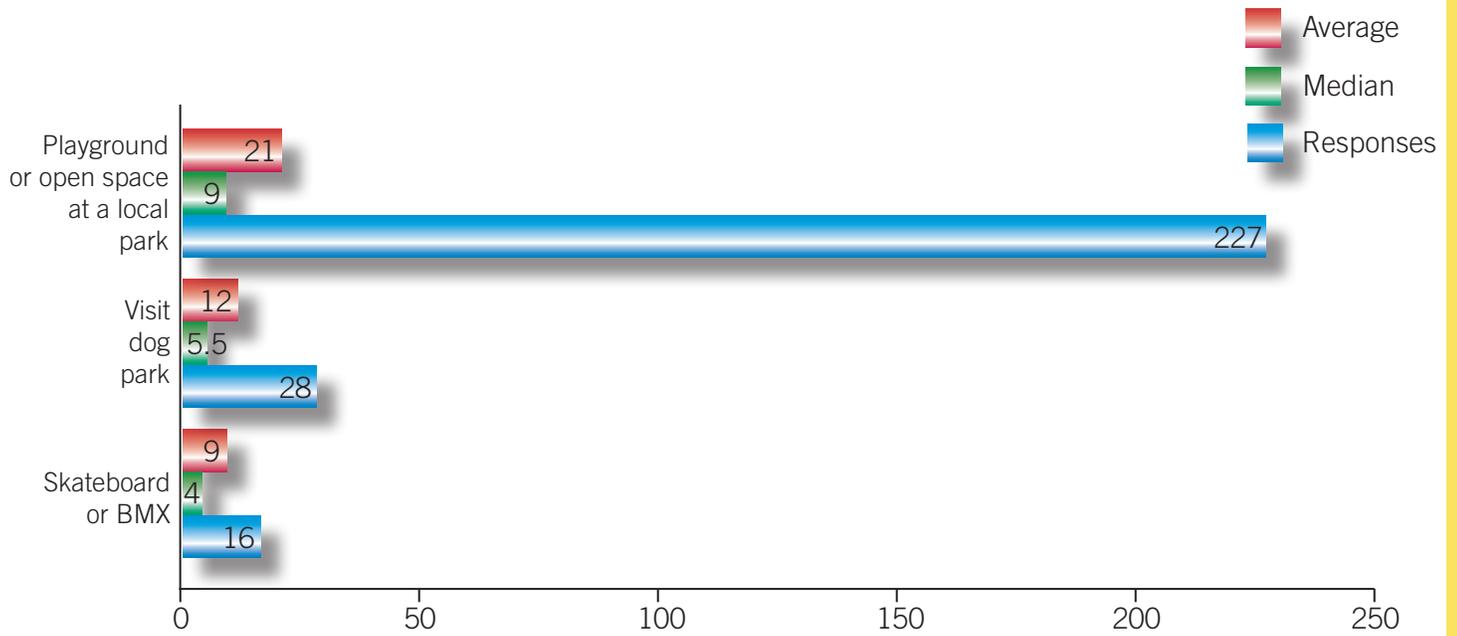
3-5. Fishing, Hunting & Target shooting	Average	Median	Responses
Fishing from shore, pier, or boat	27	10	240
Hunting with firearms or bow	21	10	139
Target shooting with firearms or bow	18	9	148



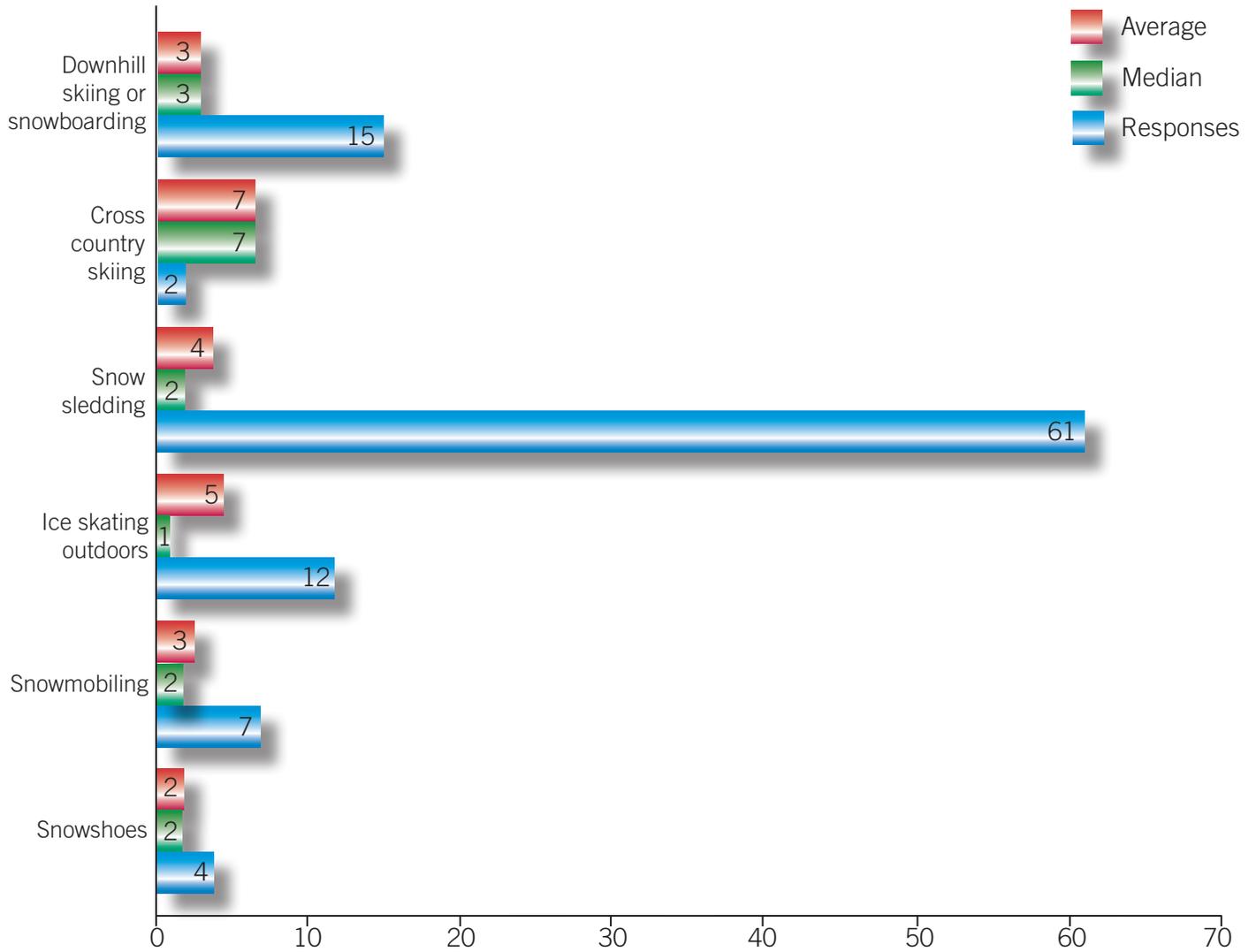
6. Camping	Average	Median	Responses
Backpack camping	6	3	30
Campsite without electric or water	5	3	98
Campsite with electric and/or water (RV)	14	4	93
Cabin	4	2	93
Summer camp	3	1	34
Horse camp	12	3	15



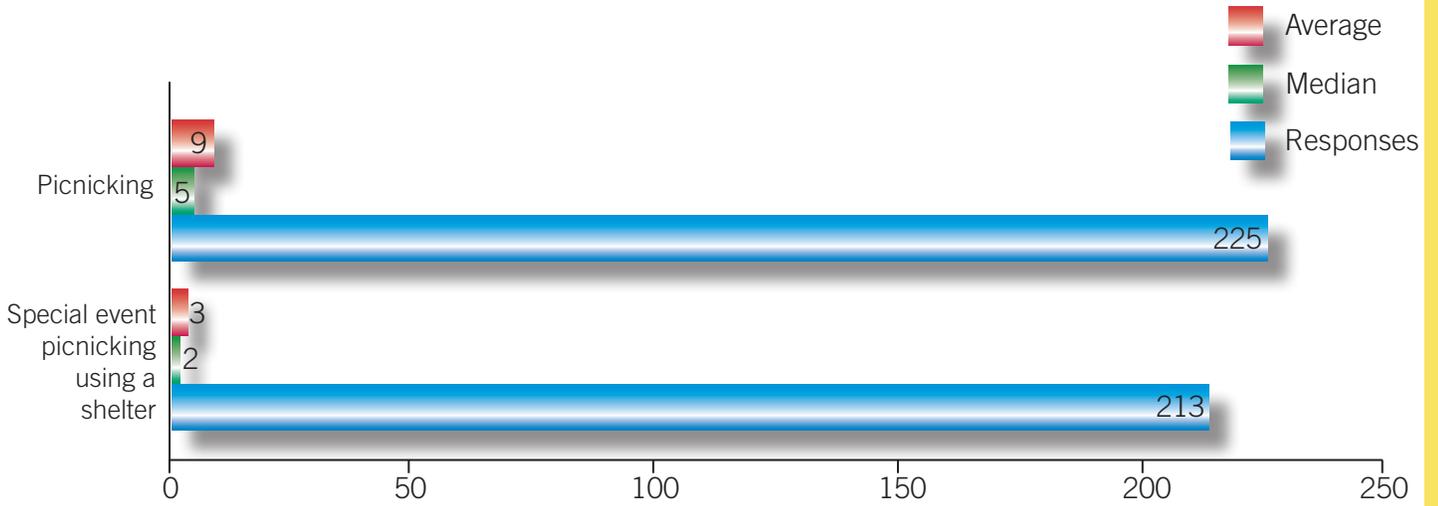
7. Playground	Average	Median	Responses
Playground or open space at a local park	21	9	227
Visit dog park	12	5.5	28
Skateboard or BMX	9	4	16



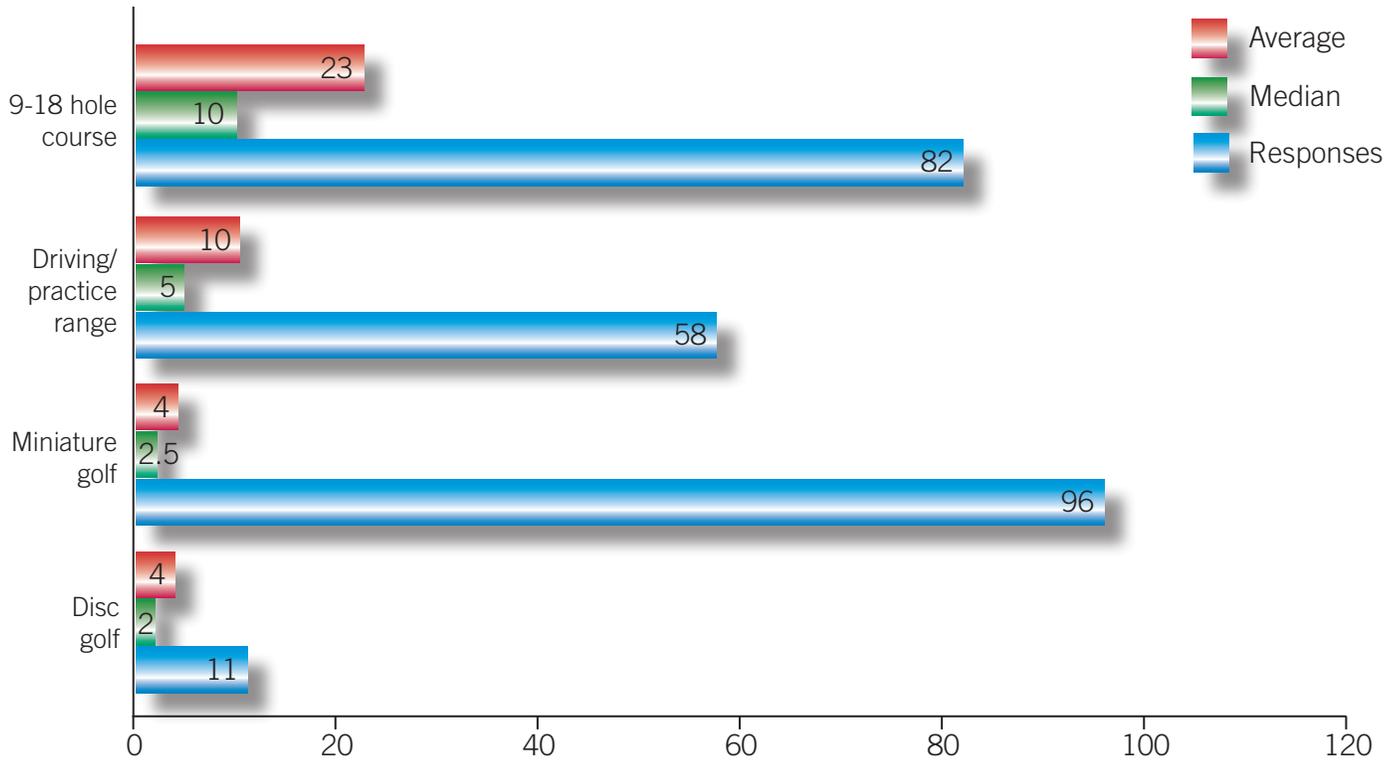
8. Winter sports	Average	Median	Responses
Downhill skiing/snowboarding	3	3	15
Cross country skiing	7	7	2
Snow sledding	4	2	61
Ice skating outdoors	5	1	12
Snowmobiling	3	2	7
Snowshoes	2	2	4



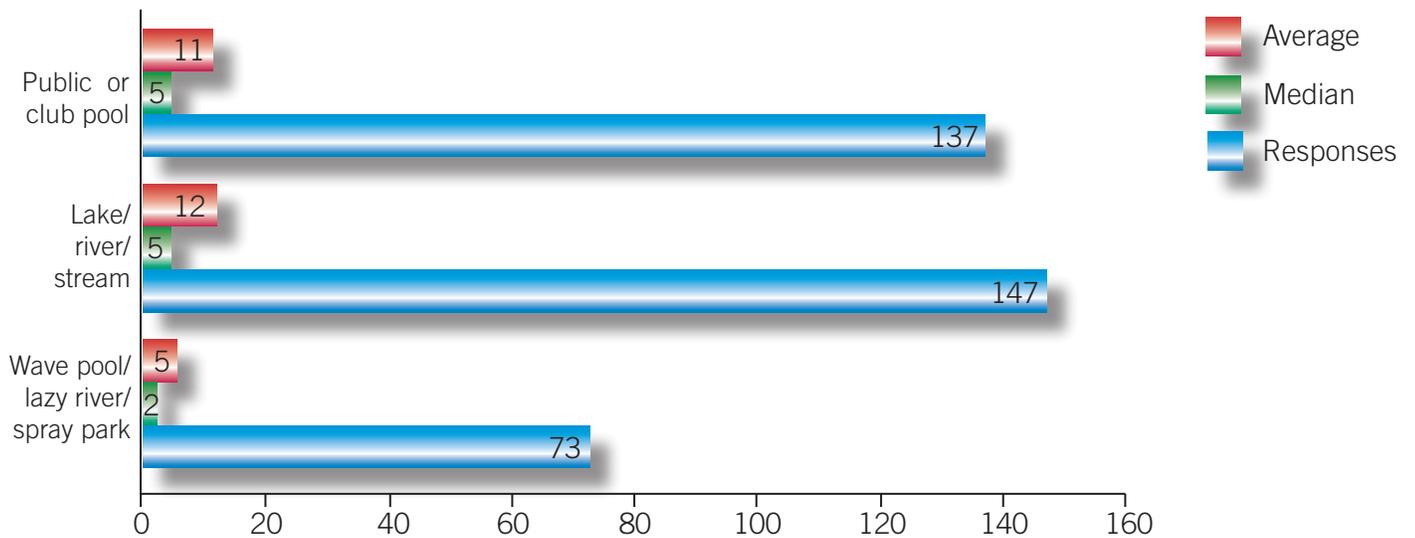
9. Picnicking	Average	Median	Responses
Picnicking	9	5	225
Special event picnicking using a shelter	3	2	213



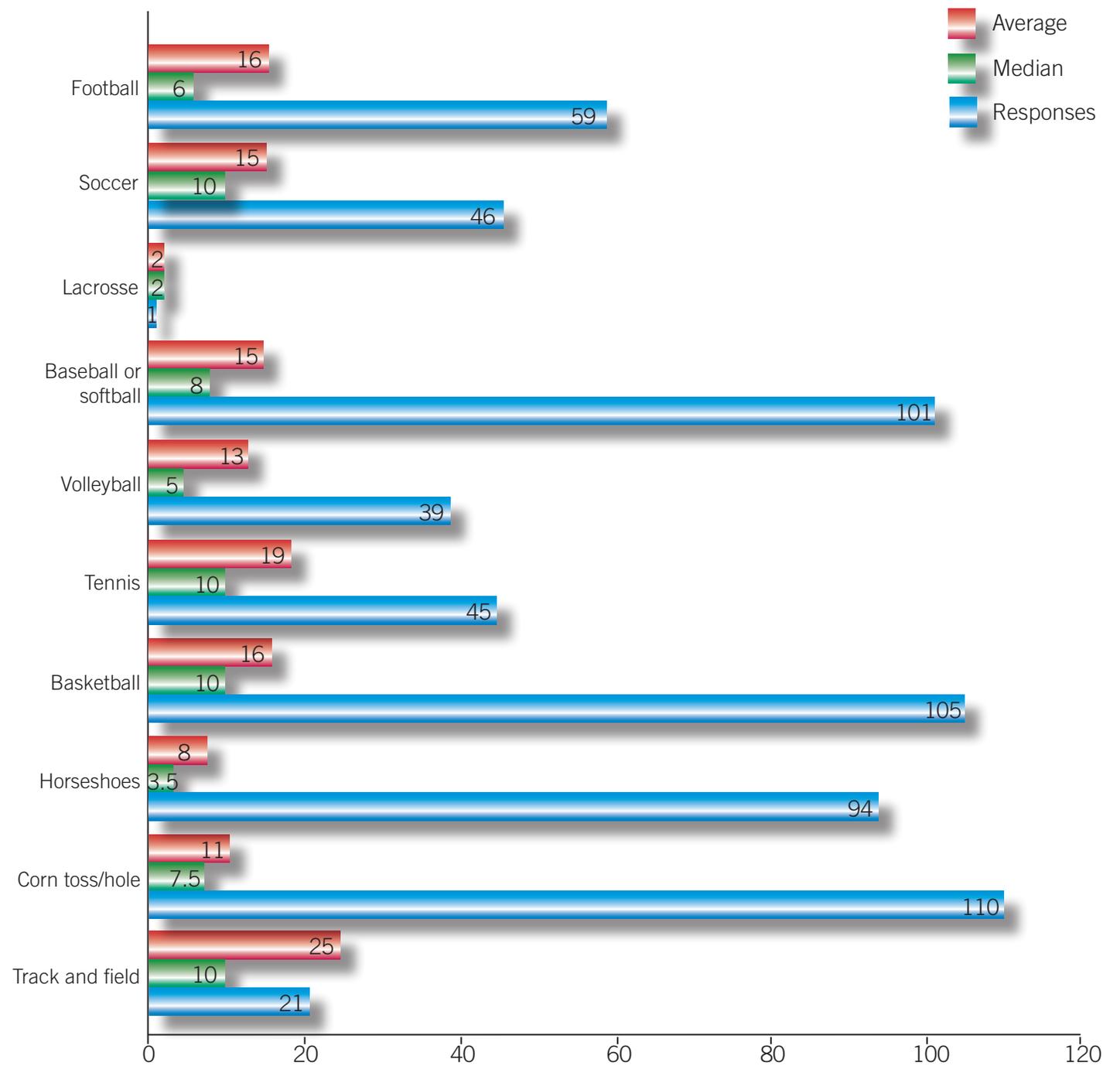
10. Golf	Average	Median	Responses
9-18 hole course	23	10	82
Driving/practice range	10	5	58
Miniature golf	4	2.5	96
Disc golf	4	2	11



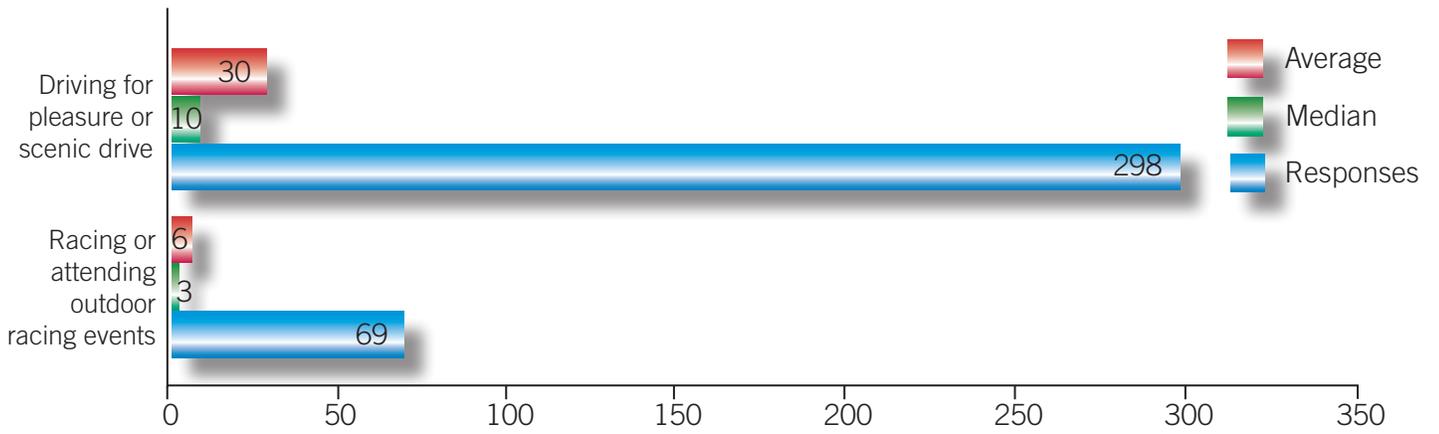
11. Outdoor swimming	Average	Median	Responses
Public or club pool	11	5	137
Lake/river/stream	12	5	147
Wave pool/lazy river/spray park	5	2	73



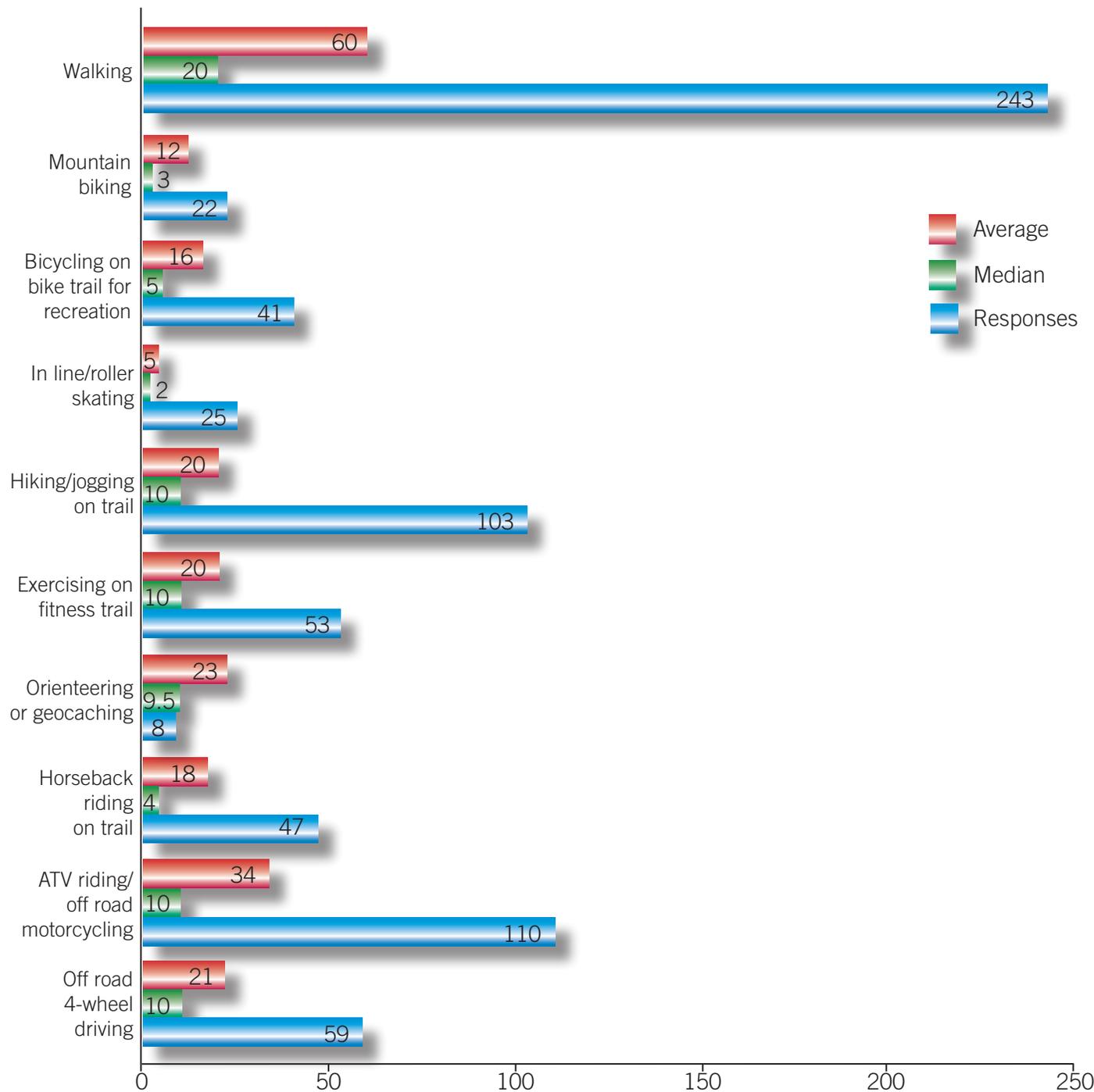
12. Field and outdoor court sports	Average	Median	Responses
Football	16	6	59
Soccer	15	10	46
Lacrosse	2	2	1
Baseball or softball	15	8	101
Volleyball	13	5	39
Tennis	19	10	45
Basketball	16	10	105
Horseshoes	8	3.5	94
Corn toss/hole	11	7.5	110
Track and field	25	10	21



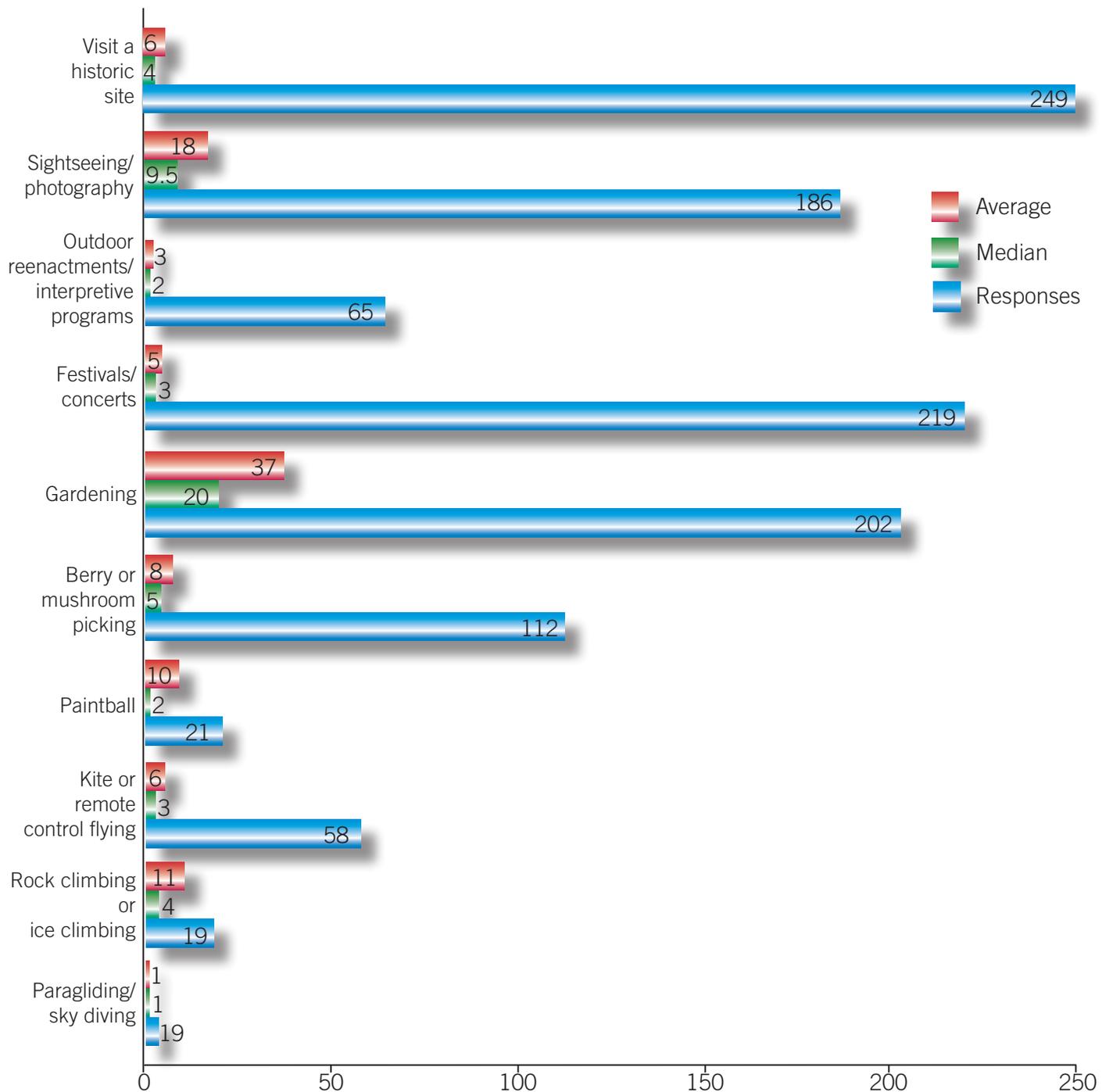
13. Driving	Average	Median	Responses
Driving for pleasure or scenic drive	30	10	298
Racing or attending outdoor racing events	6	3	69



14. Trail activities	Average	Median	Responses
Walking	60	20	243
Mountain biking	12	3	22
Bicycling on bike trail for recreation	16	5	41
In line/roller skating	5	2	25
Hiking/jogging on trail	20	10	103
Exercising on fitness trail	20	10	53
Orienteering or geocaching	23	9.5	8
Horseback riding on trail	18	4	47
ATV riding/off road motorcycling	34	10	110
Off road 4-wheel driving	21	10	59

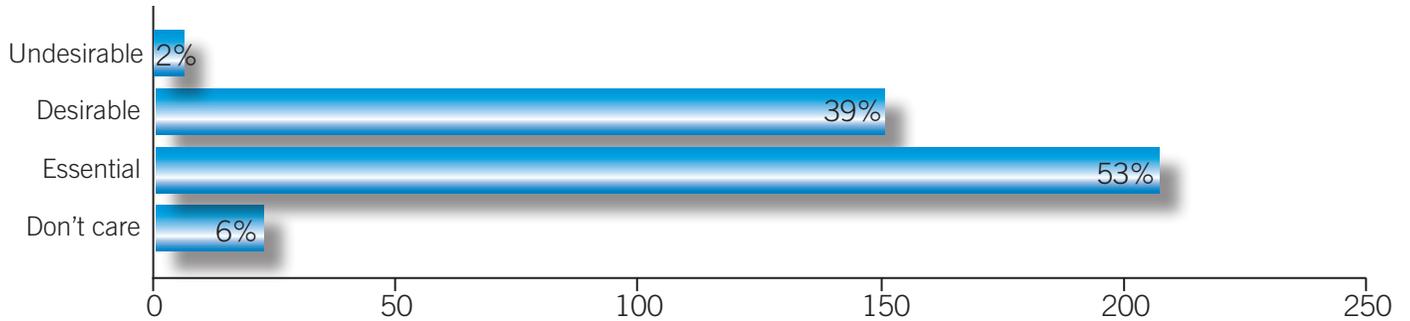


15. Other recreation activities	Average	Median	Responses
Visit a historic site	6	4	249
Sightseeing/photography	18	9.5	186
Outdoor reenactments/interpretive programs	3	2	65
Festivals/concerts	5	3	219
Gardening	37	20	202
Berry or mushroom picking	8	5	112
Paintball	10	2	21
Kite or remote control flying	6	3	58
Rock climbing or ice climbing	11	4	19
Paragliding/sky diving	1	1	4

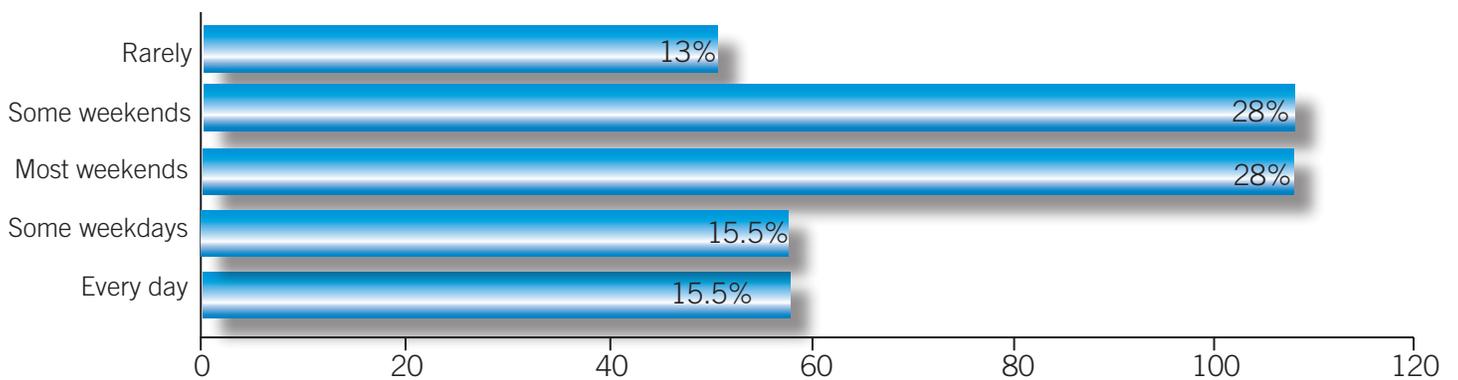


Attitudinal Data and Levels of Satisfaction Toward Outdoor Recreation Participation, Facilities, and Funding

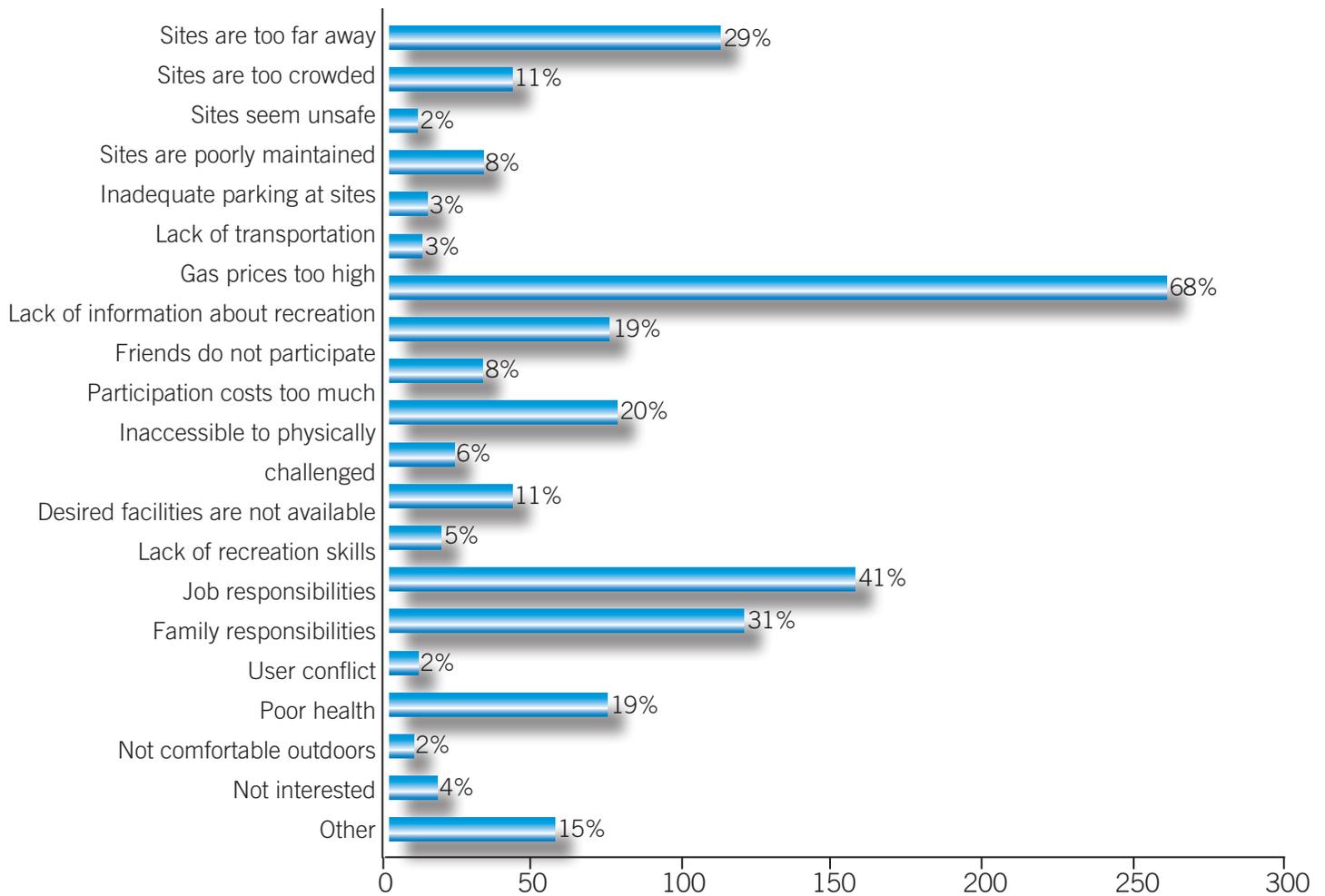
B. How important is outdoor recreation to you?	Responses	Percent
Undesirable	6	2%
Desirable	151	39%
Essential	207	53%
Don't care	23	6%
TOTAL	387	100%



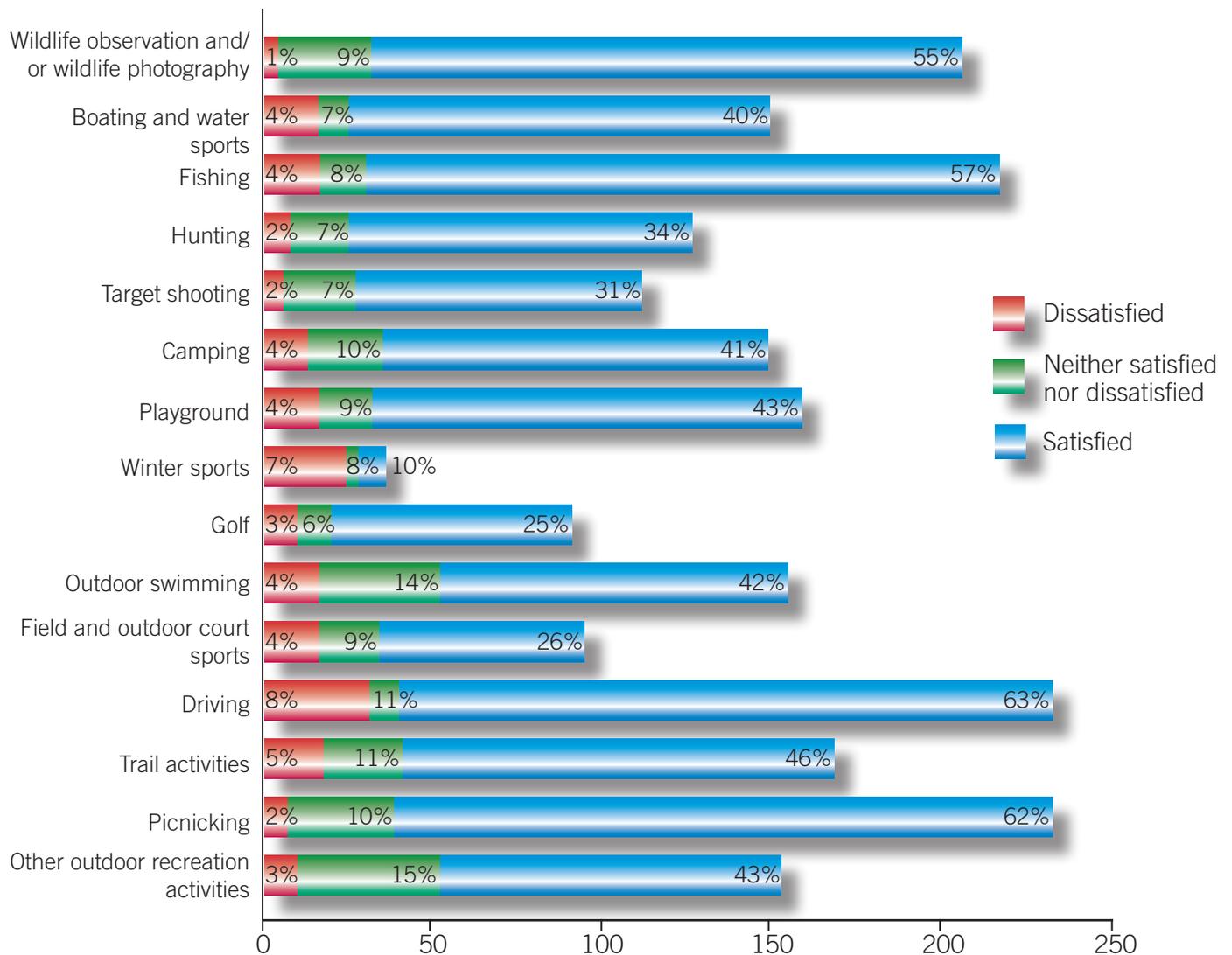
C. When does your household typically participate in outdoor recreation activities?	Responses	Percent
Rarely	51	13%
Some weekends	108	28%
Most weekends	109	28%
Some weekdays	58	15.5%
Every day	59	15.5%



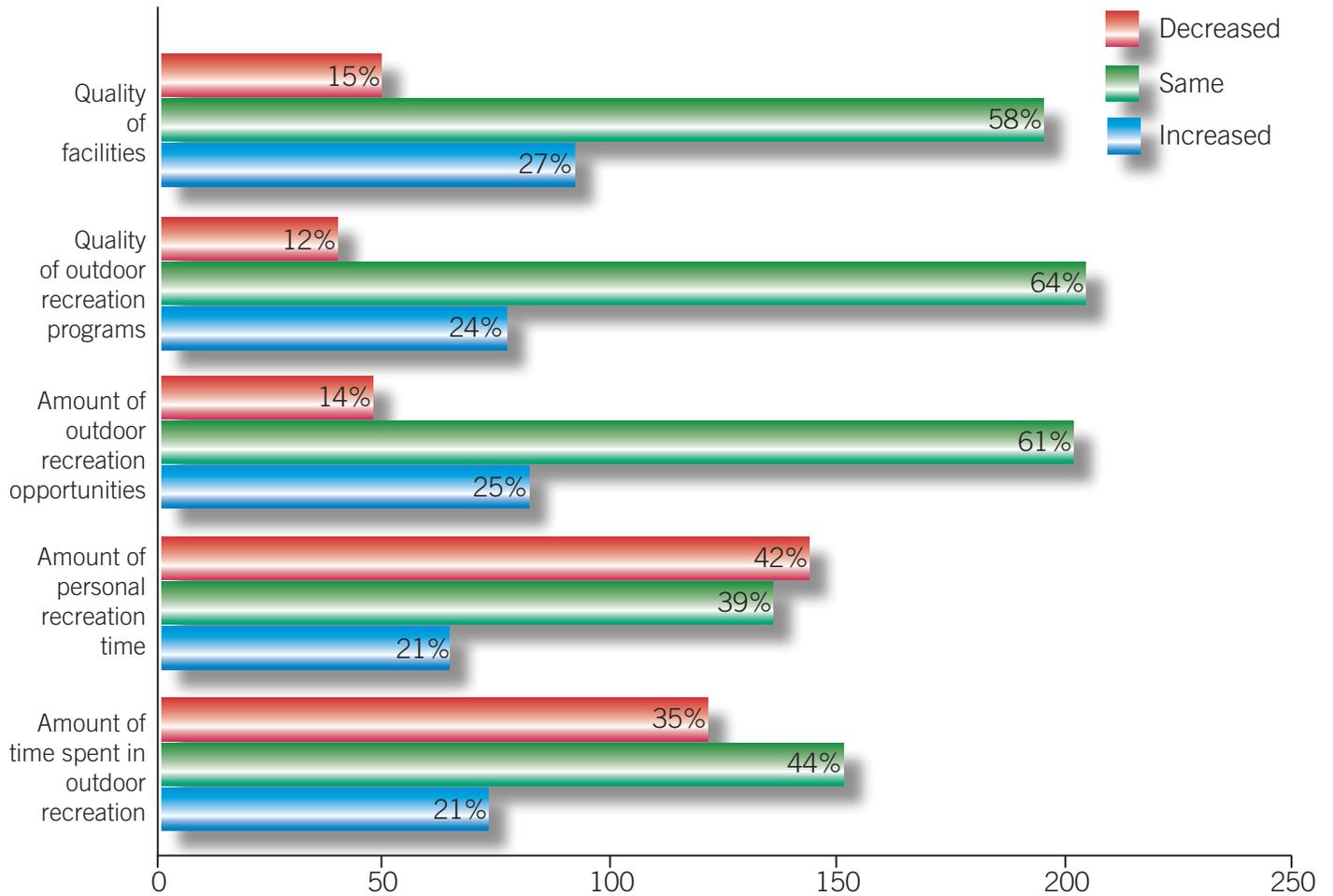
D. Tell us why your household DID NOT participate more in outdoor recreation activities?	Responses	Percent
Sites are too far away	110	29%
Sites are too crowded	41	11%
Sites seem unsafe	9	2%
Sites are poorly maintained	31	8%
Inadequate parking at sites	13	3%
Lack of transportation	11	3%
Gas prices too high	258	68%
Lack of information about recreation sites	73	19%
Friends do not participate	31	8%
Participation costs too much	76	20%
Sites are often inaccessible to physically challenged	21	6%
Desired facilities are not available	41	11%
Lack of recreation skills	17	5%
Job responsibilities	155	41%
Family responsibilities	118	31%
User conflict	9	2%
Poor health	72	19%
Not comfortable outdoors	8	2%
Not interested	16	4%
Other	55	15%



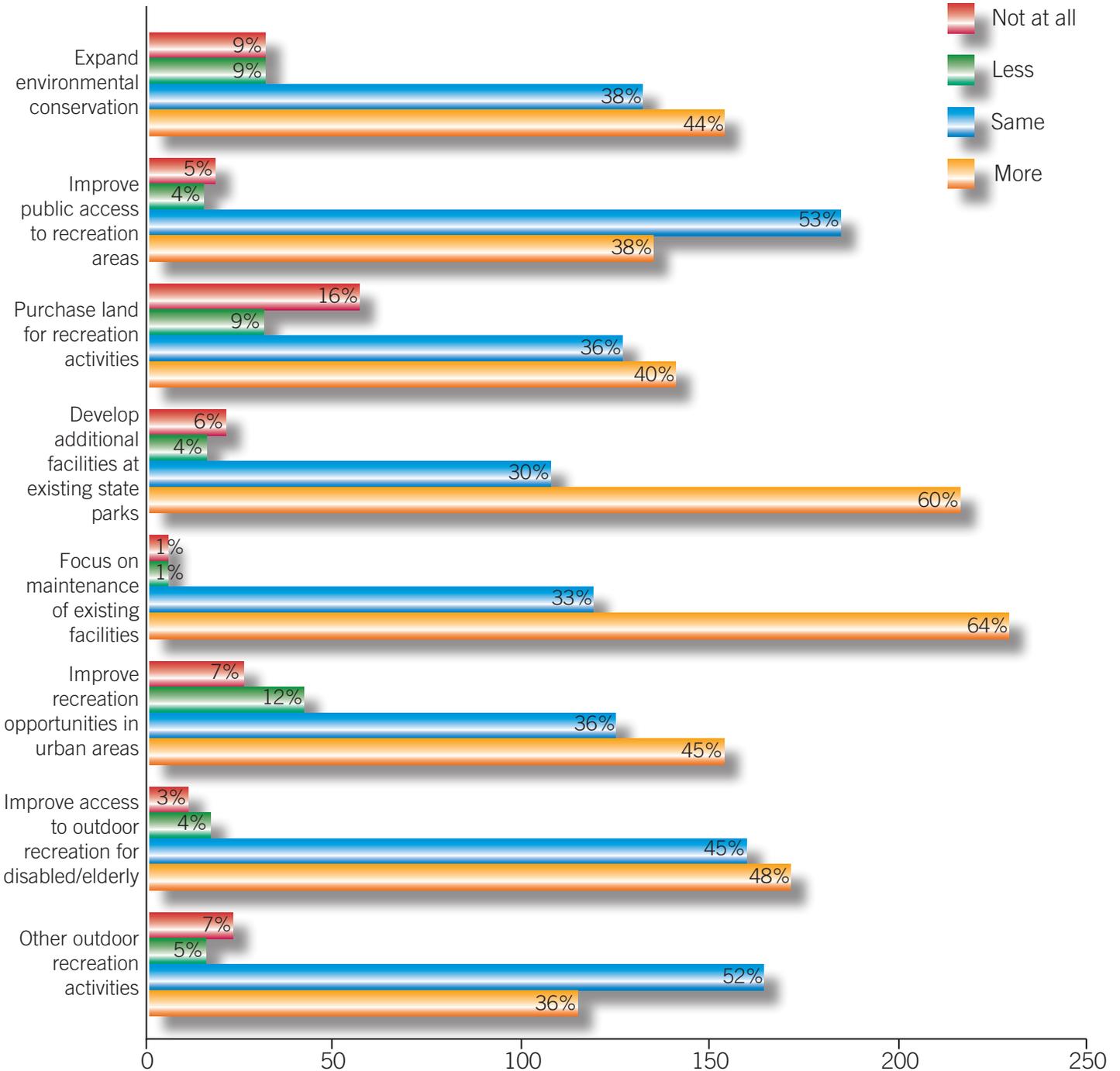
E. How satisfied was your household with outdoor recreation?	Dissatisfied		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		Satisfied		Not Applicable	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Wildlife observation and/or wildlife photography	4	1%	32	9%	206	55%	132	35%
Boating and water sports	16	4%	25	7%	149	40%	184	49%
Fishing	16	4%	30	8%	216	57%	116	31%
Hunting	8	2%	25	7%	126	34%	209	57%
Target shooting	6	2%	27	7%	111	31%	219	60%
Camping	13	4%	35	10%	148	41%	169	46%
Playground	16	4%	32	9%	158	43%	161	44%
Winter sports	24	7%	28	8%	36	10%	269	75%
Golf	10	3%	20	6%	91	25%	242	67%
Outdoor swimming	16	4%	52	14%	154	42%	143	39%
Field and outdoor court sports	16	4%	34	9%	94	26%	216	60%
Driving	31	8%	40	11%	232	63%	65	18%
Trail activities	18	5%	41	11%	168	46%	139	38%
Picnicking	7	2%	38	10%	232	62%	96	26%
Other outdoor recreation activities	10	3%	52	15%	152	43%	137	39%



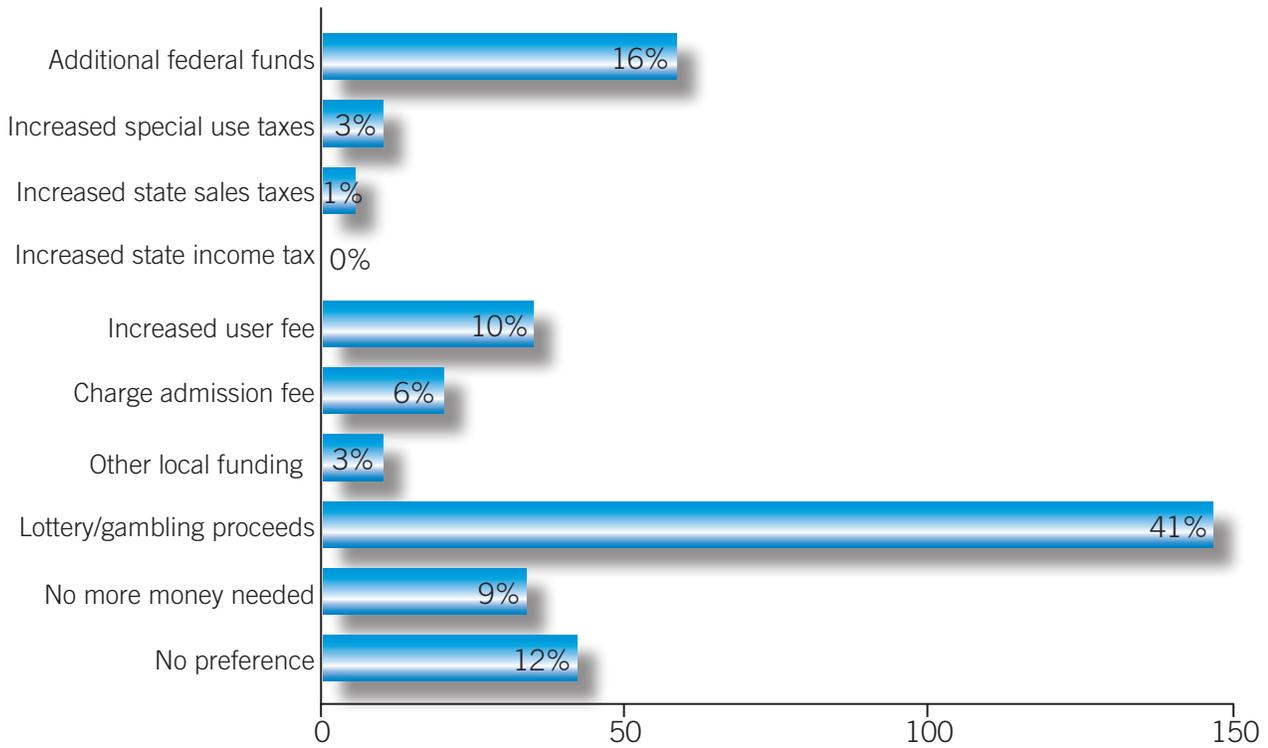
F. How did the following items change from five years ago?	Decreased		Same		Increased	
Quality of facilities	49	15%	196	58%	92	27%
Quality of outdoor recreation programs	39	12%	205	64%	77	24%
Amount of outdoor recreation opportunities	47	14%	202	61%	82	25%
Amount of personal recreation time	144	42%	135	39%	64	19%
Amount of time spent in outdoor recreation	121	35%	152	44%	73	21%



G. How much the State of Kentucky should invest to improve outdoor recreation opportunities?	Not at all		Less		Same		More	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Expand environmental conservation	31	9%	31	9%	131	38%	153	44%
Improve public access to recreation areas	17	5%	14	4%	184	53%	134	38%
Purchase land for recreation activities	56	16%	30	9%	126	36%	140	40%
Develop additional facilities at existing state parks	20	6%	15	4%	107	30%	216	60%
Focus on maintenance of existing facilities	5	1%	5	1%	118	33%	229	64%
Improve recreation opportunities in urban areas	25	7%	41	12%	124	36%	153	45%
Improve access to outdoor recreation for disabled/elderly	10	3%	16	4%	159	45%	171	48%
Other outdoor recreation activities	22	7%	15	5%	164	52%	114	36%

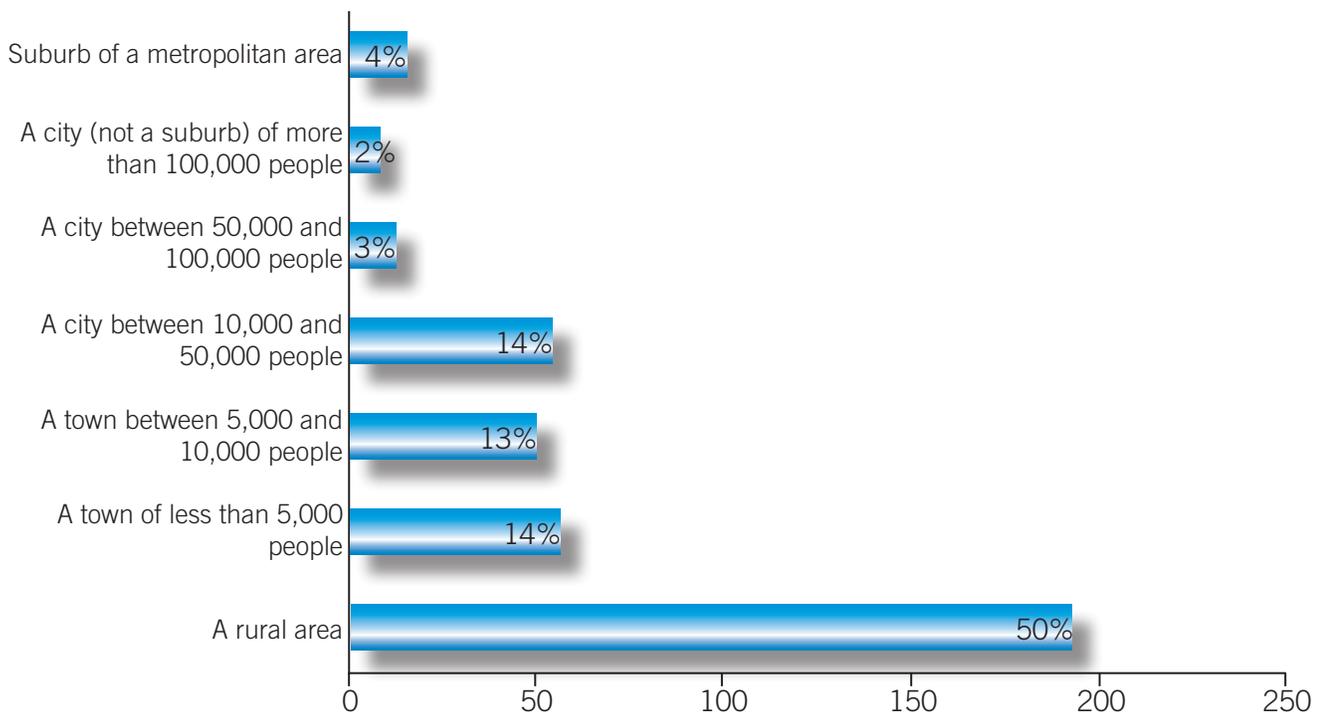


H. How should the State of Kentucky raise money for development or improvement of outdoor recreation facilities?	Responses	Percent
Additional federal funds	58	16%
Increased special use taxes	10	3%
Increased state sales taxes	5	1%
Increased state income tax	1	0%
Increased user fee	35	10%
Charge admission fee	20	6%
Other local funding	10	3%
Lottery/gambling proceeds	147	41%
No more money needed	34	9%
No preference	42	12%
TOTAL	362	100%

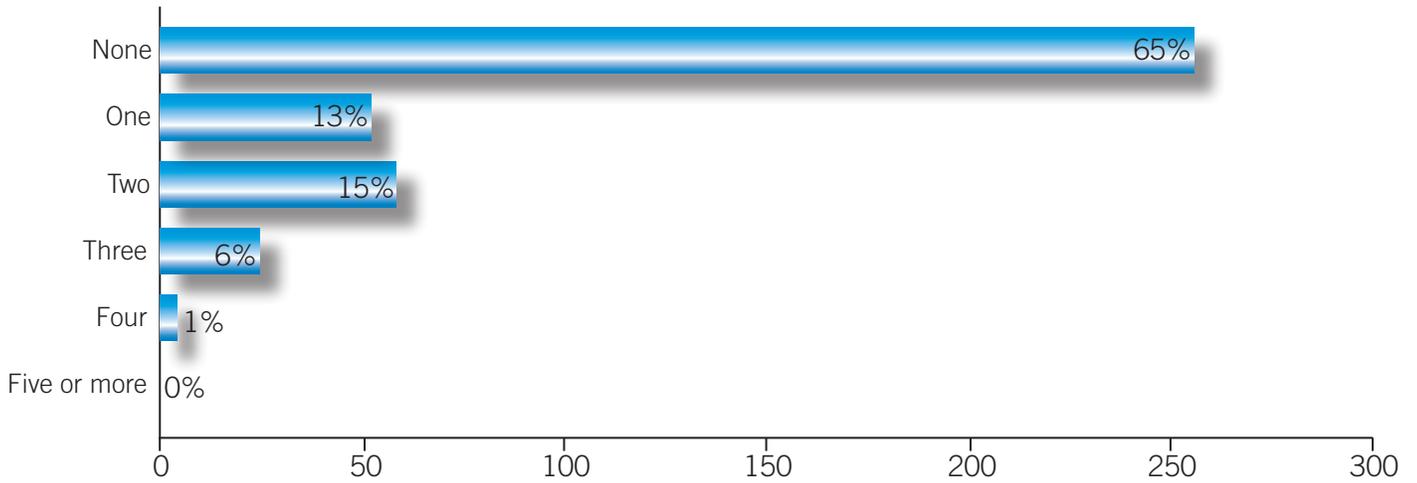


Demographic Information

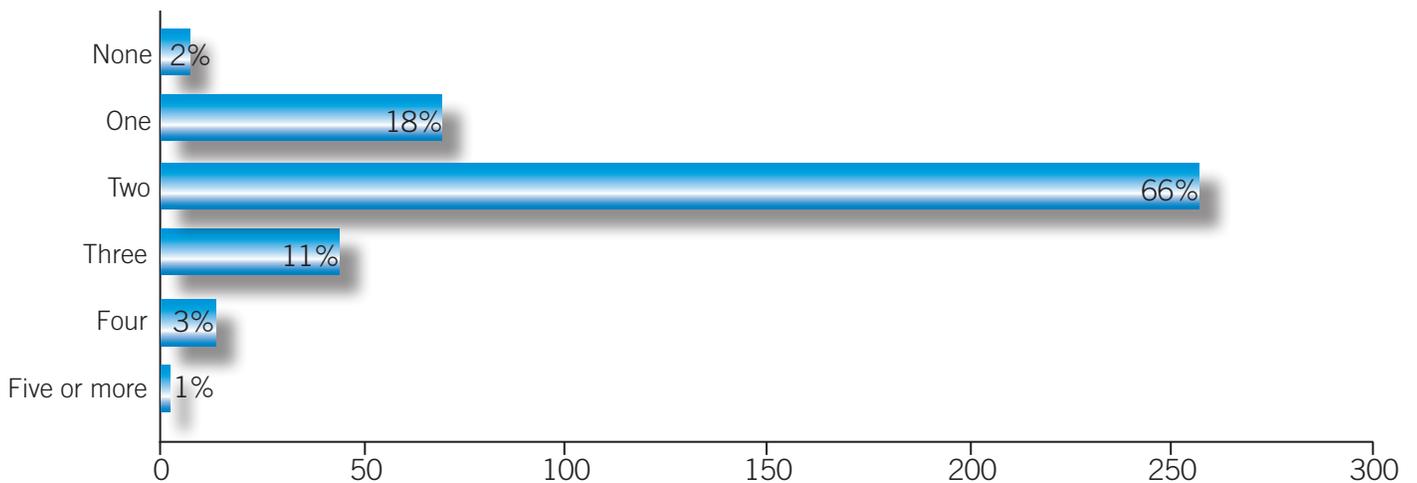
I. Which of the following best describes the community in which you live?	Responses	Percent
Suburb of a metropolitan area	15	4%
A city (not a suburb) of more than 100,000 people	8	2%
A city between 50,000 and 100,000 people	12	3%
A city between 10,000 and 50,000 people	54	14%
A town between 5,000 and 10,000 people	50	13%
A town of less than 5,000 people	56	14%
A rural area	193	50%



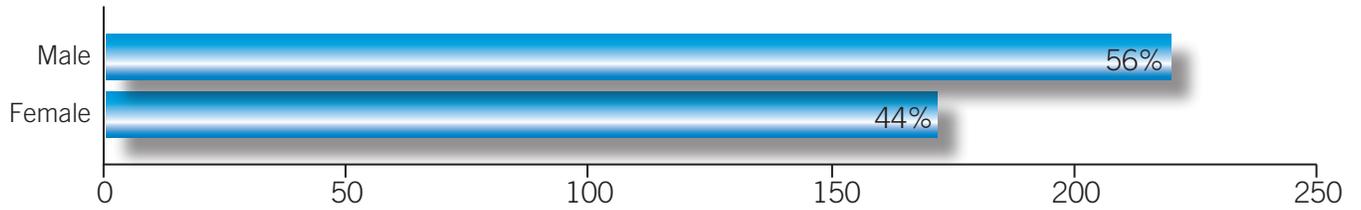
J. How many children under age 18 live in your household?	Responses	Percent
None	256	65%
One	51	13%
Two	58	15%
Three	24	6%
Four	3	1%
Five or more	0	0%
TOTAL	392	100%



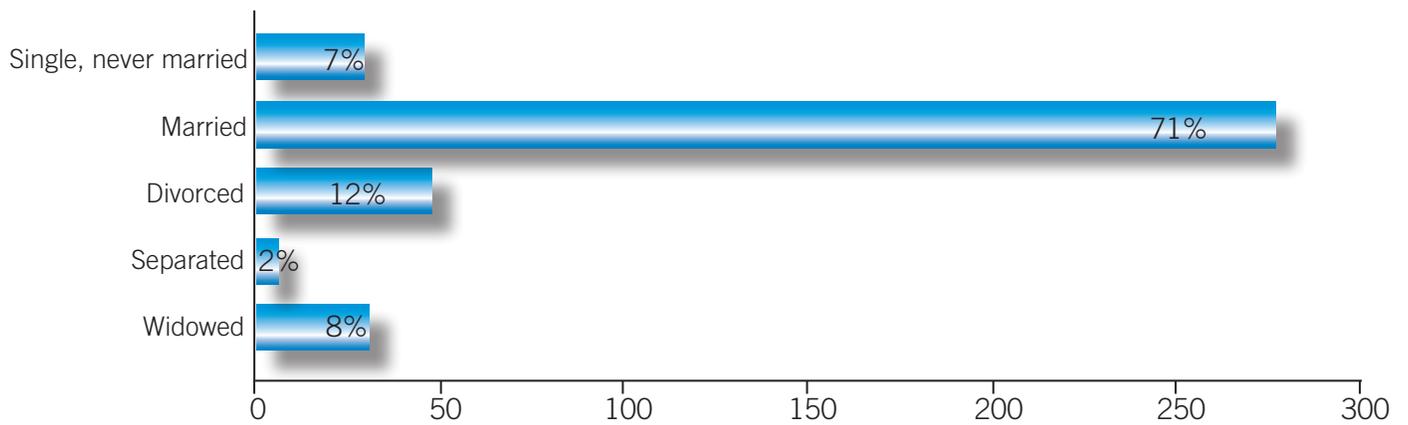
K. How many adults (age 18 and over) live in your household?	Responses	Percent
None	7	2%
One	69	18%
Two	257	66%
Three	44	11%
Four	13	3%
Five or more	2	1%
TOTAL	392	100%



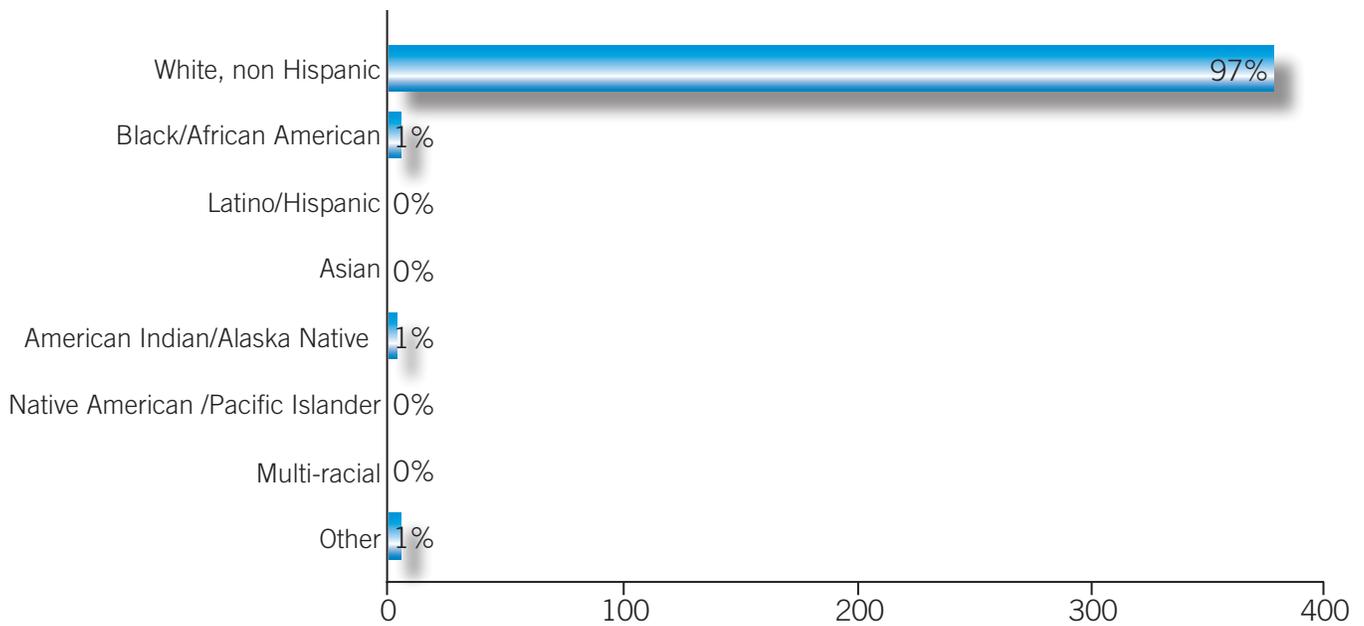
L. What is your gender?	Responses	Percent
Male	220	56%
Female	172	44%
TOTAL	392	100%



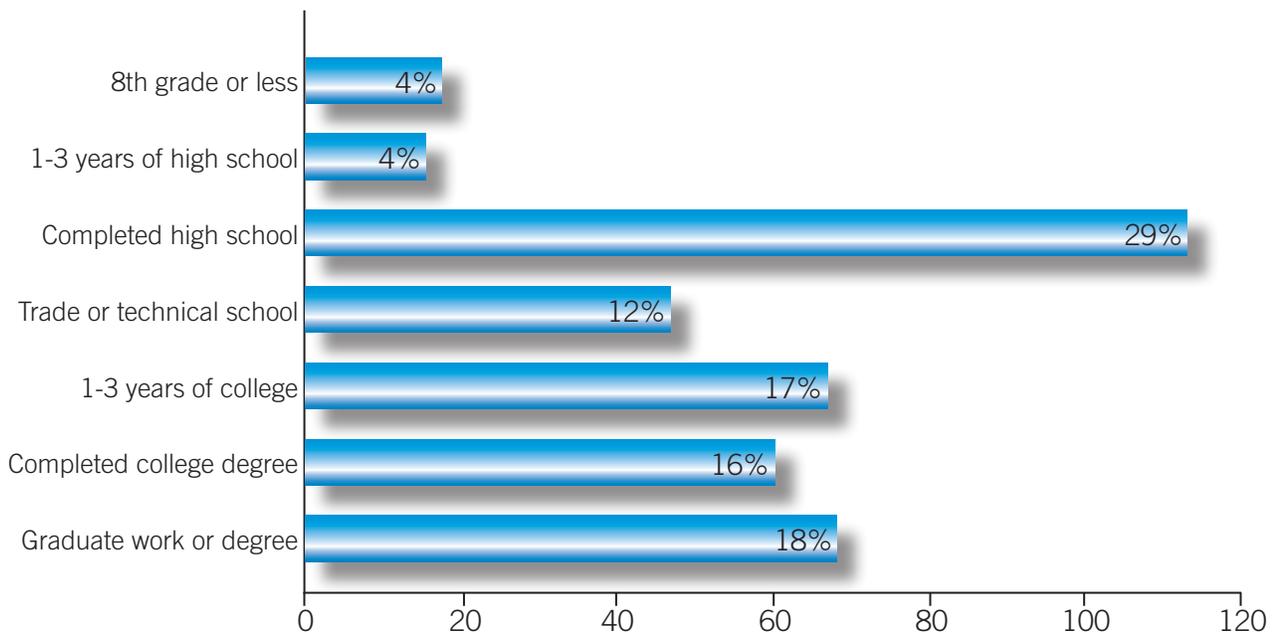
M. What is your current marital status?	Responses	Percent
Single, never married	29	7%
Married	277	71%
Divorced	48	12%
Separated	6	2%
Widowed	31	8%
TOTAL	391	100%



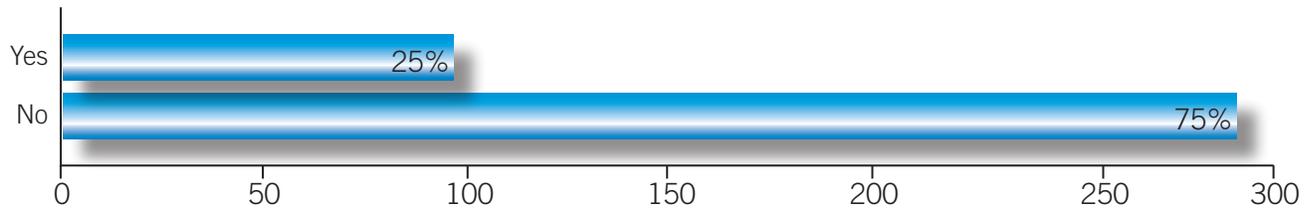
N. With which race do you most identify?	Responses	Percent
White, non Hispanic	379	97%
Black/African American	4	1%
Latino/Hispanic	0	0%
Asian	1	0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	1%
Native American/Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multi-racial	1	0%
Other	4	1%
TOTAL	362	100%



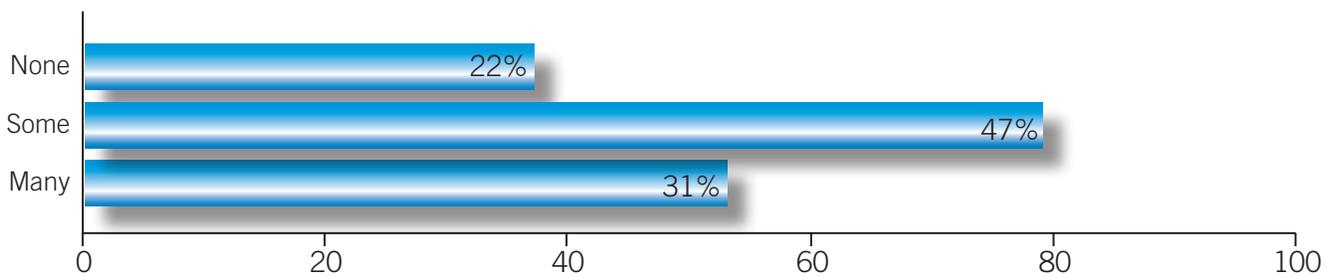
O. What is the highest level of education you have completed?	Responses	Percent
8th grade or less	17	4%
1-3 years of high school	15	4%
Completed high school	113	29%
Trade or technical school	47	12%
1-3 years of college	67	17%
Completed college degree	60	16%
Graduate work or degree	68	18%
TOTAL	387	100%



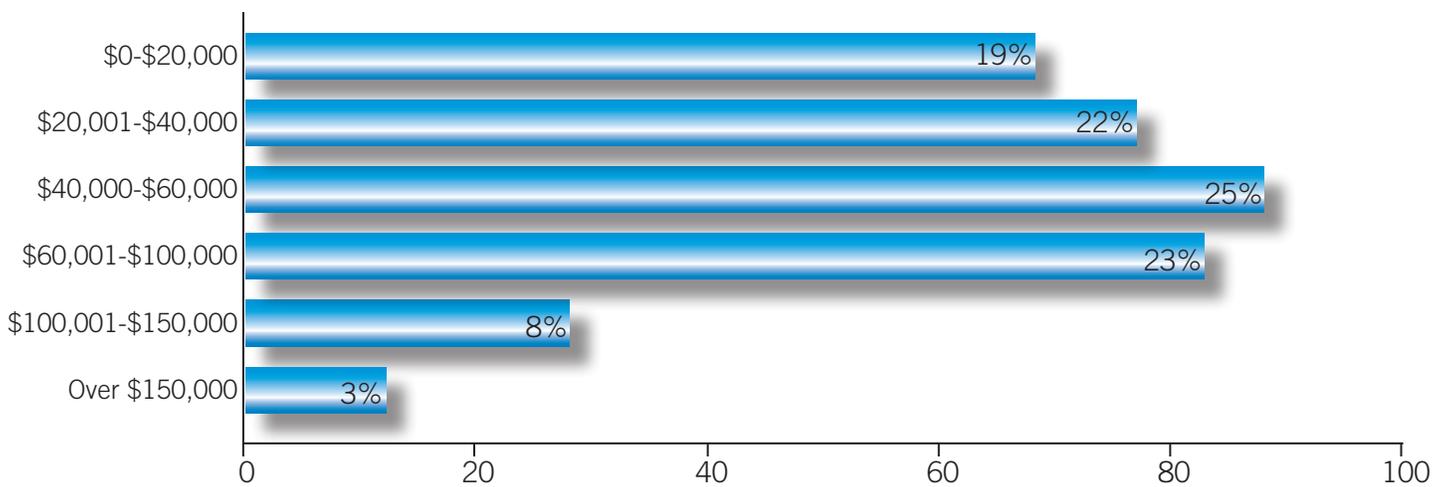
P. Do you consider yourself as having any sort of disability that interferes with participation in outdoor recreation activities?	Responses	Percent
Yes	97	25%
No	290	75%
TOTAL	387	100%



Q. Have you found any Kentucky Park and Recreation areas that accommodate your disability needs?	Responses	Percent
None	37	22%
Some	79	47%
Many	53	31%
TOTAL	169	100%



R. What is your best estimate of your household income, before taxes, in 2007?	Responses	Percent
\$0-\$20,000	68	19%
\$20,001-\$40,000	77	22%
\$40,000-\$60,000	88	25%
\$60,001-\$100,000	83	23%
\$100,001-\$150,000	28	8%
Over \$150,000	12	3%
TOTAL	356	100%





General Characteristics of the State

Once referred to as “daughter of the East, mother of the West, and the link that binds North and South”, Kentucky spans over 400 miles from east to west, from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River. This geographic range supports, in turn, a natural diversity of plant and animal life that is virtually unmatched. Furthermore, Kentucky’s identity as a border region has always been a major factor in its cultural history. Existing at a north-south and east-west crossroads of America, the state’s people have woven a unique and complex cultural fabric from many diverse strands.

The diversity of Kentucky provides a broad base of opportunities for the education and recreation of its citizens and out-of-state visitors. It is important that the varied and sometimes fragile resources available here be understood and used wisely, to ensure that the resource base and the human culture that it supports can exist in long-term harmony.

History

Pre-European Since at least 15,000 B.C., prehistoric cultures existed in the Green River floodplain and surrounding uplands in western Kentucky. “Mound builders,” peoples of the Archaic Tradition, lived in the area from about 8,000 years to 1,500 years B.C., and their livelihoods evolved during that time from a hunter/gatherer society to one based on agriculture. Important archaeological sites in that region include Carlston Annis Mound, Read Shell Midden, and the Chigger-ville site.

The first European settlers arrived in the middle 1700’s, and evidence suggests the region served as a border zone between Native American settlements. The word “Kentucky” may have evolved from the Cherokee word “ken-ta-the,” or “land were we will live.”

Settlement By the 18th century Virginians thought of the land across the mountains as the Eden of the west replete with rich farmland, timber, and an abundance of game. The end of the French and Indian War in 1763 and treaties with the Iroquois and Cherokee ceding lands south of the Ohio River to the British spurred settlers from English colonies to begin traveling into Kentucky by the mid 18th century.

The best-known personage of early Kentucky history was Daniel Boone, who made several extended trips through Kentucky during the 1760’s and 1770’s and would leave an indelible imprint on the folklore of the state and the nation.

In the spring of 1774 an exploration party sent by the royal governor of Virginia founded Harrodstown (now Harrodsburg), Kentucky’s first permanent settlement. Daniel Boone returned through Cumberland Gap with a settlement party in 1775 to establish Fort Boonesborough on the Kentucky River.

During the American war for independence, Kentucky was the scene of frequent skirmishes between the settlers and Shawnees allied with the British. War’s end brought a reduction of tensions and greater stability as the frontier moved farther west. A huge increase in migration followed. The region was developing its own economy, social identity, and political institutions; and on June 1, 1792, Kentucky became the 15th state.

Many Kentucky place names honor the explorers and pioneers who shaped the region’s early history. Kentucky counties were named in honor of Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, George Rodgers Clark, Benjamin Logan, and Richard Hen-

derson. Cumberland Gap National Historic Park in southeastern Kentucky now marks the mountain portal through which so many early settlers entered. Old Fort Harrod State Park near Harrodsburg and Fort Boonesborough State Park commemorate the earliest settlements.

Development Statehood was followed by a period of economic and social development. By 1800 the population had grown to 221,000, a remarkable increase from the several hundred European settlers of twenty-five years earlier. The early 1800's also saw the establishment of thoroughbred breeding and distilleries, both of which remain a part of the state's economy and identity.

As a border state with ties to both the north and south, Kentucky became the scene of bitter Civil War conflict. The state maintained precarious official neutrality throughout the War but was occupied by both Union and Confederate troops. It was considered a linchpin state by both sides; the Ohio River would have provided a natural and defensible border for the Confederacy, while Lincoln, for his part, was determined to hold onto his home state with its critical location, its rivers, manpower, and agricultural resources.

Postwar Reconstruction brought rapid economic and social changes. Growth of the railroads, the bourbon industry, and the coal industry provided some economic vitality, but were not sufficient to allow the state to keep pace with the nation as a whole. The decades since have seen diversification and strengthening of the state's economic base, with a special emphasis on bringing economic and social progress to areas that have lagged behind. Major road-building projects of the 1960's opened up areas that had historically been isolated. Expanded education and anti-poverty programs have raised the quality of life for many citizens, and efforts to attract industry and promote economic development have been effective in many communities. Major investment in infrastructure, both public and private, has been made in the past quarter-century. Like other states, Kentucky has become more fully integrated into the mainstream of the national and international economy and culture. However, the state retains a character and flavor that makes it unique.

Preserving the heritage Kentucky's history and settlement patterns have created a cultural mosaic with many regional variations. From the eastern mountains to Louisville, from the Bluegrass to the river towns along the Ohio and Missis-

siippi, the state encompasses a broad sweep of culture and history.

The Kentucky Heritage Council has located and described over 75,000 historically significant sites and structures from pre-historic times onward. Many have been deemed important enough to be considered for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. They include residences, public buildings, sites of military significance, and many other sites and structures. Examples of notable National Register sites are Abraham Lincoln's birthplace in Hodgenville, Old Mulkey Meeting House near Tompkinsville, Whitehall in Richmond, Liberty Hall in Frankfort, Union Station in Louisville, Shaker Village in Mercer County, and Switzer Covered Bridge in Franklin County. Many less significant sites are identified and described with site markers regarding history, education, and tourism.

Features of the Land

Kentucky's physical environment—its landforms and climate—provide a backdrop that influences the availability and choice of recreation opportunities in a variety of ways. Obviously, some forms of recreation are not options. Furthermore, communities in significant areas of the state encounter unusual difficulty in finding land to develop new active recreation facilities due to the scarcity of flat land which has been almost completely pre-empted for other uses. Though such problems can sometimes be surmounted with local ingenuity, this particular difficulty is not one typically faced by communities west of the Cumberland Plateau.

On the other hand, there are distinctive opportunities as well as limitations. The extensive forests and rugged terrain that characterize the eastern third of the state are well suited to dispersed, resource-based activities such as hunting, hiking, and camping. From eastern Kentucky to the Mississippi River, many outdoor activities have been shaped by, or adapted to, the land on which they occur.

Kentucky's array of landforms is the record and legacy of natural geological processes that have been at work for many millions of years. The state's basic geography is usually categorized in six major physiographic regions of the Jackson Purchase, Western Coalfield, Pennyroyal, Knobs and Escarpment, Bluegrass, and Cumberland Plateau.

The **Jackson Purchase** region of far-western Kentucky ex-

hibits relatively gentle slopes created by stream erosion of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The geology of the area consists of relatively young, poorly consolidated sedimentary rocks overlain by stream sediment and wind-blown loess, or silt, which was deposited during the last ice age. Low-lying swampy areas are found near the Mississippi River. The striking river bluffs represent former valleys cut by the river.

The gently rolling **Pennyroyal** region forms a rough crescent bounded on the north by the Ohio River and the Western Coal Region and extending south into Tennessee. This topography is broken by the deep stream cuts and gorges of the Green, Nolin, Barren, and Cumberland Rivers. The soft limestone-based geology is easily eroded and dissolved by water, resulting in the characteristic “karst” topography with many caves, underground streams, and sinkholes. Mammoth Cave, the largest known cave system in the world, is found in this region, along with other significant caverns. The economy of the cave region relies to a significant extent on tourism generated by its geologic features.

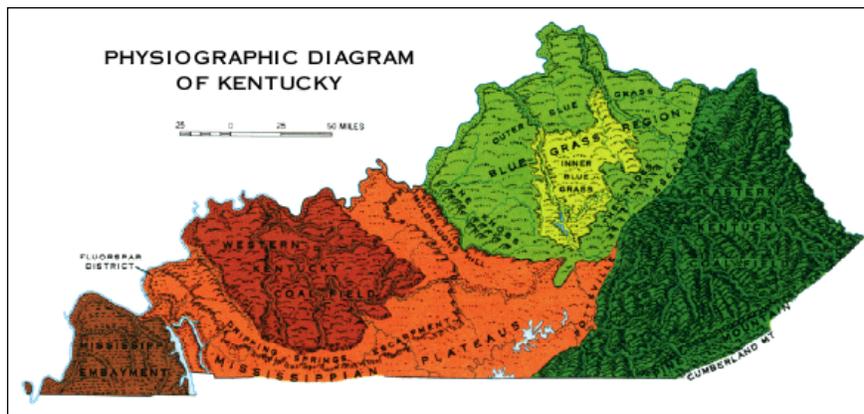
The **Western Coalfield** region is a part of the Illinois Basin, a broad down-folding of bedrock, which has been eroded by streams. This underlying geologic structure extends northward into Illinois. The topography of the region ranges from moderately steep upland areas to broad, nearly flat floodplains that have been carved

by the Green and other rivers. The underlying geology consists mainly of sandstone and shale. The presence of major coal seams has resulted in considerable mining, principally in the region’s southern salient. Coal has been mined by both underground and large surface mine operations, the latter significantly altering the surface.

The **Bluegrass Region** of north-central Kentucky is largely defined by its underlying rock formations. This region is part of the Cincinnati Arch, a broad dome or upwelling of bedrock. Here the bedrock layers have been successively eroded by water, creating a concentric onion-ring arrangement of ex-

posed layers near the surface. This results in two well-defined sub-regions—the Inner Bluegrass and Outer Bluegrass. The bedrock of the region is older than that of most of the state, and consists principally of limestone in the Inner Bluegrass and a mixture of limestone and shale in the Outer Bluegrass. The Inner Bluegrass is gently rolling except in areas, which have been dissected by the Kentucky River. The Outer Bluegrass is characterized by a more rugged topography and greater stream incision.

An important zone of rock faulting, the **Kentucky River Fault Zone**, is one of the most prominent features in the Bluegrass Region. Vertical displacement of rock extends from Montgomery County to Casey County and represents one of the most outstanding examples of fossil assemblages and dynamic geology in eastern North America. The U.S. Department of the Interior has recommended the Kentucky River Fault Zone and Kentucky River Palisades for designation as National Natural Landmarks. This region also includes Big Bone Lick in Boone County, one of the most significant known occurrences of fossilized Pleistocene mammoth skeletons in the country.



On the outer edge of the Cincinnati Arch, the **Knobs and Escarpment** region forms a belt around the Bluegrass. The traveler across this landscape is struck by its abrupt break from neighboring regions, and also by its characteristic isolated conical

shale hills, which are remnants of erosion. These “knobs” typically exhibit a band of vertical cliffs near their summit, which marks the presence of a stratum of harder, more erosion resistant material. These serene and silent sentinels stand guard over a region that has also been referred to as the “Oil Shale Belt” because of shale’s high hydrocarbon content, which are exposed at the surface.

The **Cumberland Plateau** exhibits the most complex landscape of any region. It was formed by the gradual uplift of bedrock and subsequent stream erosion to create a rugged terrain of deep and steep-walled valleys. Except on narrow

floodplains and ridge top areas, surface slopes are generally in excess of 30%. The geology includes jumbled vertical sequences of sandstone, shale, siltstone, and occasional limestone. Many coal seams exist in the region and coal mining has long been a major economic activity. Most surface mines are contour or ridge top operations, which, due to their elevated situation and the difficulty of restoring the steep slopes, have significantly scarred the landscape over time. Notable geologic features include Harlan County's 4,125-foot Big Black Mountain, the state's highest point; the nationally-famous Natural Bridge and Red River Gorge in Powell County; and the Pine Mountain thrust fault, a large tectonic displacement that spans some 280 miles across southeastern Kentucky.

Land Use and Land Cover

The state's current mosaic of land uses and land cover has been shaped by natural processes overlaid by man's activities. Two hundred years ago, over 90% of the state was covered by forests. Today, that forest has been reduced by half (Kentucky is currently 47% forested). There are 11.9 million acres of forestland in the Commonwealth and 89% is privately owned. A significant portion of the state's original wetlands have also been lost to development.

Great variations in land use and land cover patterns occur from east to west and from north to south. These changes arise primarily from climatic and topographic variations.

Eastern Kentucky's Cumberland Plateau area is still predominantly (about 85 percent) forested. Forest stands are broken by agricultural and other land uses crowded into the narrow floodplains; coal mining operations on side slopes and ridge tops, and commercial timber operations dispersed throughout. Crops grown in this region include tobacco and corn. Livestock operations are also important locally, but eastern Kentucky is not generally recognized for large-scale agricultural activities. Aside from a number of coal-preparation plants and industrial activities around Ashland in Boyd County, the region has little heavy industry.

The Knobs and Escarpment Region, with its hilly topography, is primarily a farming region. Many of the hillsides have been cleared up to where high slopes preclude agricultural activity, leaving timber stands on the hilltops and ridges. Much of the region is in pasture, and cattle raising and dairy operations are important. Valleys and lower slopes support the cultivation

of hay, tobacco, and corn.

The Bluegrass Region with metropolitan areas such as Louisville, Lexington, and northern Kentucky contains a majority of the state's population. With its rolling hills, the region exhibits a predominance of pasture and hay land interspersed with scattered tracts of timber. Cattle raising and dairy farming are important to this region, and the inner Bluegrass is world-famous for its thoroughbred horse farms extending out from the periphery of Lexington.

Kentucky's western half is more intensively cropped than other regions of the state, and farming operations tend to be larger. Corn and soybeans are major crops grown throughout western Kentucky. Winter wheat is also grown, its production centered in Logan, Simpson, and Todd Counties. Cotton, while not of major importance, is still grown in the state's far western end. The Western Coal Region is scarred mainly around its southern rim by a series of large and often abandoned surface mines.

Climate

Kentucky's climate is basically continental, but in summer, humid subtropical conditions occur. The state's length of 420 miles and variations in elevation create some differences in local microclimates. The state lies within a belt of westerly winds, which bring about a succession of low-pressure storm systems. Storms generally move from southwest to northeast and may occur at any time, but are most frequent from March through September. Occasionally hail may accompany these storms, but the average is less than once a year.

Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year, usually as brief showers. The fall season is generally the driest, spring the wettest. Annual precipitation averages approximately 45 inches, but varies from 40 inches in the north at Covington to about 50 inches in the south central area. Precipitation during a 24-hour heavy rain period is frequently three to four inches, but occasionally six to ten inches may be recorded. During heavy rains, soils quickly reach the saturation point and runoff is rapid. As a result, flash floods are not uncommon in the eastern mountains, and general flooding, sometimes severe, may occur along major rivers and their tributaries.

Seasons differ markedly, yet warm-to-cool weather prevails, with extremes of heat and cold occurring only in short spells.

Kentucky's geographic position allows mid-winter cold waves from the northwest to be considerably modified before reaching the state. Winters are, therefore, usually mild and heavy snowfalls are rare. The average annual snowfall ranges from 10 inches in the extreme southwest to nearly 24 inches in the northeast. Individual snowfalls are usually light and the ground is seldom snow-covered for more than a few days. Mid-winter daytime temperatures average from 26 degrees Fahrenheit in the north to 50 degrees in the south for about six weeks duration.

Summer frequently brings tropical air from low-pressure formations in the Gulf of Mexico across Kentucky and result in warm, humid days. Mid-summer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands and 79 degrees in the lowlands and southern areas. The highest temperature ever recorded in Kentucky was 114 degrees, but temperatures over 100 degrees rarely occur. Relative humidity during summer months varies from a morning high of 80% to approximately 60% at noon and in the evenings.

Winds from the south and west prevail during most of the year, although during the winter north winds may occur for short periods. Wind velocities usually range from six to 13 mph, although wind speeds of 40-60 mph have been recorded. Years may pass without a single tornado, then several may touch down in a single year; the average is one per year.

Kentucky's growing season (between the last spring freeze and first autumn freeze) ranges from some 210 days in the Jackson Purchase to approximately 165 days in the eastern mountains and northernmost areas. The last killing frost of spring occurs around April 23 in the mountains and April 9 in the Purchase. The first killing frost of autumn usually occurs by October 15 in the mountains and October 24 in the Purchase.

Kentucky's generally moderate climate allows extensive opportunities for most kinds of outdoor recreation, excepting only winter sports. Only rarely is the heat or humidity too oppressive or the winters too harsh to preclude intensive outdoor activities.

Vegetation

As might be expected from its topography and climate, Kentucky's vegetation is also quite diverse. Man has, of course, profoundly altered it. The forests and savannahs that covered

much of the state when the earliest settlers arrived retain little of their character today; while many new species, some of them now quite dominant, have been introduced. In spite of these changes, and also because of them, the plant species of the state represent an interesting mix, and include those with northern affinities as well as those more characteristic of southern regions. This species diversity is a result of Kentucky's varying physiography and its position near the southern terminus of Ice Age glaciers that brought about regional shifts in plant communities.

Approximately 47% of the state, over eleven million acres, remains under forest cover. Wise forest management is consequently of great importance. Forests prevent soil erosion, manufacture oxygen, provide scenery, shelter beasts, and in other ways counterbalance the more egregious human modifications of our environment. The recreational values of forested areas are many and easily appreciated, and forest products are an engine of considerable economic vitality. For these and other reasons, Kentucky is fortunate to still have abundant forests. The Division of Forestry in the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet currently manages 39,946 acres within seven separate state forests. In addition, the U.S. Forest Service manages Daniel Boone National Forest and Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area.

Fauna

Kentucky's wildlife populations are the product of many biotic and environmental factors that have interacted over time. Changes in climate and topography have created, modified and eliminated habitats with resultant effects in their biological communities. As do plant communities, animal species in Kentucky show affinities to species of the regions both to the south and north. Human impact over at least the last 200 years has also been a major factor in present zoological distributions. By comparison with the surrounding states east of the Mississippi, the vertebrate fauna of Kentucky, aside from birds, is relatively rich. Some 375 species of fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals are known to occur in the state.

Kentucky's natural fauna has been considerably altered from its pre-settlement composition. Many larger mammals such as bison, elk, wolves, bear, and panther were eliminated or severely reduced in numbers in the colonial period. Many birds including the Carolina parakeet, prairie chicken and passenger pigeon were similarly affected. More recently, the

state has seen significant declines or potential extirpation of populations of different species such as the red-cockaded woodpecker, butterflies, and freshwater mussels. In spite of the continuing human impact, however, many areas retain important segments of the natural fauna that provide a resource for those interested in observing wildlife.



“New” faunal species still sometimes find niches in the state’s ecological communities. The western coyote has extended its range over the entire state in recent years, while the zebra mussel, a recent immigrant from the north, has spread to an increasing number of Kentucky’s lakes and streams.

Endangered Species Public awareness and concern have stimulated cooperation between a variety of organizations and agencies in many states, resulting in numerous programs to identify species in need of protection. Increased concern for the environment has led to a new awareness of endangered, threatened, and rare species of plants and animals. The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources produces a booklet of those species listed as federally threatened or endangered in the state which can be viewed at <http://fw.ky.gov/pdf/t&ebook.pdf>.

Fish and Game Species Kentucky’s streams and lakes provide fishermen with a wide range of fishing opportunities. Species including bass, crappie, catfish, trout, walleye, rockfish, white bass, bluegill, and muskie are popular. Stocking programs conducted by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) supplement native populations and establish new species.

Rainbow trout are plentiful in Kentucky as a result of an active stocking program conducted by the KDFWR. Mature fish are routinely released at over 59 sites that include 30 streams, 17 lakes, and 12 tail waters.

With its variety of terrain and wildlife habitat, Kentucky provides a corresponding variety of wildlife species for hunters and outdoor recreators. Eastern mountains with wooded hills and cleared valley farmland abound with ruffed grouse, gray squirrel, deer, elk, and other non-game species. Wild turkey has also been successfully restored after a near disappearance from the state. Central Kentucky’s farmland, pastures, and woodlands provide habitats for rabbit, quail, doves, deer, fox, raccoon, and squirrel. Along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, duck and goose hunters find ample game, as do endangered bald eagles. The farmlands of western Kentucky support quail, doves, and rabbits while forested tracts contain significant deer populations.

Even before white settlers arrived in Kentucky, Native Americans favored the region as a hunting ground. In more recent times the state has attempted to preserve its legacy of wildlife resources and supporting habitats through management by state agencies. In particular, the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources is responsible for managing wildlife species and licensing hunters. Kentucky’s public-use lands total over 9.6 million acres (6.3% of the state). All managed areas are open at least part of the year to hunting, as well as for hiking, picnicking, and other passive recreation. In addition, many private landowners open their land to responsible hunters.

Natural Areas

The natural diversity briefly catalogued above is displayed and protected in a series of managed areas which include state and national parks and recreation areas, state and national forests, nature preserves, wildlife management areas, university-owned lands, and others. These areas provide managed and protected sanctuaries for plant and animal life, while also assuring Kentucky’s citizens and visitors opportunities for outdoor recreation and enjoyment. Their preservation and wide use is essential.

The official effort to identify and preserve areas that represent important and unique natural systems is spearheaded by the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission. The Commission administers the Natural Heritage Program



originally developed by The Nature Conservancy, a nonprofit organization that cooperates with the Commission in site identification, registry, and acquisition.

Water Resources

Water features probably exert a greater influence on physical diversity, scenic quality, and recreation potential than any other single characteristic of the natural environment. Kentucky exhibits an unusual variety of physical terrain, and the water, which occupies its lowest elevations, is thereby shaped into many forms including small streams, rivers, natural lakes, large reservoirs, small impoundments, farm ponds, and wetlands. The flow of rivulets, creeks, streams, and mighty rivers has sculpted Kentucky's landscape. Deep valleys, impressive rock-walled gorges, whitewater channels, and waterfalls bear witness to the cutting power of running water. A single drop of water may dissolve and carry away a minute quantity of the limestone over which it flows—a process which provided enough time, gives rise to karst landscapes and many miles of underground caverns and water courses.

Natural lakes are relatively rare in Kentucky. Geologic events such as glacier advances, volcanic activity, and tectonic alterations, which normally give rise to natural water bodies have not affected the state enough in recent times to create them. As a result, numerous man-made impoundments have been created.

Water bodies and streams, along with their adjacent shorelines; provide another dimension to the aesthetic qualities of the landscape. Water increases an area's ability to sup-

port a variety of plant life and animal species. The aesthetic, symbolic, and spiritual values of water make nearby land areas ideal for camping, picnicking, hiking, hunting, and similar activities. More direct recreational uses of Kentucky's water resources include swimming, various types of boating, canoeing, kayaking, rafting, wind-surfing, water-skiing, and fishing. However, a number of factors affect the ability of a water body to support passive and active forms of recreation. These factors include water quantity, water quality, and water temperature, all of which can vary seasonally or in response to natural or man-induced environmental changes.

River Basins Described in terms of its river systems, Kentucky is conventionally divided into seven major basins, each defined by the major river into which its smaller rivers and streams ultimately flow. The basins include the Kentucky, Cumberland, Green, Tennessee, Salt, Licking, and Big Sandy. All drain into the Ohio River, which forms approximately 672 miles of the northern boundary of Kentucky.

- The Kentucky River Basin drains an area of 6,940 square miles running from the mountains of southeastern Kentucky through a large portion of the Bluegrass Region into the Ohio River near Carrollton.
- Draining an area of over 18,000 square miles, the Cumberland River Basin holds half of its water in Kentucky and the other half in Tennessee. Scenic rivers, pristine streams, and beautiful man-made lakes such as Barkley Lake make up this unique river basin.
- The Green River Basin drains over 9,000 square miles beginning in Casey County and flowing west, then northwesterly to enter the Ohio River upstream from Henderson. Much of the basin exhibits karst topography with its characteristic underground streams.
- The Tennessee River Basin drains only about 1,000 square miles of western Kentucky and houses the large and well-known Kentucky Lake. Between Kentucky Lake and Barkley Lake is the site of the interior area known as Land Between the Lakes.
- The Salt River Basin drains 2,890 square miles of central Kentucky, including parts of the Bluegrass, Knobs, and Pennyrile regions.

- The Licking River Basin extends northwesterly from the mountains of eastern Kentucky through the Knobs and Bluegrass Region to the Ohio River near Newport.

- The portion of Big Sandy River Basin within Kentucky occupies 2,280 square miles at the eastern end of the state. Many of the streams within the basin have cut deep valleys by the power derived from their steep gradients.

Demography

The 2000 census indicated that population in Kentucky grew to 4,041,769, an increase of almost 9.6%. However, the 1990 Census had revealed that the population had grown by less than one percent since 1980. Current projections are for the state's population to grow to approximately 4,265,117 by the year 2010.

Kentucky, along with the nation, is undergoing demographic transitions. For instance, the youngest generations, for the first time, are no larger than those of their forebearers. Kentucky's forecast shows an aging population and the social, economic, and political results of such a fundamental restructuring of the population are likely to be many and profound.

Demographic trends are far from uniform across the state. The counties showing growth tended to be in or near urban areas, or along transportation corridors. Eastern Kentucky (defined as the 51-county area served by the Appalachian Regional Commission) often stands out distinctly from the rest of the state because of the region's relatively undiversified economy. The 1970s brought a major population increase to Appalachian Kentucky paced by an influx of workers attracted by the booming coal industry which stabilized in the 1990s and has been growing marginally ever since.

Of the state's estimated total 2007 population of 4,241,474, 49% are male and 51% are female. The population is 91 percent white, 7 percent black or African American, 2 percent Hispanic, 1 percent Asian, less than 0.5 percent American Indian/Alaska Native, less than 0.5 percent Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and 1 percent some other race. The male and female percentages of the white and non-white population are similar to the percentages of the state as a whole.

Economy

Kentucky's economy continues to evolve from a historic

dependence on mining and agriculture within a relatively compressed time span. Kentucky continues to be a leader in coal production, producing 125.96 million tons in 2006 with a value of nearly \$3.5 billion. In agriculture, horses are Kentucky's most profitable farm commodity, producing cash receipts of \$1.01 million in 2005, approximately 25.4% of all farm income, though overall, agricultural employment continues a slow but long-term decline. Other top farm commodities include broilers which make up 17.7% of the total, cattle and calves which make up 14.1% of the total, tobacco which accounts for 8.6% of the total, and corn making up 8.5% of the total. Manufacturing accounts for 26% of the state's total gross product with the automobile industry being a catalyst for growth. The per-capita income of the state as a whole has climbed steadily in recent years and personal income is forecast to grow steadily and slightly greater than the national rate.

Economic circumstances provide a defining backdrop for recreation, as for other activities. Operating through disposable income and the amount of leisure time at our disposal, the economy affects the kinds and amounts of recreation in which people have the inclination, opportunity, and wherewithal to participate. Consideration of these factors provides some context and basis for a better understanding of the recreation behaviors and trends discussed elsewhere in this report. At the same time, the health of the local tax base directly affects the ability of park and recreation departments to provide facilities and programs.



Federal Agencies

U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service

www.nps.gov

The National Park Service operates three park facilities (65,345 acres) and one national recreation area in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Kentucky's portion of the national recreation area is approximately 31,000 acres.

Mammoth Cave National Park

www.nps.gov/macn

Mammoth Cave National Park preserves the longest cave in the world, rugged hills, and scenic rivers. Woven slippers and burnt cane found inside the cave are clues to the lives of people who explored it 4,000 years ago. Year-round ranger-led cave tours guide visitors to underground canyons, crawlways, and large rooms. Seventy miles of woodland trails and 31 miles of river ways await those seeking adventure and solitude. In the past, visitation rates were highly inflated, and after changing the park's monitoring system, the recent numbers shown in 2006 and 2007 give a more accurate picture of how many recreation visits actually occur at the park per year.

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

www.nps.gov/cuga

The story of the first doorway to the west is commemorated at Cumberland Gap National Park, located where the borders of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia meet. In addition to the opportunity to journey back into history and trace the footsteps of notables such as Daniel Boone, the park also offers spectacular vistas and incredible scenery, including the Pinnacle Overlook that provides a spectacular view into all three states. There is also a visitor center and a scenic skyline road to accommodate the park's visitors, who in recent years

have numbered over a million each year (see accompanying table).

Authorized by Congress in 1940, this National Park is unique in that it contains acreage in three states – Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee. The 10,800 acres in Kentucky make up slightly more than half of the Park's total 20,171 acres. Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is associated with the Wilderness Road, Daniel Boone, and related elements of the national mythology. Traces of this main artery of the great trans-Allegheny migration are still visible. Recreational opportunities now available include camping, hiking, picnicking, and horseback riding. Interpreted Civil War sites and the authentic turn-of-the-century Hensley Settlement provide additional historical context.

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (BSF)

www.nps.gov/biso

The Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area was created in 1974 to protect, preserve, develop, and interpret the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area for healthful outdoor recreation and benefit to the regional economy, while preserving the free-flowing condition of the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River. The outstanding scenic, natural, and cultural values of the area and the essentially primitive condition of the gorge make it unique. Recreational opportunities include hiking, camping, fishing, horseback riding, backpacking, swimming, canoeing, hunting, and much more.

The BSF is one of the first attempts to combine the concept of a National River with that of a National Recreation Area. The combining of the two concepts in the BSF reflects a decision that preservation, recreational enhancement, and

economic development can all coexist as goals for the area. BSF has taken a relatively proactive stance having encouraged the birth of the Big South Fork Regional Association and continuing to work with that agency toward economic development of the area. The BSF has permitted activities such as mountain bike races, competitive horse trail rides, and

were established as a national park in 1916 and designated Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site in 1959.

Park activities available include self-guided tours of the park features, picnicking and two miles of hiking trails. Visitation figures are listed in the accompanying table.

Visitation Figures For National Park & Recreation Areas

Year	Mammoth Cave	Cumberland Gap	Big South Fork	Abraham Lincoln
1990	2,097,626	1,202,912	214,288	307,669
1991	2,331,283	1,211,282	210,340	316,945
1992	2,565,946	1,123,800	195,111	302,739
1993	2,569,322	1,142,793	193,758	293,710
1994	2,009,935	954,010	156,462	279,542
1995	1,935,709	1,020,369	225,255	268,509
1996	1,896,829	1,051,689	257,693	249,344
1997	1,997,658	1,372,951	245,090	262,889
1998	2,113,992	1,317,835	235,708	250,842
1999	1,710,983	1,434,425	209,248	251,204
2000	1,749,268	1,520,386	268,841	236,180
2001	1,883,580	887,488	282,194	229,675
2002	1,891,307	915,347	259,399	250,772
2003	1,869,137	987,782	237,30	211,650
2004	1,888,267	929,583	208,141	201,828
2005	1,878,006	1,006,447	228,487	190,809
2006	597,934	936,929	170,572	200,054
2007	487,305	994,985	114,267	202,950

National Registry of Natural Landmarks

Kentucky possesses six National Natural Landmarks: Lilly Cornett Woods, Ohio Coral Reef, Henderson Sloughs, Red River Gorge, Creelsboro Natural Bridge, and Rock Creek Research Natural Area.

- The 500-acre **Lilly Cornett Woods** in Letcher County is probably the only surviving virgin tract of any size in the Cumberland Mountains section of the mixed mesospheric forest, which is characterized by a great variety of tree species. Administered by Eastern Kentucky University primarily for educational and research purposes, the wood also has an interpretive area and public trails.

- The **Ohio Coral Reef** is located on the Ohio River between Louisville, Kentucky and Jeffersonville, Indiana. Special legislation has directed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to develop a park and to preserve the Falls, which represent one of the few exposed fossilized Devonian coral reefs in the world.

- **Henderson Sloughs** is a 4,300-acre wetland located in Henderson and Union Counties, owned and administered by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources. One of the largest wetlands remaining in the state, the site represents a diminishing wetland ecosystem that was once prevalent along the Ohio River. It is an important habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife. John James Audubon observed and sketched birds here.

- **Red River Gorge**, located in Wolf, Menifee, and Powell Counties, contains outstanding examples of many geological formations including 41 natural bridges. The forest communities are second growth but in good condition and representative of the mixed mesospheric forest. The area supports an extremely diverse flora including species that are endemic, rare, relict, or at the edges of their range. Ninety percent of the native fauna of eastern Kentucky are still present. The scenic value of the area is spectacular, and is easily accessible from many urban areas. A segment of the Red River within

marathons, and cooperates closely with both state and county tourism offices. The substantial numbers of people taking advantage of these and other attractions of the BSF are reflected in the accompanying summary figures.

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site

www.nps.gov/abli

Almost 100 years after Thomas Lincoln moved from Sinking Spring Farm, a log cabin originally accepted as the birthplace cabin was placed in the Memorial Building. The rough cabin within the memorial dramatizes the basic values that sustained Lincoln as he led the Nation through its darkest period. The memorial and a portion of Sinking Spring Farm

the gorge became Kentucky's first National Wild and Scenic River in 1993. Approximately two-thirds of the area is federally owned, the remainder mostly private.

- **Creelsboro Natural Bridge**, 14 miles southwest of Jamestown in Russell County, is notable for its size and for being constructed of Ordovician limestone, whereas most other natural bridges and arches in Kentucky are of sandstone. The bridge spans 75 feet over a tunnel 100 feet long with a height of 15 feet on the upstream side and about 40 feet on the downstream side. The stream drops about 20 feet in its passage through the tunnel. The occasional diversion of Jim Creek through the tunnel into the adjacent Cumberland River is an outstanding illustration of subterranean stream diversion, the process that formed the bridge and still continues today. In addition, the occasional reverse flow of Cumberland River floodwaters back through the tunnel into the Jim Creek valley is highly unusual. The eight-acre site is in private ownership.

- Laurel County's 189-acre **Rock Creek Research Natural Acres** is located within the Daniel Boone National Forest, approximately two miles west of Baldrock. It includes a deep, narrow gorge, which extends from sheer cliffs on the east to Rock Creek's confluence with the Rock castle River on the west, a distance of about 1 1/4 miles. The forest in the gorge is one of the few essentially virgin hemlock-hardwood forests remaining in the state. The site has a highly scenic and somewhat primeval appearance with its sheer sandstone cliffs and numerous small waterfalls. The landmark is federally owned.



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

www.fws.gov

Reelfoot NWR was created in 1914 as a sanctuary for migratory birds to conserve fish, wildlife, and plants, which are listed as endangered species; and to provide suitable fish and wildlife-oriented recreational development and protection of natural resources. The mission of Reelfoot NWR is to protect, restore, and manage the bottomland hardwood forest, wetlands, and croplands for the maximum benefit of waterfowl and other migratory birds; protect endangered and threatened species and their habitats; protect the only remaining unspoiled portion of Reelfoot Lake; and provide increased opportunities for outdoor recreation and environmental education. The refuge occupies 10,428 acres in Kentucky and Tennessee, of which about 2,000 acres are in the Commonwealth.

An observation tower is located near the refuge's largest natural food area, where visitors have an excellent opportunity to watch over 400,000 wintering waterfowl and the largest concentration of wintering bald eagles in the southeast. Approximately 30,000 visitors take advantage of the self-guided wildlife observation opportunities each year. The refuge also has excellent raccoon and squirrel hunting, a quota gun hunt for deer and turkey, and an archery hunt for deer. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's largest watchable-wildlife facility in the southeast is located near the refuge headquarters which includes a handicapped-accessible, backyard watchable-wildlife habitat showcase, complete with hiking trails, designed to demonstrate techniques for attracting wildlife to one's own backyard.

Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge is a proposed refuge on approximately 18,000 acres of bottomland hardwoods, related wetlands, and associated open-land buffer areas along the East Fork of the Clarks River in western Kentucky. The Service proposes to protect approximately 18,000 acres of wetlands, bottomland hardwoods, and buffer areas through fee title purchases, conservation easements, and/or cooperative agreements. All lands acquired would be managed to provide habitat for a natural diversity of wildlife associated with Clarks River floodplain.

Wolf Creek National Fish Hatchery is located in the scenic rolling hills of south-central Kentucky. The hatchery is located at the base of Wolf Creek Dam, which impounds Lake Cumberland. This station annually produces approxi-

mately 800,000 rainbow and brown trout in cooperation with state fish and wildlife agencies. Fish are stocked into over 90 public fishing waters in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia. The hatchery creek is handicapped accessible for fishing and is randomly stocked two or three times a week. The fish hatchery will not close during the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Wolf Creek Dam Seepage Rehabilitation Project.

U.S. Department of Agriculture

US Forest Service

www.fs.fed.us

Daniel Boone National Forest

www.fs.fed.us/r8/boone

One of the most heavily used forests in the South with over 5 million visitors annually, Daniel Boone Forest has become a popular destination for people to backpack, camp, picnic, rock climb, and enjoy the tranquility. From cool, clear streams and hardwood forests, to rocky ledges and windswept cliffs, to tranquil lakes and challenging whitewater rivers, the forest provides a source of clean water, wildlife, and a place for all to relax and enjoy the outdoors.

Recreational offerings include backpacking and camping in both remote and developed areas, over 500 miles of trails, including two National Recreation Trails, fishing, canoeing, hunting at the Pioneer Weapons Area, and historical sites such as Gladie Cabin and Tater Knob Fire Tower. Seasonal activities include viewing wildflowers in the spring and spectacular foliage in the fall. In winter many Forest Service roads are closed to vehicles but are available for skiing and hiking. Fourteen wildlife game species are commonly found in the Forest and a number of non-game species are present for viewing, studying, and photographing. Both coldwater and warm water fishing opportunities are also available.

Wilderness The Daniel Boone National Forest contains two specially designated Wilderness areas: the 4,791-acre Beaver Creek Wilderness in McCreary County, and the 13,300 acre Clifty Wilderness in Menifee and Wolfe Counties. Both are specially managed for preservation and protection in their natural condition, with the aim of ensuring that the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by mankind. People are visitors who do not remain, and the areas appear to be primarily affected by the forces of nature. These areas provide opportunities for solitude and a primitive and uncon-

finied type of recreation.

Rivers Six of Kentucky's nine state-designated Wild Rivers flow through or alongside the Daniel Boone National Forest. In 1993, a 19.4-mile stretch of the Red River in Wolfe, Menifee and Powell Counties became the first Kentucky river to be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and in 1994 the Forest Service proposed that four additional river segments, totaling more than 60 miles, for inclusion into the system.

Lakes The Forest Service is responsible for the management of recreation on Cave Run Lake, Laurel River Lake, and part of Lake Cumberland.

Trails The Daniel Boone National Forest contains some 500 miles of trails. Many of these trails will accommodate hikers, horseback riders, and motorcycle or ATV riders. Horseback riding and motorcycle/ATV riding are prohibited only in areas where special conditions such as fragile soils, sensitive plants or animals, or special area designations exist. The trails allow a wide variety of users to enjoy the Forest's beauty and challenges. Especially notable within the DBNF trail system are the Sheltowee Trace National Recreation Trail, which extends 337 miles from the north end of the Daniel Boone National Forest to the Pickett State Park in Tennessee; and the Red River Gorge National Recreation Trail, which is a 41-mile system of loop trails in the Red River Gorge area.

Red River Gorge This area of Menifee County is listed in the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. It is noted for its remarkable geological formations, including 41 natural



stone arches, and supports an extremely diverse flora including many species that are endemic, rare, relict, or at the edge of their range. The area's wild and elegant scenery and its reasonably easy accessibility from population centers have made it a renowned and popular destination for hiking, camping and canoeing excursions.

General Forest Area The Daniel Boone National Forest provides 670,000 acres of land for general public use. Recreation activities such as hiking, hunting, wildlife, photography, gathering mushrooms and berries, viewing spring and fall color, and seeking solitude traditionally occur throughout the area. In addition, some 115 developed recreation sites, typically including facilities for picnicking, camping and boat launching in some combination, are scattered throughout the Forest. Currently nine of the Forest's campsites are managed by private companies under special use permits.

Public Use Trends Over the past years, forest managers have observed a significant increase in public interest and participation in some recreation activities. The overall tendency seems to be greater numbers of people recreating in the Forest, but for shorter periods of time. Some 5,000,000 people visit the Forest each fiscal year.

Trends noted for specific recreational pursuits

- There is an increase in horseback riding. This includes trail rides and wagon rides as well as individual and small group rides.
- There is an increase in off-highway vehicle use. This includes motorcycle trail bikes, ATVs and "rail cars" or dune buggies.
- There is an increase in mountain bicycle use.
- There is an increase in rock climbing, using both traditional and sport techniques.
- There is an increased interest in caving and the management of caves.
- There is an increase in trail hiking.

The increase in demand for certain recreation uses must co-exist with a parallel emphasis on improving and maintaining healthy ecosystems. As more information becomes available

concerning the ecosystems of the Forest and man's effect on those ecosystems, there will be an increasing need for careful management, including adjustments to the recreation opportunities available when necessary, to maintain the long-term quality of these areas.



Management Issues and Initiatives In response to emerging trends in use patterns and intensity combined with information about resource quality, the managers of the Forest are addressing several current issues with specific policies, actions, and programs. These include:

- Adaptations to the use of forest trails by off-highway vehicles through the identification, design, and maintenance of appropriate trails for their use.
- Relocation of trails from roads to forests.
- The development of primitive horseback rider camps to accommodate the increase in horseback riding.
- The development of a rock-climbing management policy that will protect the Forest's natural and cultural resources ecosystem and still provide opportunities for a climbing experience.
- The need to protect fragile cave ecosystems while still providing opportunities for spelunking. As a result, caves are being inventoried, and in some cases, gated, to permit the cave ecosystem to recover from excessive user impacts.

- Increasing public shooting ranges.
- Interpretive service and special events are occurring at the Gladie Creek site in the Red River Gorge Geological Area; and the Morehead and London Ranger Districts are presenting interpretive programs and resource conservation education programs.

Jefferson National Forest

www.fs.fed.us/r8/gwj

In 1995 the George Washington National Forest and the Jefferson National Forest administratively combined. Though the majority of the forest holdings lie in Virginia, the southeast border of Kentucky claims 961 acres of Jefferson National Forest. An area of the Forest available for hunting includes the Pine Mountain Wildlife Management Area. No recreational facilities are located in Kentucky's portion of the Forest.

Land Between the Lakes U.S. Forest Service Area (LBL)

www.lbl.org

Located in western Kentucky and Tennessee, Land Between the Lakes offers rolling hills, oak forests, and 300 miles of undeveloped shoreline, surrounded by nearly a quarter million acres of water. LBL's forests, fields, and coves support abundant native wildlife. Several popular programs featuring eagles are held during the winter, giving visitors an unusual chance to see them in the wild.

LBL is a wildlife management area. Regulations ensure that existing wildlife populations in the area are carefully managed. Careful resource management accommodates the disparate needs of hunters, anglers, photographers, artists, bird watchers, hikers, horseback riders, campers, educators, and other visitors. Cooperative agreements with the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources enable USFS to manage fish and wildlife in LBL. Forest fire control is provided under contract with the Kentucky Division of Forestry.

Recreational offerings include camping, horseback trails, an off-highway-vehicle area, mountain biking, and a total of 200 miles of winding trails. The 300 miles of shoreline includes many secluded bays and virtually limitless opportunities for all kinds of water-based recreation.

Other attractions include a nature station, the Golden Pond Planetarium, the Elk and Bison Prairie, a working 19th cen-

tury farm known as the Homeplace 1850, The Great Western Iron Furnace, and Center Furnace—the latter two relics of a once-flourishing local industry. The Brandon Spring Resident Center is a focal point for environmental education programs serving students from grammar school to undergraduate and graduate college students. Located on the Lake Barkley shoreline, it offers six dormitories, a dining hall, and an activity building. The facility features many of LBL's natural and cultural attractions in its programming.

Natural Resources Conservation Service

www.nrcs.usda.gov

The Natural Resources Conservation Service is responsible for developing and carrying out soil, water, and resource conservation programs in Kentucky and assists in agricultural pollution control, environmental improvement, and rural community development. In the area of outdoor recreation, NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to sponsors of Resource Conservation and Development Projects and small watershed projects. Technical assistance is given only to landowners and operators of recreation facilities. Local governments use county soil surveys prepared by NRCS in conjunction with the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the State Division of Conservation, and others to arrive at sound land use decisions, sometimes involving issues of recreational development.

Soil surveys can help to determine which lands are suitable for such recreational uses as wetland refuges for waterfowl; wildlife management areas; open space; or nature study areas, parks, athletic fields, golf courses, campsites, hiking trails, or picnic areas. Soil surveys are also useful in planning for other land treatments including cropland, woodland, grassland, pond, and small lake construction. Kentucky has approximately 250,000 ponds "on the land" totaling about 26,000 water surface acres. These ponds and small lakes are often utilized by farmers as recreational enterprises, and nearly all of them are stocked with fish. Although their average size is only about ¼ acre, when considered in total they play an important part in providing outdoor recreational opportunities in rural areas of the Commonwealth.

Other types of assistance provided by NRCS relating to outdoor recreation include:

- Appraisals of the suitability of various sites for development of outdoor recreation facilities such as hiking or riding trails, camping and picnicking areas, playgrounds, wildlife

habitats, and shooting preserves.

- Information on plants and their suitability as protective cover on playgrounds, fields, roadsides, dams, and as wildlife food and cover.
- Assistance to conservation districts and other local groups in determining area recreational potentials.

US Department of Defense

Army Corps of Engineers

www.usace.army.mil

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers builds, maintains, and operates river and harbor projects designed to improve navigation for both commercial and recreational purposes. The Corps also works in the area of flood damage reduction and flood plain management, and with related issues such as



Army Corps Of Engineers Recreational Areas	Camping	Lodging	Showers	Boat Ramps	Marina	Gas	Picnic Area/Shelter	Playground	Swimming Area	Fishing Facilities	Trails	Golf Courses	Amphitheater	Grassy/Snack Bar
1. Barkley Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2. Barren River Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3. Buckhorn Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4. Carr Creek Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5. Cave Run Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6. Lake Cumberland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
7. Dale Hollow Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
8. Dewey Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
9. Fishtrap Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10. Grayson Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11. Green River Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12. Green River + 2 Locks	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13. Kentucky River	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14. Laurel River Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15. Martins Fork Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16. Nolichucky River	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17. Ohio River - Cannelton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18. Ohio River - Greenup	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
19. Ohio River - John T. Myers Lock and Dam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20. Ohio River - Markland Pool	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21. Ohio River - McAlpine Pool	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22. Ohio River - Newburgh Pool	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23. Paintsville Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
24. Rough River Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25. Taylorsville Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
26. Yatesville Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

water supply, water quality, and stream management. Flood damage reduction objectives are accomplished with lakes, local protection works, or combinations of the two. Lakes constructed for flood control often include additional storage capacity for other purposes such as water storage, navigation, irrigation, development of hydroelectric power, conservation of fish and wildlife, and recreation. Through the management of these lakes and their surrounding lands, the Corps has become the nation's number one provider of outdoor recreation opportunities among federal agencies.

Recreation facilities located on Corps lakes in Kentucky include campsites, picnic areas, beaches, launching ramps, trails, restrooms, and drinking water. Popular activities include boating, fishing, hunting, swimming, camping, picnicking, hiking, bicycling, bird watching, and sightseeing. All facilities on Corps lakes are carefully planned to provide recreational opportunities while protecting the natural resources on which they are based. In addition to recreation management, the Corps natural resource management program includes forestry, fish and wildlife conservation, and other ecological disciplines. Many areas are maintained as nearly in their natural state as possible, consistent with mission purposes.

Trends Public use at Corps facilities has slowly increased in recent years, with a trend toward better-equipped campers and boaters. For example, recreational vehicles used for camping have increased in size, some with several slide-out rooms, and with increased demand for electricity. The public-use customer base is reflecting demographic trends such as the “graying of America” as the large baby boomer generation ages, as well as increasing ethnic diversity. Development of private property adjacent to project lands has increased significantly. The infrastructure at many Corps lakes and lock and dams is aging and in some areas needs repair or replacement. As a way to stretch the budget, the Corps partners with others. The agency developed a Challenge Partnership and Contributions Program as a way for groups, corporations, and individuals to help maintain recreation facilities and manage natural resources.

Military Facilities

The state's two major military installations, Fort Knox and Fort Campbell, offer a variety of mostly natural resource-based recreational opportunities to the general public, subject to certain restrictions. In addition, the Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot allows deer hunting on its main 15,000-acre site

near Richmond.

U.S. Army Armor Center: Fort Knox, Kentucky

www.knoxmwr.com/default.asp

www.knox.army.mil/

Fort Knox contains 109,054 acres within its installation, of which about 59,000 acres are available for outdoor recreation within the limitations imposed by training and safety requirements. While most of this acreage is open to the general public, military personnel and civilian employees of the base enjoy preferential use privileges. The Camp Carlson Outdoor Recreation Center contains a concentration of developed facilities, and other parks of various sizes offer a variety of recreation experiences including two 18-hole golf courses. The golf courses are available for general public use, but some other facilities such as ball fields and tennis courts are restricted to military personnel, civilian employees, and their families and guests. However, Fort Knox also features many recreational facilities that are open to the general public, including:

- A campground with RV sites and cabins
- Two 24-lane bowling centers, including Cosmic Bowling
- An Olympic-sized indoor swimming pool
- A rifle, pistol, skeet, trap, and archery range
- A variety of restaurants, lounges, and meeting facilities

There are also many natural areas that can support dispersed recreational activities such as hunting, bird-watching, diving for pleasure, hiking, sightseeing, climbing, and riding. The base's annual deer hunt, designed to manage the size of the resident deer herd, has become one of the largest organized hunts in the United States. Much of the base is crisscrossed by hundreds of miles of trails, which are variously used by equestrians, hikers, mountain bikers, and motorcyclists. Some of the trails are used almost exclusively for horseback riding. Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops often make use of the hiking opportunities. A particularly challenging one-mile motor cross trail has been established, and approximately 2,480 acres are open to off-road vehicles. Finally, of special scenic value is the two-mile long Tioga Falls Historical Nature Trail, which features 33 interpretive stations along its length.

Other primary attractions include the U.S. Gold Depository and the Patton Museum of Armor and Cavalry. Although there are no tours of the Gold Vault, tourists can stop for photos within 100 yards of the facility. The Patton Museum, named after army General George S. Patton, traces the history of Armor and Cavalry and features Armor vehicles from

World War I through the Gulf War.

Fort Campbell

<http://fortcampbellmwr.com/>

Fort Campbell provides recreation opportunities for its military and civilian base personnel with two golf courses and several parks offering a variety of developed facilities. The fort's 106,000 acres also include various areas open to the general public. These include two lakes totaling 75 acres, riding stables, two camping areas, 65 controlled acres for off-road vehicles, and 80,000 acres for hunting. Base personnel have preferential rights to these facilities and resources.

Tennessee Valley Authority

www.tva.gov/index.htm

www.tva.com/sites/kentucky.htm

The Tennessee Valley Authority is best known for its network of dams that provide hydroelectric power, flood control, and navigable waterways in a multi-state region that includes parts of western Kentucky. The agency's lands and waters have been managed to provide significant benefits for wildlife, recreation, and environmental education. TVA's Kentucky Reservoir is the largest man-made lake in the eastern United States. Located on its shores are the Land Between the Lakes, four state parks, the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, 48 public access areas, and two state wildlife management areas, plus resorts and other privately operated facilities. The recreation opportunities created by Kentucky Lake are diverse and regionally significant. The Kentucky Dam Visitor Center is open to the public Monday through Friday.





State agencies that provide recreational opportunities to Kentuckians are as numerous and diverse as the federal sector. Prominent among them is the Kentucky Department of Parks, which operates and maintains the well-known State Resort Park system. The Energy and Environment Cabinet, through its numerous subagencies, exerts great influence over the quality of the natural resources from which many outdoor recreation activities derive their value. The Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources is the state’s custodian of game (and, increasingly, non-game) species. The Department for Local Government publishes the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, and also administers the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund and Recreational Trails Program Fund that make possible the development of many local recreation facilities and trails. The following section discusses the roles of these and other state agencies.

Governor’s Office for Policy and Management
www.osbd.ky.gov/contactus/gopm.htm

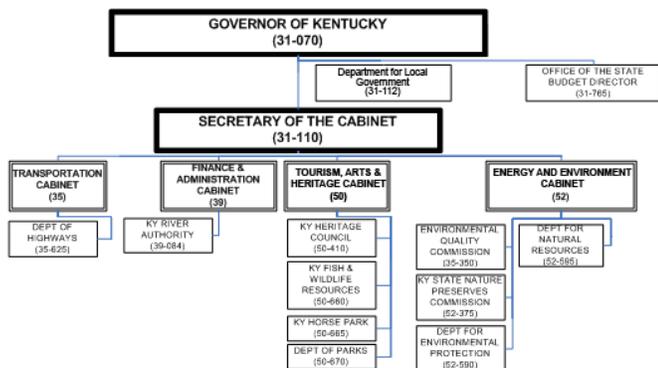
In addition to the functions of budget preparation and budget execution, the Governor’s Office for Policy and Management (GOPM), located in the office of the State Budget Director, is also responsible for a number of other policy

management activities, including:

- Staff the policy planning activities of the Governor’s Executive Cabinet.
- Staff for federal-state relations issues including federal legislation review, federal-state relations policy and National Governor’s Association staff work.
- Staff for state plan review activities to ensure that federally mandated state plans reflect overall gubernatorial policy.
- Staff for statewide management review activities including organizational analysis, technical assistance to state agencies, and ad hoc analytic studies.
- Act as the primary executive-branch liaison with the Capitol Projects and Bond Oversight Committee as well as the House and Senate Appropriations and Revenue Committees of the Kentucky General Assembly.

Department for Local Government
www.dlg.ky.gov

The Department for Local Government (DLG) is organized as an independent agency attached to the Office of the Governor. DLG functions as a technical support and service agency for local units of government. It provides a gateway for many kinds of information and assistance, financial and otherwise, useful to local agencies and officials. DLG serves in a liaison capacity among various units and levels of government in the coordination of policy and public resources. It also monitors the financial status of local governments, and administers and coordinates various state and federal funding programs that local governments utilize. Among the most significant of these are Community Development Block Grants, the Appalachian Regional Commission, state coal severance funds, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund. DLG works closely with the state’s 15 Area Development Districts to implement many of its programs.



Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet

www.commerce.ky.gov

The Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet was created in 2008 as part of a reorganization plan. Recreation coincides with these three core parts and various agencies housed within the Cabinet handle some aspect of recreation. Those departments dealing with recreation include: Kentucky Department of Travel, Kentucky Department of Parks, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Kentucky Sports Authority, Kentucky Heritage Council, and the Kentucky Horse Park.

Department of Travel

www.kentuckytourism.com

The Department of Travel is the primary agency responsible for marketing Kentucky as a travel destination. Its functions are to develop a comprehensive advertising campaign for prospective travelers, implement travel promotion decisions, and provide public relations for the tourism industry. In the last three years, tourism in Kentucky increased nearly 24 percent and created more than 6,000 new jobs. It is now a \$10.1 Billion industry employing 176,840 people.

Kentucky Department of Parks

www.parks.ky.gov

The Kentucky State Parks system is composed of 52 state parks plus an interstate park, Breaks Interstate, which is shared with Virginia. The Department of Parks operates 17 resort parks – more than any other state, plus 24 recreational parks and eleven historic sites. In recent years, the state spent nearly \$100 million to improve the Kentucky State Parks system. Improvements include: renovations to campgrounds, recreation facilities, guest rooms, and public areas of many state parks, including new furniture, carpeting, and lighting. All park lodges also now have wireless internet. Each year, Kentucky State Parks draw 7.6 million visitors and contribute

\$289 million to the economy. The Department’s facilities are listed by category in the table on the next page.

Land Acquisition

Since 1996, the Kentucky State Parks system has added over 1,000 acres of natural-area lands to its system at five state parks. Funding for these acquisitions was acquired through the Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation Program and the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The Department of Parks has acquired these properties to preserve natural and cultural areas that are significant to the Commonwealth, and to provide future outdoor recreation opportunities. The Department considers land acquisition to be a critical component

in its effort to provide a well-rounded, diverse state parks system for outdoor recreation opportunities and will continue to develop park acquisition plans and expand its parklands as funding allows.

Pine Mountain Trail State Park

www.pinemountaintrail.com

The 2002 General Assembly enacted legislation to establish Kentucky’s 50th state park, the Pine Mountain Trail. This linear state park will extend approximately 110 miles along the crest of the Pine Mountain ridge in southeast Kentucky. The trail will extend from Breaks Interstate Park near Elkhorn City to Cumberland Gap National Park at Middlesboro. It will also connect many existing federal and state public lands along its corridor.

Currently, the Pine Mountain trail is open with contiguous trail (made up of two sections) from Breaks Interstate Park to US 119. The Birch Knob Section is 28 miles long from Breaks Interstate Park to US 23. The Highland Section is 16 miles long from US 23 to 119. Construction is not finished beyond US 119. However, hikers can hike at their own risk on the Little Shepherd Trail which is 38 miles long from US 119 to US 421.

The trail is planned primarily as a long-distance backpacking trail, some sections of which may accommodate other non-

“Mere words can never adequately describe the many points of natural beauty in Kentucky...the striking contrasts in nature cannot be forced within the covers of a book. The vastness of the great outdoors: the infinite detail of each physical component: the myriad forms of life...and a thousand other wonderful experiences await the lover of nature in the wilderness...Here are the natural parks awaiting State custodianship. Their acquisition and preservation by the Commonwealth constitute a service in which we may all unite with pride and enthusiasm.”

*Dr. Willard Rouse Jillson, May 1924
First Director of Kentucky State Parks*

Resort Parks

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Barren River Lake | 9. Jenny Wiley |
| 2. Blue Licks Battlefield | 10. Kenlake |
| 3. Buckhorn Lake | 11. Kentucky Dam Village |
| 4. Carter Caves | 12. Lake Barkley |
| 5. Cumberland Falls | 13. Lake Cumberland |
| 6. Dale Hollow Lake | 14. Natural Bridge |
| 7. General Butler | 15. Pennyrile Forest |
| 8. Greenbo Lake | 16. Pine Mountain |
| | 17. Rough River Dam |

Historic Sites

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Constitution Square Historic Site | 6. Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site |
| 2. Isaac Shelby Cemetery State Historic Site | 7. Waveland State Historic Site |
| 3. Dr. Thomas Walker State Historic Site | 8. White Hall State Historic Site |
| 4. Jefferson Davis State Historic Site | 9. William Whitely State Historic Site |
| 5. Old Mulkey State Historic Site | 10. Boone Station State Historic Site |
| | 11. Wickliffe Mounds State Historic Site |

Recreational Parks With Historic Sites

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Big Bone Lick State Park | 5. Levi Jackson State Park |
| 2. Columbus-Belmont State Park | 6. Lincoln Homestead State Park |
| 3. Fort Boonesborough State Park | 7. My Old Kentucky Home St. Park |
| 4. John James Audubon State Park | 8. Old Fort Harrod State Park |

Recreation Parks

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. E.P. Tom Sawyer State Park | 8. Lake Malone State Park |
| 2. General Burnside State Park | 9. Taylorsville Lake State Park |
| 3. Grayson Lake State Park | 10. Paintsville Lake State Park |
| 4. Green River State Park | 11. Mineral Mount State Park |
| 5. Ben Hawes State Park | 12. Yatesville Lake State Park |
| 6. Kincaid Lake State Park | 13. Carr Creek State Park |
| 7. Kingdom Come State Park | 14. Nolin Lake State Park |

Other Sites

- Butler-Turpin Historic House (on General Butler State Resort Park)
- Blue Licks Battlefield and Museum (on Blue Licks Battlefield State Resort Park)

motorized uses such as mountain biking and horseback riding. Designated camp locations with trail shelters are planned along the route.

Outdoor Recreational Facilities

The Kentucky State Parks system is committed to the development and renovation of outdoor recreational facilities. Currently, the state parks system maintains and operates the following outdoor recreation facilities for park visitors to enjoy:

- **Swimming facilities:** Over 24 pools and 11 beaches at lakes.
- **Campgrounds:** A total of 31 campgrounds.
- **Golf courses:** A total of 19 golf courses: thirteen 18-hole courses and six 9-hole courses.
- **Miniature Golf Courses:** 19 parks feature miniature golf courses.
- **Playgrounds:** 44 of the parks feature playgrounds.
- **Marinas:** Kentucky State Parks oversees 16 marina operations that offer fishing and pontoon boat rentals as well as fuel, fishing licenses, ice, and slip rentals. Many of the parks have canoes and paddle boats as well.

Organized Recreation Programs and Trends

Organized recreation/interpretive programs and events are developed and conducted year-round at twenty-two Kentucky State Parks and seasonally at seven state parks. Programmers, park naturalists, and recreational personnel have the mission to “create, organize, and administer quality recreational and interpretive programming while protecting the value of our parks as great historical, cultural, and natural resources. The function of the Division of Recreation & Interpretation shall be to support the ongoing operation of the Kentucky State Parks system and each individual park within the system by providing enriching and memorable experiences among the general public.”

Trends in outdoor recreation programming are evolving rapidly, and are expected to continue to do so. Contributing factors include the aging of the baby boomers, changing technology, and economic trends. Adventure programming, heritage and cultural activities, teambuilding, and other types of group activities are becoming more and more popular. But even as more park visitors want to experience additional unique and challenging activities, there remain many who seek only the solitude, relaxation, and natural beauty of the parks. The state parks serve a dual role: they provide access to

varied and often unique natural, historic, and cultural experiences, but they also protect, preserve, and maintain natural resources for the enjoyment of today and preservation for tomorrow.

Breaks Interstate Park

www.breakspark.com

Breaks Interstate Park, containing 4,500 recreational and scenic acres, lies across the Kentucky-Virginia border. Established in 1954, it is administered jointly by the two states. Situated near the northeast end of Pine Mountain, the park features a thousand-foot-deep canyon which cleaves the mountain and separates the east and west sides of the park. The canyon was carved by the Russell Fork River over a period of more than a million years. It is often referred to as the “Grand Canyon of the South”, and the name of the park is derived from this “break” in Pine Mountain. The park offers overnight lodging, camping, swimming, boating, fishing, picnicking, and hiking.

Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources

www.kdfwr.state.ky.us

The Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources is mandated by statute to “protect and conserve wildlife of this Commonwealth so as to ensure a permanent and continued supply” of this important resource. The Department’s mission is “To conserve and enhance fish and wildlife resources, and provide opportunity for hunting, fishing, trapping, boating, and other wildlife related activities.”

The Department receives no general revenue funds. Over ninety percent of its income is derived from the sale of hunting and fish licenses, boat registrations, and from federal taxes on hunting and fishing equipment and motorboat fuels. A nine-member Fish and Wildlife Resources Commission directs the Department. In a process that promotes the involvement of Kentucky sportsmen, the sportsmen of each of Kentucky’s nine Wildlife Districts nominate a Commissioner for appointment by the Governor. The Commission selects the Department’s administrative Commissioner, establishes Department policy and objectives, and adopts regulations necessary to carry out the purpose of the State Fish and Wildlife Code.

One of the most highly recognized initiatives is the restoration of native elk to eastern Kentucky. This initiative has created a new “watchable wildlife” opportunity in Kentucky, and has made possible such promotions as annual Elk Festivals

and Elk Bugle Tours. In fact, Kentucky now has the largest elk herd east of the Rockies (6,500 elk). Restocking began in the late ‘90’s. The goal is to reach 10,000 elk by 2013. Elk viewing and hunting is just a part of the \$4.8 billion annual economic impact that hunting, fishing, boating, and wildlife watching has on the Commonwealth. 60,000 people are employed from these activities.

The Fish and Wildlife Resources Department operates the Salato Wildlife Education center in Frankfort, plus other educational nature trails, wildlife viewing areas, and self-guided tours on other Department lands. It operates three summer youth camps with programs for future teachers, at-risk youth, businesses, and families.

Use Trends and Issues The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service contracts with the Bureau of Census to conduct the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation at five-year intervals. Data from the 2006 survey shows that 1.9 million Kentucky residents and nonresidents aged 16 or older participated in fishing, hunting, and wildlife watching, in the process spending more than 1.9 billion on wildlife-associated recreation. Individuals spent \$437 million on trip-related expenditures; 1.2 billion on equipment purchases; and the remaining \$207 million was spent on licenses, contributions, land ownership, leasing, and other items.

The participation level for hunting and fishing showed a slight drop in Kentucky from 2001 to 2006. There were 780,000 anglers in state in 2001 and 721,000 anglers in 2006. There were 323,000 hunters in state in 2001 and 291,000

<u>Fish and Wildlife Activity Participation</u>			
	# of Participants	Avg # of Days	Avg Expenditures
Hunting			
Kentucky Residents	241,000	20	\$1,618
All Participants	291,000	19	\$1,390
Fishing			
Kentucky Residents	580,000	14	\$1,329
All Participants	721,000	13	\$833
Wildlife Watching			
Kentucky Residents	1,301,000	8	\$355
All Participants	1,475,000	7	\$345



Kentucky Wildlife Management Areas			
Name	County	Acres	Ownership
Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge	Fulton	2,043	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Obion Creek WMA	Hickman, Carlisle, Fulton	4,258	KDFWR
Doug Travis WMA	Carlisle and Hickman	4,118	KDFWR
Winford WMA	Carlisle	258	KDFWR
Boatwright WMA	Ballard	8,394	KDFWR
Ballard WMA	Ballard	8,024	KDFWR
West Kentucky WMA	McCracken	6,560	KDFWR
Ohio River Islands WMA	Livingston	1,290	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Livingston County WMA and State Natural Area	Livingston	1,025	KDFWR, Livingston Fiscal Court, and the KY State Nature Preserves Commission
Kaler Bottoms WMA	Graves	1,843	KDFWR
Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge	Graves, Marshall, McCracken	7,271	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Kentucky Lake WMA	Calloway, Marshall, Lyon	3,863	TVA
Beechy Creek WMA	Calloway	119	KDFWR
Fort Campbell Military Reservation	Christian, Trigg	36,117	U.S. Army
Lake Barkley WMA	Trigg, Livingston, Lyon	4,146	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area	Trigg, Lyon	107,594	U.S. Forest Service
Pennyrile State Forest	Christian	14,935	KY. Division of Forestry
Tradewater WMA	Hopkins, Christian	729	KDFWR
Jones-Keeney WMA	Caldwell	1,999	KDFWR
Lake Barkley State Resort Park	Trigg	3,465	Kentucky State Parks
Clear Creek WMA	Hopkins	858	
Lee K. Nelson WMA	Webster	60	KDFWR
Higginson-Henry WMA	Union	5,450	KDFWR
Sloughs WMA	Henderson, Union	10,633	
Green River State Forest	Henderson	1,117	
L.B. Davison WMA	Ohio	134	KDFWR
Wendell H. Ford Regional Training Center	Muhlenberg	10,913	Kentucky National Guard
Peabody WMA	Hopkins, Ohio Muhlenberg	50,232	KDFWR
Yellowbank WMA	Breckinridge	5,663	KDFWR
Rough River Lake WMA	Breckinridge, Grayson, Hardin	7,218	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Nolin River Lake WMA	Grayson, Edmondson, Hart	6,963	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Barren River Lake WMA	Barren, Allen	8,747	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Fort Knox Military Reservation	Bullitt, Meade, Hardin	109,684	U.S. Army
Barren River Lake State Resort Park	Barren	1,068	Kentucky State Parks
Knobs State Forest and WMA	Bullitt	1,551	KY. Division of Forestry
John C. Williams WMA	Nelson	390	KDFWR
Taylorsville Lake WMA	Spencer, Anderson, Nelson	10,417	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Miller Welch-Central Kentucky WMA	Madison	1,847	KDFWR
T.N. Sullivan WMA	Franklin	146	KDFWR
Blue Grass Army Depot	Madison	14,517	U.S. Army
John A. Kleber WMA	Owen, Franklin	2,349	KDFWR
Dr. James R. Rich WMA	Owen	1,704	KDFWR
Kentucky River WMA	Henry, Owen	2,620	KDFWR
Twin Eagle WMA	Owen	175	KDFWR
Curtis Gates Lloyd WMA	Grant	1,110	KDFWR
Mullins WMA	Kenton	254	KDFWR
Dr. Norman and Martha Adair WMA	Boone	635	KDFWR
Taylorsville Lake State Park	Spencer, Anderson, Nelson	1,637	Kentucky State Parks
Lewis County WMA	Lewis	1,201	American Electric Power
Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge		601	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
South Shore WMA	Greenup	98	KDFWR
Fleming WMA	Fleming	1,907	KDFWR
Clay WMA	Nicholas, Fleming	6,307	KDFWR
Pioneer Weapons WMA	Bath, Menifee	8,030	U.S. Forest Service
Tygart's State Forest	Carter	866	KY. Division of Forestry
Grayson Lake WMA	Carter, Elliott	7,991	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Yatesville Lake WMA	Lawrence	13,078	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Dewey Lake WMA	Floyd	9,395	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Paintsville Lake WMA	Johnson, Morgan	11,254	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Fishtrap Lake WMA	Pike	13,079	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Greenbo Lake State Resort Park	Greenup	3,491	Kentucky State Parks
Jenny Wiley State Resort park	Floyd	1,598	Kentucky State Parks
Twin Knobs Campground	Rowan	686	U.S. Forest Service
Yatesville Lake State Park and Lawrence County Recreation Area	Lawrence	2,897	Kentucky State Parks
Zilpo Campground	Bath	221	U.S. Forest Service
Ashland WMA	Lee	2,506	Ashland, Inc. and KDFWR
Jefferson National Forest	Letcher	857	U.S. Forest Service
Hensley-Pine Mountain WMA	Letcher	4,849	KDFWR
Carr Creek Lake WMA	Knott	3,021	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Paul Van Booven WMA	Breathitt	2,293	University of Kentucky
Robinson Forest WMA	Breathitt, Knott, Perry	12,304	University of Kentucky
Howard WMA	Breathitt	9,280	Howard Land Mgmt., LLC and Howard Family Ltd.

Buckhorn Lake WMA	Perry	3,523	Partnership
Redbird WMA	Leslie and Clay	24,014	U.S. Forest Service
Burchell-Beech Creek WMA	Clay	1,218	KDFWR
Ataya WMA	Bell, Knox, Leslie	55,031	Ataya Hardwood, LLC
Kentonia State Forest	Harlan	4,075	KY. Division of Forestry
Stone Mountain WMA and State Natural Area	Harlan	1,019	KDFWR and KY State Nature Preserves Commission
Cranks Creek WMA	Harlan	2,161	KDFWR
Martins Fork Lake WMA	Harlan	1,147	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Martins Fork WMA and State Natural Area	Harlan	1,601	
Shillalah Creek WMA	Bell, Harlan	2,575	KDFWR
Begley WMA	Bell, Harlan, Leslie	20,300	Begley Properties, LLC
Kentucky Ridge Forest WMA	Bell	3,512	KDFWR and KY. Division of Forestry
Mill Creek WMA	Jackson	13,009	U.S. Forest Service
Daniel Boone National Forest	McCreary, Fleming, Lewis	638,545	U.S. Forest Service
Cane Creek WMA	Laurel	6,688	U.S. Forest Service
Beaver Creek WMA	McCreary, Pulaski	17,753	U.S. Forest Service
Dennis-Gray WMA	Adair	102	KDFWR
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area	McCreary	30,301	National Park Service
Lake Cumberland WMA	Pulaski, Russell, Wayne, Clinton	53,525	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Dale Hollow Lake WMA	Cumberland, Clinton	5,655	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mud Camp Creek WMA	Cumberland	572	KDFWR
R.F. Tarter WMA	Adair, Russell	1,171	KDFWR
Green River Lake WMA	Taylor, Adair	21,302	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Cedar Creek Lake WMA	Lincoln	1,590	
Dix River WMA	Lincoln	401	
Hidden Valley Training Area	Powell	551	Kentucky National Guard
Graham WMA	Clay Bell, Knox, Leslie	16,209	
Dale Hollow Lake State Resort Park	Cumberland, Clinton	3,391	Kentucky State Parks
Green River Lake State Park	Taylor	1,337	Kentucky State Parks
Begley WMA/Daniel Boone National Forest Ltd. Entry Elk Area	Leslie, Harlan Bell	66,428	
Starfire Limited Entry Elk Area	Breathitt, Knott, Perry	87,152	

hunters in 2006. Participation in away-from-home wildlife watching among state residents increased 64% (from 329,000 to 540,000) during the same period. We do not have adequate data to project these trends into the future, but their direction is consistent with national trends. Nationally, participation in hunting and fishing declined by seven percent from 2001-2006, while wildlife watching increased by one percent.

There are increasing expectations from both the public and other state and federal agencies that the Department manage its lands to sustain species diversity and ecosystem health.

The agency sees increasing need to form public and private partnerships to address large-scale environmental issues.

There is a likelihood of increased pressure on public lands for recreational use. Participation in outdoor recreation activities has been growing steadily over the last few years. Among the fastest growing activities are viewing and photographing nature, including fish, wildlife, flowers, and plant life. Various non-traditional forms of boating such as kayaking and motorized personal watercraft have increasingly entered the mainstream.

Other fast-growing activities include hiking, backpacking, bicycling (especially mountain biking), horseback riding, walk-

ing for pleasure, visiting nature centers, and camping.

Quality of the experience is an important dimension of resource-based outdoor recreation. The public increasingly expects a high level of service and convenience from the public sector as well as the private sector.

Kentucky Sports Authority

www.kysportsauthority.com

Created in 2005, the Kentucky Sports Authority is the state-wide agency responsible for working with individuals, communities, and other entities in the Commonwealth to attract, retain, create, and promote professional and amateur sporting events, conventions, franchises, and organizational headquarters for Kentucky. Its purpose is to generate tourism, economic development, jobs, and positive media exposure, as well as, promote exercise and wellness through sports activities. Its 14-member board, actively pursue any and all athletic events with the goal of bringing them to the Commonwealth—resulting in jobs, tourism, and economic development.

The Sports Authority is also a marketing agency, leading a coordinated effort of Kentucky’s communities, and the state as a whole, to build the Commonwealth’s image in the sports industry. In 2006 the Sports Authority created “Team Kentucky”, a collection of communities from around the

Commonwealth that serves as a marketing arm to the sports industry. Over a five year period, Kentucky hosts 14 international sporting events including the Ryder Cup in 2008, the Alltech FEI World Equestrian Games in 2010, and the Kentucky Derby every year.

2008 Ryder Cup

www.rydercup.com

The Sports Authority helped coordinate activities for the 2008 Ryder Cup held at Valhalla Golf Club in Jefferson County. More than 500 million viewers in 145 different countries witnessed Kentucky showcased at the event which is estimated to bring \$115 million into the state’s economy.

Alltech FEI World Equestrian Games

www.feigames2010.org

The Sports Authority helped bring the 2010 Alltech FEI World Equestrian Games to Kentucky. The World Equestrian Games will take place at the Kentucky Horse Park. This is the first time this event has been held outside of Europe. More than 500,000 tickets will be sold to attendees from around the world. The event has an estimated economic impact of approximately \$150 million.

Kentucky Derby

www.kentuckyderby.com

Since 1875, the Kentucky Derby has been held annually in Louisville, Kentucky on the first Saturday in May. Also known as the “Run for the Roses”, the Kentucky Derby draws in more than 150,000 people and is the state’s signature event. This race of three-year-old thoroughbreds ends a two week long ceremony known as the Kentucky Derby Festival in which various events take place including the Derby Marathon, mini-Marathon, and the nation’s largest fireworks display, Thunder Over Louisville.

Bluegrass State Games

www.bgsg.org

“The Bluegrass State Games are designed to provide Kentuckians of all ages and skill levels a wholesome avenue for positive development through sports and physical activity to promote and develop amateur athletics and to provide the amateur athlete an opportunity to showcase their talent and receive statewide recognition.”

The Bluegrass State Games are sponsored by the Kentucky Sports Authority inside the Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet. This statewide amateur athletic competition has

been held annually since 1985, and has seen steady growth in budget, number of activities, and participation. The competition encompasses almost all ages and skill levels. Age groups and other guidelines are established with the assistance of the state and national governing bodies of each sport. Gold, silver, and bronze medals are awarded.

Though the Games are held under the auspices of the commonwealth of Kentucky, they are organized largely by the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government with the help of volunteers. About half the budget is derived from entry fees, another third from private contributions, and the balance from public funding and other sources.

In 1998, winter games were added. Though no Winter Games took place in 2008, the Summer Games had 30 activities with a total of over 13,000 participants.

Kentucky Heritage Council

www.state.ky.us/agencies/khc

Since its creation in 1966, the mandate of the Kentucky Heritage Council has been to identify, preserve, and protect the cultural resources of Kentucky. The Heritage Council also maintains continually updated inventories of historic structures and archaeological sites. By working with other state and federal agencies, local communities and interested citizens, the Heritage Council seeks to build a greater awareness of Kentucky’s past and to encourage the long-term preservation of significant cultural resources.

Project	County	Ownership
1. Mills Springs Battlefield	Pulaski and Wayne	Private non-profit
<i>* Trails are a part of the long-range interpretation and management plan</i>		
2. Fort Duffield	Hardin	City of West Point
<i>* Trails include Walking, Bicycle and Handicapped trails.</i>		
3. Fort Smith	Livingston	Livingston County Board of Education
<i>* Trails highlight the Fort’s history as well as the environmental resources in the area.</i>		
4. Camp Nelson	Jessamine	Jessamine County Fiscal Court
<i>* Trails are part of the overall interpretation of this Civil War site.</i>		
5. Middle Creek Battlefield	Floyd	Private non-profit
<i>* Planned interpretive trails at the battlefield will eventually connect the battlefield to Prestonberg via a rails-to-trails project.</i>		
6. Fort Williams	Barren	City of Glasgow
<i>* Interpretation at this site includes walking trails.</i>		
7. Fort Sands/Hardin County Civil War Sites	Hardin	Private
<i>* Interpretation of these sites will include walking trails.</i>		
8. River Road/Ohio River	Jefferson	Jefferson County Fiscal Court
<i>* Site includes walking and biking trails.</i>		

Archaeology. Kentucky has a rich and varied archaeological record that is worthy of protection and study. Hundreds

of important prehistoric and historic archaeological sites are located on state lands. The prehistoric sites document more than 12,000 years of Native American settlement, while the historic sites are associated with Kentucky's early history, industries, and the Civil War. Most state lands have never been surveyed by professional archaeologists, and undoubtedly contain many additional unrecorded sites.

The Heritage Council encourages local, state, and federal agencies, as well as private nonprofit groups, to develop public parks around historic sites and structures as a means of preserving and displaying Kentucky's history for public edification and enjoyment. This not only preserves important historic resources, but also helps stimulate the state's economy by encouraging heritage-related tourism. In many instances preservation, interpretation, and utilization can occur simultaneously, often saving money by avoiding the need for construction of new facilities within a given park.

Kentucky Horse Park

www.kyhorsepark.com

The Kentucky Horse Park is the only park of its kind in the world dedicated exclusively to horses. The 1,224 acre park is located on the former Walnut Hall Stud Farm near Lexington in the heart of the famed bluegrass horse-farm landscape. Designed to distill and display the essence of the cultural relationship between human and horse in general and the Kentucky thoroughbred in particular, the park includes as its main attractions the Man O'War Memorial, the International Museum of the Horse, the Hall of Champions, and working exhibits. The park hosts a variety of equine events through-



out the year including steeplechasing, polo, three-day events, and horse shows for every breed. A 260-site campground offers tennis, swimming, and tournament horseshoe courts. The 2010 Alltech FEI World Equestrian Games will be held at the Kentucky Horse Park.

Energy and Environment Cabinet

www.eppc.ky.gov

Department For Natural Resources

www.dnr.ky.gov

Division of Forestry

www.forestry.ky.gov

The Division of Forestry housed within the Department for Natural Resources inside the Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet, implements many programs to ensure the health and sustainability of the Commonwealth's 11.9 million acres of valuable forestland. It oversees and maintains six state forests for demonstration and recreation though eighty-nine percent of the forestland in Kentucky is privately owned. Through the Forest Stewardship Program, private forest landowners are provided assistance with preparing and implementing forest stewardship and management plans for their property. The Division also operates two nurseries that grow four to five million seedlings annually, which are sold to the public for a variety of uses.

Division of Conservation

www.conservation.ky.gov

The Division of Conservation housed within the Department of Natural Resources, is responsible for providing Kentucky's 121 Conservation Districts and 45 active Watershed Conservancy Districts with the financial, promotional, and administrative assistance needed to maintain a statewide natural resources conservation program. The Division acts in cooperation with numerous federal, state, and local government agencies, as well as private organizations and individuals.

With respect to recreational development, the Division provides the 121 county-level conservation districts with planning, technical, and limited financial assistance. It also serves as a liaison between the districts and other agencies that offer recreational-related funding and assistance. The local conservation district offices, in turn, are a source of on-request technical assistance to local communities and private landowners in planning and developing recreational facilities and opportunities.

The Division, the Commission, and the districts continue to place a high priority on the programs that support outdoor education and recreation. For example, the Watershed Conservancy District Program organizes Watershed Conservancy Districts that provide flood protection for environmentally sensitive farmland while supplying water and recreation areas in many communities. They participate in federal-state land-retirement conservation programs such as the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), which has restored riparian areas and other vital natural habitats to help protect the unique resources of Mammoth Cave and the Green River area. Improving and protecting such resources serves to support fishing, hunting, and other recreational opportunities throughout the state.

The Division also helps protect agriculture lands through the Agricultural District Program and by providing technical assistance to the Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement (PACE) program. By protecting productive agricultural land against conversion, these initiatives ensure that fishing, hunting, hiking, camping, and other recreation opportunities will also be preserved.

The districts are also heavily involved in environmental education and technical assistance in the development of outdoor classrooms, fish and wildlife habitats, community trails and paths, community parks, and public access to streams, rivers, and lakes. Districts initiate, coordinate, and provide limited funding (environmental cost-share grants) for programs to protect recreational opportunities in streams, forests, rivers, and lakes through community environmental cleanup projects and recycling programs. They work with other projects such as Personal Responsibility in a Desirable Environment (PRIDE) involving straight-pipe and other solid waste initiatives.

Districts became key players in an initiative with the Kentucky Agricultural Development Board and local or county Phase I Agricultural Development Boards to sustain tobacco farmers and tobacco-dependent communities. This is an effort to ensure that family farms and communities remain viable and as a result can continue to offer existing recreational opportunities.

Division of Abandoned Mine Lands

www.aml.ky.gov

The Division of Abandoned Mine Lands housed within the Department for Natural Resources derives its funds from two

sources: (1) Kentucky's Bond Forfeiture Program for active surface mining operations and (2) a federal abandoned mined land reclamation fund. The Federal Surface Mining Reclamation Act of 1977 created the latter fund. The act allows states that develop a regulatory program to fund state reclamation projects from the reclamation fees. These regulations control surface effects of strip and deep coal mining, and must be approved by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The reclamation of abandoned coal mined lands affects state recreational resources in two distinct ways. Generally, unreclaimed lands pose a threat to both the general public and the environment. In conjunction with elimination of safety problems and mitigating environmental problems associated with mined lands, reclamation can provide recreational opportunities such as hunting and fishing. In addition, specific post reclamation land use plans can be developed to support recreational facilities. Site improvements generally include grading, draining, and revegetation. In some cases, access roads to reclamation sites are required and may be left as one feature of the reclaimed land.

Reclamation funds cannot be used for purchase of lands or the development of facilities. However, some recreation projects have benefited from the Division of Abandoned Lands Reclamation Program. For example, Rock Creek—once damaged by acid mine drainage—is now a beautiful stream that flows through southwestern McCreary County. It has been designated a Kentucky Wild River and may become a viable fishery. Separately, the largest reclamation project ever conducted by Kentucky is Pleasant View Mine, which was once a stripped wasteland but is now dedicated for public use.

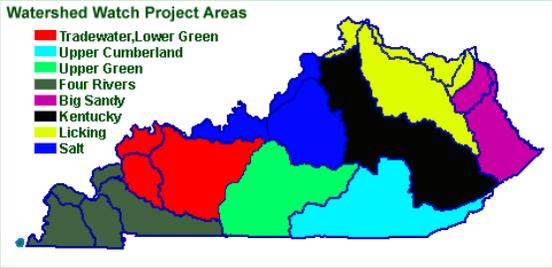
Department for Environmental Protection

www.dep.ky.gov

Division of Water

www.water.ky.gov

The Division of Water is found within the Department for Environmental Protection. Even a cursory perusal of the list of most popular outdoor activities reveals that outdoor recreation frequently revolves around water. This includes the water contact sports such as swimming and water skiing (so-called “primary contact” recreation), and also water-dependent “secondary contact” sports such as boating and fishing. The achievement and maintenance of the necessary water quality standards is critical to the viability of all these pursuits. The public agency that bears primary responsibility for water resources planning in the state, and for establishing



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Green and Tradewater Basin Coordinator

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and enforcing water quality standards, is the Department for Environmental Protection’s Division of Water.

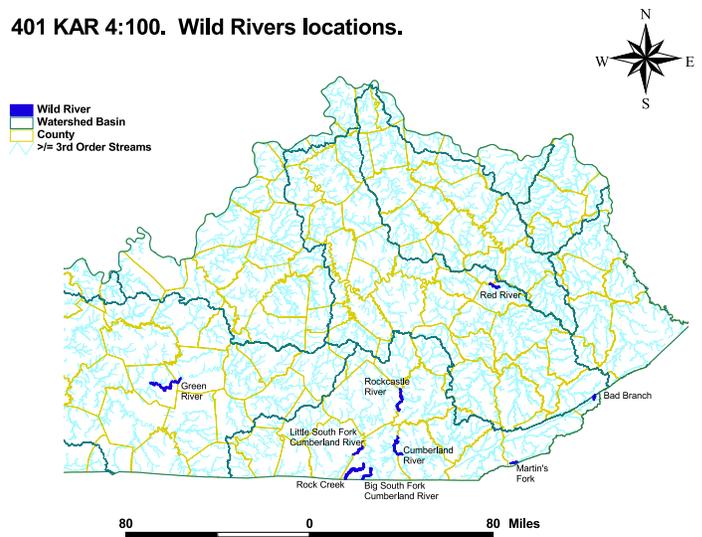
The Division’s water quantity, water quality and wetlands programs enhance recreation through integrated watershed management of the waters in the state. All water bodies in the state are classified by the Division according to use, such as drinking water, fish and wildlife habitat (warm water or cold water), or recreation (primary or secondary contact). There are additional unique waters recognized as outstanding state or national resource waters and exceptional waters. The Division applies water quality standards appropriate to each stream use. The Division also regulates the withdrawal of water for municipal and industrial uses in an attempt to avoid adverse impacts downstream; however, the effectiveness of this program is hampered by a lack of information on in-

stream flow needs for various stream uses, particularly as it pertains to the minimum flows needed to sustain the various communities of aquatic life.

Watershed Management Since “everyone lives in a watershed”, watershed management affects all citizens of the state and touches on virtually all outdoor recreational activities. A high-quality outdoor recreational experience can be assured only by protection of the environment. Also, it is important for people engaged in outdoor recreational pursuits to understand several things: the status of their environment, what threats might be posed to their safety and well-being, how to find this information, what to do if problems are detected, and what resources are available to take action. Numerous agencies can provide answers to some of these questions. The Watershed Management program is there to help citizens and other agencies find this information and to help them address their concerns. The watershed management units and basin coordinator for each are shown in the column to the left.

Health Advisories The Division, in conjunction with the Department for Public Health, issues swimming advisories on rivers and streams to alert the public about waters contaminated by fecal coliform bacteria. The Department for Public Health and the Department of Parks are responsible for issuing advisories and swim closures at beaches. Fish consumption advisories are also issued after consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources and the Department for Public Health. For the latest information on these advisories, visit the Division of Water’s website at www.water.ky.gov/sw/advisories.

401 KAR 4:100. Wild Rivers locations.



Wild Rivers Program

www.water.ky.gov/sw/wildrivers

Numerous outdoor recreation activities are dependent on or enhanced by free-flowing rivers. These include nature and wildlife observation and the aesthetic enjoyment of scenic features such as waterfalls, canoeing, kayaking, rafting, body surfing; and trout, muskellunge, and small-mouth bass fishing.

The primordial recreation values inherent in these resources are recognized and protected through a statewide Wild Rivers management plan, plus management plans for the individual rivers. The Division has promoted recreational use of the corridors by producing informational material such as corridor maps and brochures, and by installing identification signs at major bridge crossings. With respect to further development, there remains a recognized need for public canoe access facilities on several streams, both for the convenience and safety of recreational users, and to minimize the environmental effects of heavy use (such as bank erosion, soil compaction and trampling of vegetation) in areas not specifically designed for such use. The availability of public access points would also help reduce the incidence of trespassing on private riverside lands by recreational users, and the resulting objections of landowners.

Independent Commissions

Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation Fund

www.dnr.ky.gov/heritageland

The Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation Fund (KHLCF) is an independent commission housed within the Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet. KHLCF was established by the 1994 Kentucky Legislature and is administered by a 12-member board. The board's mission is to award funding for the purchase and preservation of selected natural areas and wildlife habitats across the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Nature Preserves Commission

www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

The Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (KSNPC) is located within the Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet. KSNPC and its staff work to secure for present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of natural areas protected in perpetuity as state nature preserves. This is the highest level of protection available for a natural area under Kentucky law. The Commission's fundamental task is to inventory the state's natural areas and to protect the

best of them within a statewide Nature Preserves System. Such a process requires constant revision as more is learned about Kentucky's natural features and ecological communities through an ongoing Natural Areas Inventory process and rare-species surveys.

The preservation of natural areas is vitally important for many reasons. They are laboratories for scientific research; reservoirs of natural materials; critical habitat for plants, animals, and biotic communities; living museums of the native landscape where people may observe nature's web of life and our natural heritage; settings for teaching natural history sciences; places of historic and natural interest and scenic beauty; and reminders of human dependence upon our natural environment. Nature preserves offer opportunities for outdoor recreation, for inspiration, and relaxation, providing a beneficial contrast and balance to man's artificially-made environment—as well as protecting the native plants, animals, and ecological systems which are the natural heritage of Kentucky.

As the increasing population of Kentucky places more pressure on more-developed recreation areas, nature preserves can offer additional opportunities for many types of low-impact recreation. Blanton Forest State Nature Preserve and Bad Branch State Nature Preserve, located in southeast Kentucky, offer visitors a chance to enjoy pristine areas with some of Kentucky's most beautiful scenery. Hiking, wildlife watching, nature photography, canoeing, and other non-consumptive outdoor activities are typically allowed on nature preserves. They supplement the quantity, and especially the variety, of outdoor recreational experiences available in Kentucky.

Transportation Cabinet

www.transportation.ky.gov

The Transportation Cabinet is responsible for planning, designing, and implementing statewide transportation programs. One of the Cabinet's more traditional functions is design, construction, and maintenance of Kentucky's extensive highway system. Improved roadways have contributed to expanded recreational opportunities for citizens by promoting mobility and providing practical accessibility to recreation facilities, parks, and natural areas that are farther from home. A well-developed system of interstates and parkways makes the state's attractions more inviting to tourists, as well. By the synergy of federal, state, and county road systems, Kentuck-

ians and non-residents alike have exceptional entry to the state’s recreational resources.

Kentucky is crossed by the TransAmerica Bike Centennial Trail, which since 1986 has provided a 4,450-mile, 90-day coast-to-coast bicycle route through ten states. Kentucky participated in the planning of the route, which enters the state near Louisville, proceeds southeast to Berea, and then southward to Breaks Interstate Park on the Virginia border.

The Cabinet is cooperating with local governments to improve recreational and historic sites within the Great River Road Corridor in Western Kentucky. Also, the Cabinet cooperates with the Department of Parks to ensure that adequate access is available to the traveling public for recreational opportunities at Kentucky state parks.

In conjunction with its operation of the automotive transportation network, the Cabinet has historically been instrumental in providing a variety of related facilities and services. Among these are roadside rest areas with picnic grounds; boat launching facilities at bridges; and bikeways, pedestrian overpasses, and scenic highways. Each of these efforts, though peripheral to traditional road building activities of a highway and transportation department, has complemented the transportation system by providing additional opportunities and facilities. The current federally-inspired emphasis on “multimodal” transportation, as expressed by the 1991 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, has provided an opportunity, and to some extent a mandate, for greater involvement in some of these areas.

Transportation Enhancement Program

www.tea21.ky.gov/te/transportation%20enhancements.pdf

The federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) represented a new era in transportation legislation. The intent of ISTEA was to allow states increased flexibility in making critical transportation choices, to encourage an ethic of environmental awareness, and to promote the development of an intermodal transportation system. Included in ISTEA and continued under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) were a number of innovative programs such as the Transportation Enhancement Program. The twelve exclusive activities that qualify for Transportation Enhancement funds are listed below.

- Provision of facilities for pedestrians and bicycles;
- Provision of safety and educational activities for pedestri-

ans and bicyclists;

- Acquisition of scenic easements and scenic or historic sites;
- Scenic or historic highway programs (including the provision of tourist and welcome center facilities);
- Landscaping and other scenic beautification;
- Historic preservation;
- Rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures or facilities (including historic railroad facilities and canals);
- Preservation of abandoned railway corridors – including conversion for use as bicycle or pedestrian trails;
- Control and removal of outdoor advertising;
- Archaeological planning and research;
- Mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff or to reduce vehicle-caused wildlife mortality while maintaining habitat connectivity;
- Establishment of transportation museums.

Some of these activities involve the development of facilities that have a direct recreational benefit, while others support recreation in a more general sense by protecting or improving elements of the natural and cultural environment in which outdoor recreation takes place.

Requirements of the Transportation Enhancement program include a 20 percent local funding match; land donations may qualify under certain circumstances. Sites to be developed must be in public ownership or at least serve a significant public purpose, and they must be maintained for public use in perpetuity.

Scenic Highways and Byways Program

www.tea21.ky.gov/TEGuidebook/Scenic%20Byways%20&%20Highways.pdf

A provision of the 1991 ISTEA established an advisory committee to develop a national scenic byways program, and further encouraged individual states to develop their own programs. In Kentucky this program is entitled the Scenic Highways and Byways Program and is administered by the Transportation and Tourism Interagency Committee. With the Committee’s involvement, criteria and procedures have been established for local groups to sponsor routes for possible scenic designation. There are currently over 1,252 miles of Scenic Highways and Byways designated in Kentucky.

Scenic highways are roads, which meet the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials guidelines for highways, and are state-maintained as part of the

state primary road system. These roads carry greater traffic volumes at higher speeds. Scenic byways, on the other hand, carry fewer and slower vehicles, and are not necessarily state maintained. A scenic highway or byway has roadsides or “viewsheds” with scenic (aesthetic), natural, cultural, historical, archaeological, and/or recreational value worthy of preservation, restoration, protection, and enhancement.

The Transportation Cabinet also oversees statewide signage and promotion of the system in coordination with the Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet, works with the Federal Highway Administration to incorporate any applicable Kentucky scenic routes into the national network, and attempts to ensure the integrity of the system through oversight of designated routes. However, management and preservation of scenic qualities is primarily a local responsibility.

For roads within the system, transportation and safety values will remain paramount. The Cabinet emphasized that designation of a route as a scenic highway or byway will not preclude projects that may be undertaken to mitigate safety problems or improve the quality of the road.

Bicycle and Bikeways Program

www.tea21.ky.gov/TEGuidebook/Bicycle%20%20Pedestrian%20Program.pdf

In 1992, the Kentucky General Assembly enacted legislation directing the Transportation Cabinet to “develop and coordinate a statewide bicycle and bikeways program” as the focal point for state and local efforts to plan and promote bikeways and bicycling. The overall goal of the programs is to maximize the use of roads, streets, parks, and other publicly owned lands, abandoned roadbeds, and other resources for the development of bikeways as an adjunct to other transportation facilities. The Cabinet is directed to:

- Assist and cooperate with local governments and other agencies in the development and construction of local and regional bikeway projects;
- Develop and publish policies, procedures, and standards for planning, designing, constructing, maintaining, marking, and operating bikeways in the state, and for the safety of bicyclists, motorists, and the public;
- Develop bikeway demonstration projects and safety training programs; and

- Develop and construct a state bikeway system.

Kentucky Bicycle and Bikeway Commission

www.bikewalk.ky.gov

To assist the development of the bikeway program, a seven-member governor-appointed standing Commission is attached to the Transportation Cabinet for administrative purposes. The duties of the Commission are:

- To represent the interests of bicyclists in advising the Secretary [of Transportation] on all matters pertaining to bicycles, bikeways, and their use, extent, and location;
- Assist the bicycle and bikeway program in the exercise of its duties and responsibilities; and
- Promote the best interests of the bicycling public, within the context of the total transportation system, to governing officials and the public at large.



Cooperative Extension Service

ces.ca.uky.edu/ces/
www.kysu.edu/land_grant/

The development of park and recreation facilities, as well as tourism businesses and attractions, often has its roots in some type of educational preparation or awareness program. Recreation and tourism education programs operated by the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and Kentucky State University have been an important source of “know how” and an aid to this process for many years.



Substate Agencies

Beneath and beyond the overarching structure of federal and state government agencies, a number of other entities play a variety of roles. Local governments continue to provide basic recreational services traditional to large and small communities, ranging from small pocket parks through community and school-orientated playfields to regional parks. Funding comes from a variety of sources including the Land and Water Conservation Fund, school taxes, general bonding authorities, and general revenues.

Non-profit organizations are also playing a more prominent role in providing recreational opportunities at both state and national levels. For example, The Nature Conservancy, a national organization dedicated to preservation of unique natural areas, has been active in protecting important environmental areas in Kentucky through purchase and donations. Other organizations have sponsored or promoted various projects, and more and more frequently are organized to vocally represent the recreational interests of a specific constituent group.

Area Development Districts

www.kycadd.org

Kentucky's 15 Area Development Districts grew out of the efforts of local elected officials and citizens in the Commonwealth to find collaborative means for dealing with problems that beset their communities.

With respect to recreation, the Districts are a source of technical assistance to their local communities in planning, project development, and grantsmanship. As with other federal and state grant programs, they help to coordinate the application process for Land and Water Conservation Fund grants through which many community park projects are funded,

and to assist the state staff in monitoring projects under development.

ADD planning and administrative processes are built upon the work of many community leaders and citizens whose involvement is obtained through extensive citizen participation. These processes identify recreational needs and provide a linkage to various funding sources required to implement recreational development.

Local Governments

Much recreation activity takes place close to home. Local parks, playgrounds, or open spaces are the first in an array of resources which people encounter when they venture out to recreate. These familiar, convenient, and informal spaces undoubtedly serve to meet a very large proportion of our public recreational needs.

Kentucky's local governments, 120 counties and more than 435 cities, bear the primary public responsibility for acquiring, developing, and operating local parks and recreation facilities. Their ability to do so varies considerably. The more populous cities and counties are more likely to have the tax base and organizational resources to support a comprehensive parks and recreation program. Conversely, rural communities have more limited resources for recreation facilities and programs.

The most complete source of information about the status and operation of local recreation programs is the Kentucky Recreation and Park Services Study, conducted annually since 1972 by Western Kentucky University. The study compiles information on the financing and expenditures of local park and recreation departments across the state.

Kentucky Recreation and Park Services Study, Chart 1

Department	Population	Total Budget	Recreation and Park Agency Budget	Developed Park Acreage	Undeveloped Park Acreage
City of Adairville Park	924	\$400,000	\$30,000	N/A	N/A
Bowling Green Parks and Recreation Dept.	54,244	\$103,091,275	\$9,534,646	810	160
Cynthiana-Harrison County Recreation Department	17,983	\$13,139,131	\$190,257	25	115
Danville-Boyle County Parks & Recreation	27,697	\$720,000	\$870,000	160	N/A
Daviess County Parks and Recreation	91,554	\$23,370,654	\$1,614,390	300	100
Elkton/Todd County Park	11,971	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fort Thomas Recreation Department	15,298	\$8,985,165	\$541,310	205	N/A
Frankfort Parks, Recreation, and Historic Sites	27,098	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrard Co. Fiscal Court	14,792	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgetown-Scott County Parks & Recreation	33,061	\$35,793,350	\$3,050,600	360	125
Glasgow Recreation Department	14,202	N/A	\$1,174,297	100	21
City of Henderson Parks & Recreation Department	27,768	\$82,570,200	\$1,673,550	165	35
Jackson County Parks & Recreation	13,495	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lakeview Park	2,869	\$22,361,136	\$456,169	115	20
Larue County Parks & Recreation	13,373	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lexington-Fayette County Div. of Parks and Recreation (LFUCG)	279,044	\$523,641,000	\$21,100,250	4,321	1,500
Lincoln County Parks & Recreation	23,361	N/A	\$100,000	30	60
Louisville Metro Parks & Recreation	557,789	\$716,188,800	\$29,286,766	5,000	10,268
Murray/Calloway County	34,177	\$37,450,738	\$452,432	105	57
Nicholasville/Jessamine Co. Parks & Recreation	39,041	\$39,000,000	\$648,000	N/A	N/A
Paducah Park Services	25,539	\$31,600,000	\$1,936,655	422	167
Prestonsburg Parks & Recreation	3,846	N/A	\$365,960	N/A	N/A
Richmond Parks & Recreation	32,333	\$24,739,768	\$1,330,038	394	13
Robertson Co.	2,266	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shelbyville-Shelby County Parks & Recreation	33,337	\$16,927,455	\$1,855,815	175	142
Versailles-Woodford Parks & Recreation	23,208	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Warren County Parks and Recreation Department	92,522	\$29,704,620	\$446,900	N/A	N/A

Reported in the accompanying charts are survey results from the 2007-2008 study. Information includes population served by agencies, city/county/municipality budgets, recreation and park agency budgets, director salaries, number of full-time employees, fringe benefit expenditures, professional development expenditures, contracted services expenditures, maintenance expenditures, developed park acreage, and undeveloped park acreage information.

From that data we see that in fiscal year 2007, the city of Louisville/Jefferson County, with its 557,789 people, the most populous metropolitan area in the state, had a total recreation budget of \$29,286,766. At the other end of the scale, the City of Adairville with a population of 924 had a total recreation budget of \$30,000.

Sources of Funding

The primary source of local governments' recreation budgets is the general fund, followed by other funding. A few communities have taken advantage of a three-percent hotel/motel

tax that can be levied for acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities related to the attraction and promotion of tourist and convention business. Kentucky's local governments also have the authority to levy an ad valorem tax or issue revenue bonds to develop park and recreation facilities. Finally, "transportation enhancement" funds authorized by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act have assisted certain types of projects.

Kentucky Association of Counties

www.kaco.org

Since its creation in 1974, the Kentucky Association of Counties (KACO) has been representing the needs of county government in legislative matters and offering a variety of services to promote the progress of county government. KACO's mission is to be "dedicated to serving all Kentucky counties by providing the highest quality programs/services and advocating legislative solutions for Kentucky's counties both today and tomorrow". All 120 counties of the Commonwealth are served by KACO.

Kentucky Recreation and Park Services Study, Chart 2

Department	Director Salary	Number of Full-Time Employees	Fringe Benefits Expenditures	Professional Development Expenditures	Contracted Services Expenditures	Maintenance Expenditures
City of Adairville Park	\$1,800	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10,000
Bowling Green Parks and Recreation Dept.	\$82,701	60	\$1,654,962	\$72,896	\$1,887,608	\$371,731
Cynthiana-Harrison County Recreation Department	\$26,500	1	N/A	N/A	\$30,000	\$17,000
Danville-Boyle County Parks & Recreation	\$54,500	8	\$40,000	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$160,000
Daviess County Parks and Recreation	\$51,457	7	\$141,200	\$10,500	\$14,900	\$41,000
Elkton/Todd County Park	\$13,500	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fort Thomas Recreation Department	\$62,768	2	\$94,170	\$4,200	\$42,525	\$76,400
Frankfort Parks, Recreation, and Historic Sites	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrard Co. Fiscal Court	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgetown-Scott County Parks & Recreation	N/A	20	\$480,600	\$25,600	\$13,000	\$304,500
Glasgow Recreation Department	\$51,479	16	N/A	\$3,350	\$116,750	\$73,000
City of Henderson Parks & Recreation Department	N/A	17	\$389,810	\$8,480	\$233,650	\$109,790
Jackson County Parks & Recreation	\$15,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lakeview Park	\$47,195	6	N/A	\$22,000	N/A	\$70,900
Larue County Parks & Recreation		1	\$50,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lexington-Fayette County Div. of Parks and Recreation (LFUCG)	\$78,000	200	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lincoln County Parks & Recreation	\$36,050	1	N/A	\$1,200	N/A	\$10,000
Louisville Metro Parks & Recreation	\$101,890	378	\$4,489,621	\$80,900	\$13,637,200	\$1,221,150
Murray/Calloway County	\$42,000	4	\$42,266	\$1,362	\$2,161	\$48,729
Nicholasville/Jessamine Co. Parks & Recreation	\$55,000	7	\$64,458	\$4,792	\$27,371	\$24,527
Paducah Park Services	N/A	7	\$3,771,488	\$280,960	N/A	\$127,020
Prestonsburg Parks & Recreation	\$30,000	11	\$82,500	N/A	N/A	\$18,000
Richmond Parks & Recreation	\$46,500	21	N/A	\$750	\$37,500	\$200,000
Robertson Co.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Shelbyville-Shelby County Parks & Recreation	\$56,405	15	\$215,411	\$7,000	\$16,260	\$126,850
Versailles-Woodford Parks & Recreation	\$66,000	11	\$247,282	\$5,000	\$48,660	\$67,200
Warren County Parks and Recreation Department	N/A	26	N/A	\$2,440	N/A	\$45,000

Kentucky League of Cities

www.klc.org

Since its creation in 1927, the Kentucky League of Cities (KLC) has been providing resources, advocacy, and assistance to help make cities across the Commonwealth more livable. Currently, KLC is an association of 400 Kentucky cities and municipalities with the mission to “serve as the united voice of cities by supporting community innovation, effective leadership, and quality governance”. KLC is overseen by a board of directors representing communities of all sizes and is recognized as one of the nation’s most innovative and successful leagues of its kind.

Nonprofit Organizations

Nonprofit organizations affect recreation opportunities in ways that are significant although sometimes overlooked. While their budgets, staff, and recognition may not compare with those of large public agencies, they are well established in a variety of areas. Occupying more specialized niches than do public agencies, they often represent a constituent group oriented toward a single activity or purpose. Their size and impact vary greatly. In the context of recreation, nonprofits have been particularly active in the arena of natural-resource preservation and protection, where they both influence and supplement public policy.

Some nonprofits seek to develop and sustain close working relationships with major sources of recreation development funds, both in furtherance of their own organizational identity, and more importantly, to ensure that the special interests they represent are afforded maximum consideration in the allocation and prioritization of public funds. For a public agency, such relationships can be a source of information about program needs and a channel of desired public input. Following are descriptions of several nonprofit groups that are actively involved in recreation-related issues.

The Nature Conservancy

www.nature.org

The Nature Conservancy has one job: to save unspoiled land and the species that live there. Their strategy involves identifying the areas and species that must be saved; protecting these remarkable places through direct acquisition—purchase, gift, or bequest and other cost-effective techniques; managing these natural treasures to ensure their survival; and permitting appropriate recreational, educational, and scientific use.

Since 1951, The Nature Conservancy has protected over 117 million acres of land and 5,000 miles of rivers worldwide and also operates more than 100 marine conservation projects globally. With the support of more than one million members, The Nature Conservancy addresses threats to conservation involving climate change, fire, fresh water, forests, invasive species, and marine ecosystems. The Conservancy has built and now manages the largest private system of nature sanctuaries in the world.

Since 1975, the Kentucky Chapter of The Nature Conservancy has worked to save some of Kentucky's finest natural lands. With the help of landowners, corporations, foundations, and the public at large, they have succeeded in protecting thousands of acres of Kentucky's priceless heritage. Currently, the Kentucky Chapter of The Nature Conservancy protects over 40,000 acres of the Commonwealth's land.

National Audubon Society

www.audubon.org

The National Audubon Society is a national organization that provides passive recreation opportunities on its wildlife sanctuaries.

The primary management consideration is the protection of wildlife resources, especially threatened and endangered spe-

cies. Public use is to revolve primarily around nature study and education. While other non-consumptive uses are allowed, other forms of recreation are a low priority. Audubon develops nature centers on selected properties. These tracts generally experience higher and more diverse usage than other areas. They are designed, where possible, for access and use by the handicapped.

The best-known Audubon property in Kentucky is Buckley Hills Wildlife Sanctuary in Woodford County. This 275-acre sanctuary features nature trails, slide presentations, and the Emma E. Buckley visitor center. Workshops and events are offered throughout the year.

Bernheim Forest Foundation

www.bernheim.org

The Isaac W. Bernheim Foundation owns and operates the 10,000-acre Bernheim Forest Preserve and Arboretum in Bullitt County and the 4,000-acre Knobs Forest in Nelson County.

Bernheim Forest has 2,000 acres open seasonally for passive recreation. These include a 285-acre landscape arboretum with over 4,000 species of trees and shrubs, gardens, lakes, an education center with a nature museum, native woodlands with picnic areas, and 40 miles of hiking trails. Other features include a canopy tree walk and an award winning environmentally green visitor center.

The Bernheim Foundation does not compete with nearby federal, state, county, or city parks, which aim to entertain the visitor. Rather, the goals and objectives established by founder Isaac Wolfe Bernheim aim at offering a place for people to commune with nature. Bernheim gates are open daily to the public, except December 25 and January 1, from 7 a.m. until sunset.

Kentucky Recreation and Park Society

www.kyrec.org

“Serving the public and its pursuit of a meaningful leisure experience through the promotion of parks, trails, and recreation programs”

Organized in 1954, the Kentucky Recreation and Park Society (KRPS) is a nonprofit professional association for Kentucky's parks and recreation professionals with the mission to further the growth and development of recreation and park services in Kentucky.

KRPS assumes a leadership role in the progressive development and wise administration of physical, human, natural, and financial resources to serve its membership and the public. KRPS provides conferences, workshops, technical assistance, advocacy, and other exchanges of information that enable each professional to become effective in improving the quality of life in Kentucky communities.

KRPS is an affiliate member of the National Recreation and Park Association headquartered in Ashburn, Virginia.



Other Nonprofit Organizations

Numerous other national nonprofit organizations operate facilities that provide recreational opportunities in Kentucky. Several are oriented to youth, including Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, 4-H Clubs of America, Young Men’s Christian Association, and various church and religious organizations that operate summer programs and extracurricular school programs. Others are oriented toward operation of locally owned historic and architecturally significant houses, local museums, and other attractions that cater to the interest of the touring public, both resident and nonresident. Listed below are some other nonprofit organizations active in Kentucky that support natural resource conservancy and recreational use of those resources.

The Private Sector

Private recreation interests play an important role in not only providing outdoor recreational opportunities, but also in protecting and preserving open spaces throughout the state.

National Wildlife Federation

www.nwf.org

The Native Fish Conservancy

www.nativefish.org

International Rivers

www.internationalrivers.org

River Network

www.rivernetwork.org

American Rivers

www.americanrivers.org

American Cave Conservation Association

www.cavern.org

National Sporting Goods Association

www.nsga.org

International Mountain Biking Association

www.imba.com

Bluegrass Conservancy

www.bluegrassconservancy.org

Olmstead Conservancy

www.olmstedparks.org

Kentucky Natural Lands Trust

www.knlt.org

Kentucky Mountain Bike Association

www.kymba.org

Kentucky Trails Association

www.kentuckytrails.org

Kentucky Horse Council

www.kentuckyhorse.org

Kentucky Rails to Trails Council

www.kyrailtrail.org

Harlan County Ridge Runners

www.kyoutdoors.org/

In addition, there is a growing awareness that private management of recreation lands can be an effective means of augmenting public investments while supporting local economies and tax bases. As a consequence of the strained public revenue and expenditure situation during the past several years, increasing attention has been directed to the private sector’s role as a means of promoting expanded leisure services, eco-

conomic activity, and environmental conservation.

In Kentucky, the private sector has always been a substantial provider of opportunities such as hunting, fishing, and horseback riding, for which private landowners control a very large part of the resource base that can potentially be utilized. Thus, the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources has long emphasized the importance of good relations between outdoorsmen and the landowners whose good will is so important.

While the private sector undoubtedly creates greater diversity of recreational opportunities, most of these opportunities are more restricted than those provided by public facilities. Restrictions range from simple user fees designed to recover the cost of operation plus profit, to the exclusive facilities provided by apartment complexes to their residents and private clubs to their members. There is, perhaps, an unavoidable tradeoff between the elaborateness of the opportunities thus provided and the number of people to whom they are available.

The trend since the 1970's was the forging of commercial relationships between traditional public-sector providers and private operators. The state Department of Parks contracted with the private-sector to "lease, construct and operate" facilities at several parks, including marinas at Taylorsville Lake State Park, Paintsville Lake State Park, and Barren River State Resort Park; and sky lifts at Jenny Wiley State Resort Park and Natural Bridge State Resort Park.

Federal agencies such as the Corps of Engineers and the Forest Service have amassed considerable experience with concessionaire operations of campgrounds and other facilities. However, experience has shown that the public is not always pleased with such arrangements; and their feasibility is, of course, always contingent upon the profit-making potential of the facility in question. With such limitations becoming more widely realized and the best niches already occupied, the overall trend toward public-private lease arrangements may have reached or passed its apogee.

Among the various efforts by local governments to encourage private recreation development, an early successful example was a country club-quality golf course privately constructed, but open to the general public, on leased land at McNeely Park in Jefferson County. The initial success of the course

(called Quail Chase Golf Club) has led to expansion of the original nine holes into Louisville's only 27-hole championship regulation golf course. The trend continues into the new century.



Walking, hiking, jogging, bicycling, horseback riding, and motorized ATV usage are among some of the most popular forms of outdoor recreation for Kentuckians, and all of these growing forms of recreation result in more frequent trail use. Trails are created and managed throughout Kentucky by all levels of government and also through the volunteers of various non-profit organizations. Funding for trails comes mainly from the Federal Highway Administration through the Recreational Trails Program, as well as additional funding provided by the National Park Service’s Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Kentucky Transportation Department’s Transportation Enhancement funds, and the Kentucky Office of State Grants through coal severance monies and projects earmarked by the state legislature in the budget.

Kentucky National Recreational Trails

<u>Trail</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Length</u>
Anderson Woodland Trail	Lyon County	.3 Mile
Eagle Falls Trail	McCreary County	1.0 Mile
Grayson Lake Shoreline Trail	Carter County	1.8 Miles
Hillman Heritage Trail	Trigg County	10 Miles
Jenny Wiley Trail	9 Eastern KY Counties	213 Miles
Long Creek Trail	Trigg County	.3 Mile
Mary Ingles Trail System	Powell County	3.5 Miles
Natural Bridge	Powell County	.5 Miles
North/South Trail	Land Btwn. the Lakes	60 Miles
Paintsville Lk. Kiwanis Trail	Johnson County	1.54 Miles
Red River Gorge Trail	Powell County	34 Miles
Sheltowee Trace	10 Counties	269 Miles
Wilderness Road Trail	Laurel County	2.2 Miles

National Recreation Trails

www.americantrails.org

The efforts of a number of different trail sponsors have been focused and publicized under the National Recreation Trails designation program. The resulting favorable publicity has brought attention to communities, improved recreation opportunities, and provided for some protection to the trail itself.

National Historic Trails

www.nps.gov/trtc

Established under the provisions of the 1968 National Trails System Act, National Historic Trails recognized prominent past routes of exploration, migration, and military action. They generally consist of remnant sites and trail segments, and thus are not necessarily continuous. Land ownership may be in public or private hands.

In Kentucky, the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail was established in 1987 to commemorate the forced migration of 16,000 Cherokee Indians from the southeast to lands west of the Mississippi River in the late 1830’s. Today, the designated trail follows two of the principal routes: a water trail along the Tennessee, Ohio, Mississippi, and Arkansas rivers; and an overland trail from Chattanooga, Tennessee to Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Both trails cross western Kentucky.

Kentucky State Park Trails

The Kentucky State Park System manages over 250 miles of hiking, multi-use, and self-guided interpretive trails. The Department of Parks has established design, construction, and maintenance guidelines for the management of its trail system. To meet the increasing public demand for extensive

trail opportunities, the Parks Department will continue assessing parklands to expand an already extensive trail system. Existing hiking trails will continue to be assessed for non-motorized, multi-use compatibility, where feasible. Currently, approximately one-third of the department’s trail system is designated for multi-use.

Recreational Trails Program
www.dlg.ky.gov/grants/federal/rtp.htm

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) is administered in the Federal Grants Division of the Department for Local Government. RTP is a federal-aid assistance program to help provide assistance for acquisition of easements, development, and/or maintenance of recreational trails and trailhead facilities for both motorized and non-motorized use. It is authorized by the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), and administered at the federal level by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). That agency retains final review-and-approval authority over state-approved projects. DLG operates the state program with the input of a 12-member Kentucky Trails Advisory Board. Established in 1992, the Board brings together representatives of the respective state agencies for parks, forests and highways; the U.S. Forest Service; local park and recreation departments; and a variety of private trail interests and organizations.

Through this program, funds are made available to develop urban trail linkages near homes and workplaces; maintain existing recreational trails; restore areas damaged by usage of recreational trails; develop trailside and trailhead facilities; improve trail access for persons with disabilities; acquire land



or easements for trails or trail corridors; and construct new trails on federal, state, county, municipal, or private lands. By federal requirement, the state must earmark at least 30 percent of the monies received for uses relating to motorized recreation, and at least another 30 percent for uses relating to non-motorized recreation. The remainder of the state’s allocation is used to provide the greatest number of compatible recreational uses.

City and county governments, state and federal agencies, and non-profit organizations are all eligible to apply for a RTP grant. The minimum grant request is \$5,000 and the maximum is \$100,000. A 50/50 match is required for all applicants. All trail projects funded by FHWA require an ecology survey or a clearance letter from USFW prior to the construction of the proposed project. All trails that have received FHWA funding must remain open to the public and maintained for perpetuity.

Current Program. From 2003 through 2008, the state RTP program funded a total of 156 projects totaling over \$5,500,000. Projects have been distributed among most of the state’s counties and have included acquisition, construction, and maintenance of trail facilities. A year-by-year breakdown of the state’s RTP apportionments is given below.

Recreational Trails Program	
Fiscal Year	Apportionment
1993	\$128,024
1994	-
1995	-
1996	\$256,808
1997	\$255,427
1998	\$518,378
1999	\$684,166
2000	\$840,553
2001	\$817,484
2002	\$800,116
2003	\$781,924
2004	\$919,992
2005	\$1,024,871
2006	\$1,156,495
2007	\$1,229,634
2008	\$1,314,738

Rails-to-Trails
www.kyrailtrail.org

The recreational potential of railroad rights-of-way has long been recognized for activities such as bicycling and walking which require linear corridors. The gentle grades characteris-

tic of rail beds make ideal trails for people who are physically handicapped. In addition to recreation, preserving these corridors often supports other values such as urban aesthetics, historic preservation, wildlife and natural area conservation, and even tourism. There are 1,225 rail-trails for a total of 12,650 miles in the United States.

In 1989 the western Kentucky city of Cadiz dedicated the 1.5-mile downtown Cadiz Railroad Trail, the state's first completed rail-to-trail project. Kentucky has lagged somewhat behind the national rail-to-trail movement: currently, only Delaware, Alaska, Hawaii, New Mexico, and Nevada have fewer miles. There are now approximately 36 miles of rail trail open and in use around the state, with other projects totaling 210 miles in some state of planning or development.

Inventory and Assessment of Abandoned Corridors. In 2000, the legislature directed that a statewide inventory be conducted to identify the exact location, condition, and current ownership of the abandoned corridors and develop a better understanding of their potential. In 2001, the Department for Local Government contracted with the University of Kentucky's Kentucky Transportation Center to conduct an inventory and assessment of the state's abandoned rail corridors. As of September 2008, Kentucky has a total of 2,000 miles of abandoned rail, 3,500 miles of active rail, and 300 miles of rail trail. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet annually publishes an updated map of abandoned rail lines. This map can be accessed on their website at www.planning.kytc.ky.gov/modal_programs/rail.asp.

Kentucky Statewide Rail Plan. Commissioned by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's Department of Highways Division of Multimodal Programs, the state rail plan was completed in late 2002. While the plan's main purpose was to establish a state policy framework for the railroad industry as it operates within and across the state, it also incorporated a significant discussion of rail-trail issues. By doing so it serves to place rail abandonment and conversion issues within the broader context of state transportation policy. Currently, Kentucky does not have a source of funding to implement any specific rail improvement projects; however the Kentucky Statewide Rail Plan can be used as part of future updates to identify rail improvements, if funding becomes available. The statewide rail plan is available on the aforementioned Transportation Cabinet website.

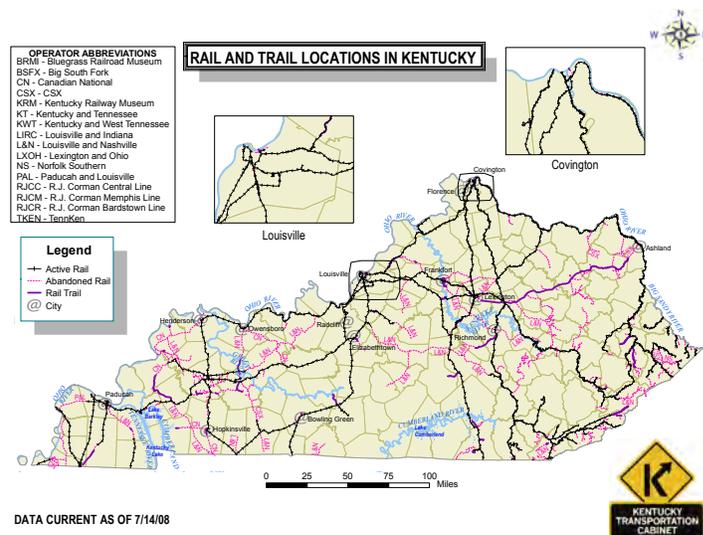
Kentucky Rails to Trails Council (www.kyrailtrail.org).

Organized in 1994 and fully staffed by volunteers, the Kentucky Rails to Trails Council has attempted to raise public awareness of rail trail opportunities and provide technical assistance to specific projects. It was instrumental in securing passage of the 2000 legislation that elevated the preservation of abandoned corridors and their use as trails into an element of official state policy.

Recently, KRTC has modified its charter to allow the organization to also function as a land trust. In this capacity, the organization can serve as the interim owner of a newly abandoned railroad property, allowing more time for a suitable rail trail developer/operator to be found or created. Having this

The following goals and objectives were established as part of the 2002 Kentucky State Rail Plan:

- Work to preserve the existing rail system to the extent the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet can influence the largely privately owned and operated Kentucky rail system.
- Support economic development by providing Kentucky rail system connectivity to the national rail system and Kentucky's transportation system.
- Strengthen customer relationships with the rail industry through coordination and cooperation in the transportation planning process.
- Enhance rail transportation safety and convenience to ensure mobility and access.



mechanism available will help to bridge a gap that can occur between the abandonment of a corridor and its potential use as a recreation trail.

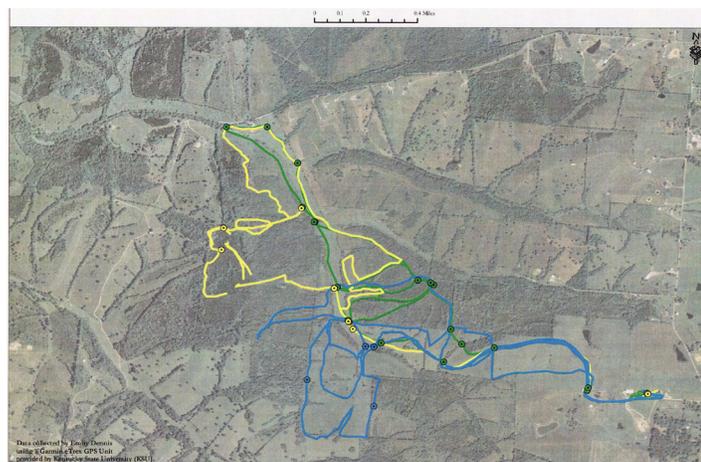
Lexington-Big Sandy Rail Trail. In the early 1980's the CSX Corporation ceased its railroad operations along this 109-mile corridor in central and eastern Kentucky, terminating in Lexington and the Ashland area. The route links several major towns and encompasses many scenic, cultural, and historic resources. Its length, location, and attributes combine to make this the most significant opportunity in the state for a regional rail trail. Some 30 miles of the right-of-way are still controlled by the railroad, while other portions have passed into other hands and uses in the years since its abandonment. However, much of it still exists in relatively unaltered form.

In 2002, the state General Assembly authorized a special task force to study the possible development of a Lexington/Big Sandy Rail Trail along the corridor. By the terms of its creation, the work of the task force was to be conducted under the oversight of the Legislative Research Commission. However, the task force did not meet and legislative re-authorization would now be needed for the initiative to proceed.

Kentucky Recreational Trails Authority

In past years, the Kentucky Recreational Trails Authority (KRTA) has primarily worked to persuade legislators to pass favorable recreation legislation. In 2008, KRTA helped pass KRS 148.795 which further defined the role of KRTA and made it easier for the state to enter into agreements with private property owners for the public use of land for outdoor activities without fear of facing liability issues.

KRS 148.795 explains that KRTA is attached to the Office of the Secretary in the Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet



Kentucky Recreational Trails Mapping Site

kygeonet.ky.gov/kytrails/viewer.htm

Kentucky has a vast holding of Geospatial Data. In fact, Kentucky is the best mapped state in the nation with over four hundred layers of data. As of April 2008 Kentucky had over three thousand miles of trail in the GIS repository.

Kentucky Trail Miles Status Report

Hiking 1,741 Miles

Equine 698 Miles

Biking 523 Miles

Motorcycle 329 Miles

ATV 313 Miles

*Miles of trail in Kentucky's GIS Repository

Cross Kentucky Trail Master Planning Map

Kygeonet.ky.gov/crosskytrail

The Cross Kentucky Trail Master Planning Map was created in 2008 to serve as the mapping portal for trails in the Commonwealth. It was created using Geographic Information System (GIS) Software.

The map currently shows "positive" trail influences which can be used for connectivity. It also shows "negative" trail influences such as landfills, sewage treatment plants, natural gas plants, etc. that can be overlain during the planning process.

Individuals are encouraged to feed the trails database. Users can submit their own trail information for the project using the GPS file upload mechanism found on the Cross Kentucky Trail Database. Eight GPS Units are also on loan from Kentucky State University GIS Lab for individuals to use to map trails who do not have their own GIS device. All information submitted must be accurate and is put through a vetting process. The accompanying map is an example of GPS Data Collection submitted by a trail user for horse riding trails at Big Red Riding Stables in Mercer County, Kentucky.

with the purpose of planning and implementing programs to expand tourism opportunities for off-road activities that are pertinent to non-motorized and motorized vehicle use. KRTA is made up of a board of 23 members who represent various recreational users.

Kentucky Trail Plan

As more and more recreational users begin taking advantage of Kentucky's trails, it has been made apparent that the Commonwealth needs to create an overall trail plan to serve

as a guide for future trail development. As of the submittal of this document, various governmental agencies and user groups are in the process of developing a statewide trail plan. Once completed, the plan will be available at www.dlg.ky.gov.

The Cross Kentucky Trail Project. A new initiative for Kentucky recreational trails. By the 2010 Alltech FEI World Equestrian Games, the state's goal is to have an approximately 2,000 mile contiguous multi-use trail system from East to West across the bluegrass.

Kentucky Trail Standards

The Commonwealth of Kentucky is currently creating a list of trail standards for the development, maintenance, and management of trails. The list of Kentucky trail standards can be found within the Commonwealth's statewide trail plan. It is being produced to act as a statewide guide for the building and usage of trails across the bluegrass. Once the trail standards are confirmed, the list will be available at www.dlg.ky.gov.



Wetlands

Since enactment of the federal Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986, states receiving federal Land and Water Conservation Fund monies have been required to incorporate wetlands, considered a recreation resource, as a specific topic of analysis within the framework of statewide recreation planning. In its planning guidelines, the National Park Service further specifies that a state's wetlands priority component must: be consistent with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; be developed in consultation with the state agency responsible for fish and wildlife resources; and contain a listing of those wetland types which should receive priority for acquisition. This section of the Plan was developed pursuant to those requirements.

Status of Wetlands Resources

Kentucky possesses an estimated 300,000 acres of fresh-water wetlands. These occur disproportionately in the western half of the state, although examples are distributed throughout the Commonwealth. An estimated twenty percent, or roughly 60,000 acres, is forested. The historical extent of these lands is not known, although various estimates of losses have been made.

For example, the Kentucky Soil and Water Conservation Commission found in 1982 that approximately 929,000 of the estimated 1,566,000 original acres of "wet soils" had been drained for cropland, with another 20 percent devoted to pastureland. Bottomland hardwood forests in the far-western portion of the state are known to have declined dramatically during the past few decades (Mathis 1982). From 1957 to 1974, the average of bottomland hardwoods in Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Hickman Counties decreased by 52 percent from 55,000 to 26,300 acres (MacDonald et al. 1979). Over-

all, it is estimated that some 3,600 acres of wetlands are lost each year in Kentucky.

These continued losses have stemmed, in part, from a lack of basic knowledge about Kentucky's wetlands. However, several reports over the years have provided limited information. The Ohio River Basin Commission sponsored a 1977 survey and mapping of wetlands along the Ohio River. Subsequently, the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission conducted survey, classification, and mapping projects for wetlands in selected areas of the state. Further information on these and other relevant studies is provided in the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission's 1986 report, "Wetland Protection Strategies for Kentucky".

Kentucky Wetlands Information System. To supplement existing data, the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (KSNPC) conducted a project to provide information about location, size, ownership, values, and threats for wetlands in areas of Kentucky not previously surveyed or inventoried. The project area included the Mississippi Alluvial Plain and part of the East Gulf Coastal Plain of the Gulf Coastal Plain Province, and the Bluegrass Section and parts of the Highland Rim Section of the Interior Low Plateaus Province. This information, combined with existing studies, provided the initial framework for a statewide wetland management program.

Of the 309 United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangles within the study area, 167 included identified existing and/or potential wetlands. The identified wetland sites numbered 1,517 and had a combined acreage of approximately 103,961 acres. Sites between 10 and 100 acres in size numbered 946. There were 454 wetlands smaller than

10 acres in size, and only 117 larger than 100 acres. The 345 potential wetland sites totaled approximately 10,410 acres.

All of the 142 quadrangles in which no wetlands were identified were located in the central Kentucky portion of the project area. The 1,321 identified and potential sites in central Kentucky included 39,951 acres, whereas the 196 western Kentucky sites comprised a total of 64,010 acres. Wetlands in western Kentucky counties (Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton and Hickman) are more extensive and contiguous, and therefore fewer in number than those in central Kentucky counties where the sites are generally small. Likewise, the three drainage basins in the western Kentucky portion of the study area (Mississippi River Tributaries, Mississippi Alluvial Plain, and Lower Ohio River) have both fewer sites and greater acreage than do the basins of central Kentucky (Salt River, Green River, Cumberland River, Kentucky River, Licking River, and Upper Ohio River).

The extensive wetlands of western Kentucky result from a shallow water table, poorly drained soils, the highly alluvial nature of the floodplain, frequent flooding, and other factors. In central Kentucky, wetlands are likely to be karst-associated or located on poorly drained floodplain and upland soils. In neither area is the historical extent of wetlands, or the amount lost to human activity, known precisely. However, the Kentucky Soil and Water Conservation Commission estimated in 1982 that wet soils comprised 356,000 acres in the Gulf Coastal Plain Province and 431,000 acres in the Bluegrass and Highland Rim sections of Kentucky. Thus, the current distribution of wetlands throughout the state reflects a combination of natural conditions and human-induced alterations: conversion of wetlands primarily for agriculture and, to a lesser extent, mining and urban development.

The identified and functional values for wetlands and known threats to their integrity were not available for 1,017 of the 1,517 sites. Of the 500 sites for which identified values were documented, 406 contained Kentucky State Nature Preserves threatened or endangered species within or near (1.5 miles) their boundaries; 200 of these 406 sites contained species which were federally (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1984) listed. One hundred fifty-three sites had identified values other than, or in addition to, threatened and endangered species (e.g., Outstanding Resource Water, Ohio River Basin Commission wetlands, or state wildlife management area.) Specific functional values such as fish and wildlife habitat, recreation

or aesthetics were listed for 40 sites, and specific threats were identified for only 14. While little functional-value information existed, clearly most wetlands serve functionally in flood and erosion control and other commonly attributed values, and so the “General” category was applied to most of the sites identified. Similarly, nearly all wetlands in private hands are subject to the threats of drainage, dredging and channelization, filling, construction, discharges, and/or mining; and so the “General” threat category was also applied to identified wetland sites. The results of the KSNPC project clearly indicated a need for closer examination of the identified and potential wetlands.

Comprehensive Wetlands Mapping. Initial mapping and assessment efforts conducted over the years by various agencies yielded a great deal of useful data but were somewhat piecemeal. Subsequent National Wetlands Inventory mapping and trend analysis now allow a more consistent and comprehensive assessment of the status of the wetlands resources of Kentucky.

In 1988, the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources made a commitment to complete a comprehensive wetlands inventory of the state. The Department contracted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to map all Kentucky wetlands, based on information collected by the National Wetlands Inventory Team. Under a memorandum of agreement, the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources provided funding to the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet’s Division of Water to digitize all the National Wetlands Inventory maps for Kentucky. This digitized information became part of Kentucky’s Geographic Information System operated by the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet. This project was completed in June 1992. A map of Kentucky’s wetlands can be found at www.kymartian.ky.gov/wetlands1z

The Geographic Information System presents a comprehensive series of overlays for the state, including fish and wildlife information, vegetation cover types; land use, river reach and county boundaries. The integration of wetland information into this database, with all the attendant advantages, was a major step forward in the ability of the state to evaluate, monitor, and protect its remaining wetland resources.

Threats to Kentucky’s Wetlands

The major factors resulting in the loss or degradation of wet-

lands in Kentucky are human-related. On a broad perspective, most wetland loss and degradation is attributed to one or more of four causes: draining, dredging, and filling of wetlands; hydrologic alterations; coal mining; or water pollution. On a different level from these specific physical threats detailed below, it must be noted also that recent federal court decisions related to commercial development adjacent to wetlands may pose the most serious long-term threat to Kentucky's wetlands.

Draining, Dredging and Filling. Studies have shown that the primary cause of wetland loss continues to be the draining, dredging, and filling of wetlands for agricultural purposes. According to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates, 87 percent of wetland loss is due to the conversion of wetlands to agricultural use. It is reasonable to assume that Kentucky is no exception, since the majority of our wetland resources are situated in the agricultural western part of the state. Bottomland hardwoods are a critical wetland habitat type that is disappearing at a rapid rate in Kentucky. In the floodplains of western Kentucky, such hardwoods continue to be cleared and drained as farmers appropriate the fertile soil for soybeans and other crops. The decline of swamp rabbit populations in western Kentucky is but one illustrative result of these activities.

Hydrologic Alterations. Wetland resources in Kentucky have also been affected by man-made modifications of the hydrologic regime, such as ditching through wetlands for flood control, highway construction, and industrial or commercial purposes.

Coal Mining. A significant portion of Kentucky's wetlands is found in the Western Kentucky Coal Field region. Here, there is a conflict of interest between the protection of wetlands and the surface extraction of coal, both of which are key interests on a regional and national scale. The coalfield encompasses an area of roughly 2.9 million acres, of which an estimated 4,000 acres are disturbed each year by surface mining. The region contains approximately 200,000 acres of wetlands, mostly bottomland hardwoods that could potentially be impacted by mining. The surface mining/wetland issue has received increased attention in Kentucky in recent years.

Water Pollution. Acid drainage from coal mines adjacent to wetlands is a common problem in the Western Kentucky Coal Field. The outstanding filtration ability of wetlands is

well known. However, this ability can be exceeded; and water with a low pH and a high sulfur or iron content, as well as other types of pollution, has caused severe damage to the natural flora and fauna of wetlands in Kentucky.

State Agencies

Department for Environmental Protection Division of Water (DOW). Through an agreement with the Army Corps of Engineers (COE), the DOW is the "single point of contact" for the state-agency review process for Section 10 and Section 404 permits. The Division distributes permit applications to various other state agencies for review, compiles comments, and transmits a Coordinated State Response to COE. Through this process, each agency has the opportunity to comment on any proposal that falls within its particular area of expertise or regulatory oversight.

The reviewing agencies include the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet's Division of Conservation and Division of Air Pollution Control; The Department for Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement's Division of Waste Management, Division of Water, Biological Analysis Section, Floodplain Management Section, and Permits Branch; the Department of Agriculture; the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources; the Department of Housing, Buildings, and Construction's Division of Building Codes Enforcement and Division of Plumbing; the Department of Parks; Kentucky Heritage Council; Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission; Transportation Cabinet; and the State Archeologist.

The DOW is authorized by KRS 224.033 to issue, continue in effect, revoke, modify, suspend or deny permits to discharge into the waters of the Commonwealth. KRS 224.034 empowers the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet to issue federal permits pursuant to 33 U.S.C. Section 1342 (b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq.) subject to the conditions imposed in 33 U.S.C. Section 1342 (b) and (d). The DOW decides on the issuance of Section 404 COE permits, based partly upon comments received through the state agency review process. Before or concurrent with the issuance of a Section 404 permit an individual state water quality certification may be required.

In 1988, The DOW reported on the "Feasibility of Kentucky Administration of the Dredge and Fill (404) Permit Pro-

gram.” This report concluded that DOW did not have the necessary resources to assume the 404 program responsibilities.

Also in 1988, the DOW initiated a field investigation, in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency, for an “Advanced Identification” study of wetlands in four western Kentucky coalfield counties. Fieldwork was completed in 1990. In 1991, the DOW received a State Wetland Protection Grant from EPA to develop biological criteria for wetlands.

Environmental Quality Commission. Under the aegis of the Commission, a Wetlands Advisory Committee was formed in 1987 to investigate issues and provide recommendations to the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet. This 10-member, ad hoc group included representatives of the legislature, conservation groups, and industry. Its planning process included a series of public hearings around the state. The Committee recommended that a state wetlands protection program should include a balance of education, incentives, acquisition, and regulation. The group’s work provided a basis for interagency cooperation in the development and support of legislation. Partly as a result of this groundwork, the 1990 General Assembly enacted the Heritage Land Conservation Fund Act, which formalized a definition of wetlands, recognized the value of wetlands and other natural areas, and provided a funding mechanism for their protection through acquisition.

Initially in 1992, and again in 2000, the Commission reported on Kentucky’s wetlands in the document titled “State of the Environment”. The information summarized state wetland protection programs, wetland degradation and wetland acreage. The Commission’s “Local Official’s Guide to Kentucky’s Environment” (<http://www.eqc.ky.gov/pubs/soke/soke01>), first published in 1993 and updated periodically, recommends mechanisms for wetland protection at the local government level. The Commission has also produced a “Teacher’s Guide to Kentucky’s Environment” (<http://www.eqc.ky.gov/pubs/tg>) which includes specific Kentucky-related wetland educational activities for the classroom.

Department for Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. Wetland protection is addressed by state administrative regulations (405 KAR 16:180 and 405 KAR 18:180), which require a permit to “restore, enhance where practicable, or avoid disturbance to habitats of unusually high

value for fish and wildlife,” and further states “wetlands shall be preserved or created, rather than drained or otherwise permanently abolished.” Section 6 of 405 KAR 16:060 also requires the permit to protect groundwater recharge capacity. The Department assists the COE in implementation of the Section 404 program by consulting with that agency on all proposed mining operations that could potentially impact wetland areas.

Section 503(a)(6) of the 1977 Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act requires that the Cabinet coordinate the review and issuance of permits with “any other federal or state permit process applicable to the proposed operations...” including Section 404 permit applications. Section 24 (4)(i) of 405 KAR 8:030 and 8:040 requires all permit applicants to demonstrate how they will comply with provisions of the Clean Water Act and other pertinent water quality regulations.

Effective February 1st, 2007, as per the Secretary’s order, the Department for Natural Resources will be reviewing applications for Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification (401 WQC) associated with activities related to surface coal mining operations. Example’s of such activities include, but are not limited to, surface coal mining operations, improvements to local roads for the purpose of hauling coal, restoration of abandoned mine lands, and off-site stream or wetland restoration activities intended solely to off-set impacts resulting from surface coal mine activities.

Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR). The Environmental Section of KDFWR is responsible for reviewing development projects and developing strategies by which wetlands can be protected, and impacts either eliminated or mitigated, under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Clean Water Act, the River and Harbors Act and KRS 150.

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission. Under the authority of KRS 146.410-146.535, the Commission purchases some ecologically significant and high quality wetlands for addition to the state’s Nature Preserves System. These wetlands are managed to maintain or enhance their natural character and functions. As state nature preserves, they receive the highest perpetual legal protection available under state law.

Department for Health Services. The Department’s On-

site Sewage Disposal Systems Program (902 KAR 10:080 and 902 KAR 10:085) has regulations that directly affect wetland protection by prohibiting the installation of on-site systems within areas subject to frequent flooding or surface depressions; by mandating setbacks from streams and other water bodies; and by establishing minimum separation distances for subsurface treatment and disposal trenches from groundwater tables, bedrock, and restrictive horizons. These regulations indirectly protect wetlands, since wetland sites would be rejected for on-site system installation due to the high probability of system failure.

Protection Strategies

As development pressure increases and wetland acreage is reduced, the inherent benefits of flood storage, groundwater recharge, water quality purification, fish and wildlife habitat, and all the associated recreational values are lost to the general public. One result may be increased recreational pressure on acquired wetlands, which could lead to their degradation by overuse. For this and many other reasons, the preservation of wetlands on both public and private lands deserves to be a continuing high priority. The full range of available tools must be used effectively where each is most appropriate.

Education, the articulation of issues, and the integration of both public and private concerns are all necessary for the further evolution of a coordinated Kentucky wetland protection program. An enlightened public, with interested citizens aware of and involved in these issues, is necessary to that program's ultimate success.

Acquisition. This traditional protection technique has been used to good effect in Kentucky. Both the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission and the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources have acquired and managed wetland areas in pursuit of their somewhat different mandates—for protection of rare and endangered plants, animals and natural communities, and for management of fish and waterfowl, respectively.

While acquisition is a straightforward and very effective method of providing permanent protection for critical areas, its drawback is that public purchase of wetlands is expensive. Since 1994, the Heritage Land Conservation Fund has provided one relatively stable source of funds to acquire sensitive natural areas, including wetlands. However, it will never be possible to acquire all the areas that need protection.

Regulation. If threatened wetlands are to be protected on a large scale, systematic regulation is necessary to complement acquisition and other non-regulatory methods. Current regulatory arrangements, and the agencies that are primarily involved in implementation, are detailed in the above section “State Agencies”.

Non-Regulatory Efforts. As a supplement to regulatory programs, non-regulatory protection efforts can provide other valuable tools for protecting and preserving existing wetlands. A variety of arrangements are possible through federal programs such as Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps, the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, the Wetlands Loan Act of 1961, the Wetland Reserve Program, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Water Bank Program, and sections of the United States Tax Code. Other state programs and private organizations (e.g., The Nature Conservancy) continue to play a role in wetland protection through acquisition or management.

Conservation easements allow willing landowners to divest development rights of a wetland area to a federal, state, or local government agency in exchange for reduced property taxes. (However, it has been noted that the monitoring and enforcement of long-term easements can present a significant problem.) Similarly, KRS 146 allows the KSNPC to dedicate qualifying natural areas into the Nature Preserve System “in perpetuity” with the agreement of the landowner, who retains the title while enjoying a decrease in property taxes. The KSNPC also maintains a Natural Areas Registry Program, which encourages the preservation of important natural areas in private ownership. This non-binding, non-regulatory program awards plaques to landowners who voluntarily protect unique natural areas.

Tax incentive programs provide another non-regulatory tool for wetland protection, and may be developed on a statewide or local basis as part of a state wetland program. A number of states authorize tax abatement for those landowners who withdraw their wetlands from development or maintain them in their existing state; while other states have broad wildlife habitat or significant natural resource programs to give tax relief for wetland preservation (Glubiak, et al).

Countywide planning and zoning can provide wetland protection. However, only a few of Kentucky's 120 counties have

these ordinances, and they are traditionally looked upon with disfavor in rural areas. In the past decade, new residential and industrial development has propelled the issue onto the public agenda in several counties adjacent to the state's larger urban areas. On a broader scale, statewide planning and zoning could potentially help protect wetlands and other fragile areas.

Mitigation. Mitigation is generally regarded as a less-preferred alternative among wetland protection strategies. However, in 1993 the principal agencies collaborated on a published set of mitigation guidelines. This document, *Wetland Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Plan Guidelines for Kentucky*, was jointly produced and adopted by the Environmental Protection Agency, Corps of Engineers Louisville District, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources and Kentucky Division of Water. Its purpose is to help applicants develop compensatory mitigation and monitoring plans for projects requiring Department of the Army permits and Kentucky water quality certifications. The Kentucky Division of Water has also developed stream mitigation guidelines and is currently working to develop joint mitigation crediting with the Army Corps of Engineers.

The Kentucky Wetland and Stream Mitigation Fund is housed within the Kentucky State Treasury “for the purpose of restoring, creating, enhancing or preserving the Commonwealth’s wetlands or streams that may be damaged or destroyed due to any project, recovering costs associated with performing these projects, and administering these programs.” It is administered by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources. In 2002, the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources signed an In-lieu-fee Mitigation (ILF) agreement with the Great Lakes and Ohio River Divisions of the Corps that allows the Kentucky Wetland and Stream Mitigation Fund to receive in-lieu-fees from Department of Army permittees. In 2003, state and federal agencies created local procedures and established a mitigation review team that defines the condition under which the Stream and Wetland Mitigation Fund may be used.

New Madrid Wetlands Project. This four-state initiative was developed to further the goals of the North America Waterfowl Management Plan for the protection of important waterfowl habitat in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The project objectives include acquisition and development of new

wetland tracts; development and improved management of existing tracts; enhancement of private lands through conservation efforts; and a technical guidance/conservation program. The NMWP identifies a need for acquisition of a total of 93,700 additional acres of habitat by the Fish and Wildlife Service, private entities, and the four cooperating states of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri. The protected acres will complement the 197,000 acres of wetlands already protected in the project area. This multi-agency effort to replace the extensive losses of wetlands over the last 100 years is the first major step in addressing past and current wetlands losses in this region.

In Kentucky, NMWP strategic plan calls for the acquisition by state, federal, and private agencies of seven high-priority areas totaling 39,000 acres at a projected cost of \$80 million. The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources represents Kentucky in this important effort.

Prioritization

Although Kentucky possesses a diversity of wetland types, our knowledge of the extent and status of this resource has accrued over time as the result of the efforts of numerous agencies and individuals. A benchmark was achieved recently with the completion of National Wetlands Inventory mapping and its digital integration into the statewide geographic information system. The availability of this information provides a new basis for objectivity and confidence in management and decision-making processes.

Information about endangered and threatened animals and plants occurring in Kentucky wetlands is maintained by the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission in the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program database, and is utilized in making decisions concerning the protection of these lands. That agency prioritized wetlands based on the following criteria:

- Presence of threatened and endangered species.** The KSNPC Natural Heritage Program database was used to identify any such species listed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission in each wetland identified. The state-assigned status for each species was recorded along with the USFWS status, and a numerical rating was generated for each site by summing the results (see accompanying table, Col. 2). In general, the larger the rating number the more important the

wetland is to rare organisms. This information should be interpreted with caution, however, because all wetlands have not been equally or intensively sampled for all groups of plants and animals.

•**Presence of Critical Habitat and/or Outstanding Resource Waters.** Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW), as

defined by the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, in the identified wetlands were located. No ORW fell within any of the wetlands identified as priority. Critical habitat was defined consistent with the KSNPC recommendations made by Hannan, et al. (1982), and all such recommendations were recorded for each wetland identified. Wetlands containing more than one KSNPC recommended

Priority Wetlands in Kentucky				
Priority Wetlands	Endangered Species Rating	ORW's/Critical Habitat (Number Present)	Destruction Threat (KSNPC)	KDFWR Evaluation Rating
Running Slough, etc.	High	Yes (3)	High	273
Pond River System	6	Yes (1)	High	256
Cypress Creek System (Green River)	10	Yes (1)	High	276
Obion Creek System	20	Yes (4)	Mod./High High	276
Bayou du Chien System	12	Yes (2)	Mod./High High	276
Clarks River System	13	Yes (1) (4)	Mod./High High	279
Tradewater River System	8	Yes (2)	Mod./High	226
Mayfield Creek System	7	Yes (2)	Mod./High High	276
Terrapin Creek System	10	Yes (1)	Mod./High	N/E
Muddy Creek/Little Muddy Creek	1	Yes (3)	Mod./High	N/E
Fish Lake/Black Slough/Laketon Area	11	Yes (3)	Mod.	281
Richland Slough Area	15	Yes (1)	Mod./High	169
Panther Creek System	0	Yes (1)	Mod./High	172
Highland Creek System	5	Yes (3)	Mod./High	281
Mud River/Roundabout Swamp System	8	Yes (3)	Low/Mod.	207
Pond Creek System	0	--	High	N/E
Green River (Main stem)	14	--	Mod.	219
Rough River	8	Yes (1)	Mod.	208
Cypress Slough, Snakey Pond, etc.	3	Yes (1)	Mod.	243
Blood River Bottoms and Vicinity	4	Yes (1)	Low/Mod.	193
Shawnee Creek System	9	Yes (3)	Mod.	281
Charley Cheeks Swamp	7	Yes (1)	Low/Mod.	N/E
Salt River (Lower) Rolling Fork	5	--	Low	173
Transient Lakes, etc.	6	--	Low	N/E
Brodhead Swamp	0	--	Heavily Logged	N/E
Maud Swamp	0	Yes (1)	Low/Mod.	N/E
Meadow Creek Swamp	3	--	Low/Mod.	N/E
Humphrey Creek System	17	--	Mod.	281
Metropolis Lake Area	7	Yes (1)	Low	200
Deer Creek System	0	--	Low/Mod.	183
Cypress Creek System (Tenn. River)	0	--	Low/Mod.	218
McGaughey Swamp	0	--	Low/Mod.	210
Mosley Pond	0	Yes (1)	Low	N/E
Cypress Slough, Dixon Pond, etc.	5	Yes (7)	Low	273
Hundred Acre Pond, etc.	1	--	Low	N/E
Robey Swamp	2	--	Low	N/E
Jonathan Creek Bottoms, etc.	0	--	Low	183
Ohio River Bottoms				
McCracken County			Mod.	223
Henderson County			High	261
Union County			High	261
Ballard County				
Mississippi River Islands and Bottoms			High	256
Clear Creek			Mod./High	231
Weir Creek			Mod./High	236
Allison Swamp			Mod./High	242

critical habitat were generally given a higher priority. (Table, Col 3)

- The imminence of wetland destruction or alteration was determined subjectively based upon field observation of the kind and intensity of developmental activities occurring in the vicinity or watershed of the wetland. Each wetland was assigned to a threat category of low, moderate, high, or some combination thereof. Wetlands assigned to the high or moderate/high category were generally given a higher priority. (Table, Col. 4)

These three criteria were combined non-mathematically, using professional judgment and field experience, to generate the prioritized wetlands list which appears at Column 1 of the following table. Since this priority list deals primarily with wetland systems, from one to several individual wetlands might be included within each system.

In addition to the USFWS/KSNPC rating described above, the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) utilizes its own land evaluation rating system for all lands considered for acquisition, designed to meet the needs and objectives of that program. Each tract of land is rated in 13 categories, which are combined to produce the final rating score. Possible ratings range from 68 to 281.

Most of the priority tracts were evaluated using this system. The results are listed in Column 5 of the priority listing. This rating system serves to supplement the USFWS/KAS-KSNPC rating system in the interest of somewhat different program mandates. Where they occur, any significant differences in the ratings are the result of the occasionally divergent objectives of KDFWR and KSNPC. However, both agencies recognize the common interest of wetland protection and have demonstrated the ability to agree when the time comes to identify tracts to acquire.

For the purpose of resolving any remaining priority ambiguities, alignment of objectives will continue to be accomplished through a project-specific consultative process involving representatives of the concerned agencies. The process will continue to emphasize the core criteria of wetland scarcity, vulnerability, and full consideration of all functional values.



Land and Water Conservation Fund

Selection Procedure

While the state recreation plan is “comprehensive” in that it address the need for coordination among many agencies in the delivery of recreation opportunities, its original and most fundamental reason for being is to guide the distribution of the state’s Land and Water Conservation Fund monies. Accordingly, the state’s LWCF project selection process is a critical component of plan implementation. It incorporates the following elements:

1. A **consistent, annual application period and funding cycle** based on the federal fiscal year. The cycle and its related timetables are publicized through the outreach program.
2. An **information and outreach program** ensures that information about the program is available to all potentially interested parties. DLG prepares and distributes a synopsis of programs information at the beginning of each grant cycle. The information is also available on the DLG website at www.dlg.ky.gov. Program announcements are made initially to the Area Development Districts, which in turn distribute the information to cities and counties within their regions.
3. **Technical assistance** for potential project sponsors is provided primarily by the Area Development Districts, with second-line assistance available as needed from the Department’s LWCF program staff. The Department provides recurrent training for District staff in program requirements and procedures.
4. A formal **priority rating system**, utilizing mandatory and graded criteria, ensures conformance with state

plan goals and objectives; allows local self-assessment of community needs; encourages maximum public participation; and provides fairness in project selection.

5. An active **advisory committee** works closely with program staff in the interpretation and application of selection criteria, making its formal input as recommendations to the State Liaison Officer. The committee is eclectic in composition, reflecting the objective of including the viewpoints of a variety of diverse groups and interests.
6. **Systematic review and evaluation** of all eligible project proposals by committee and staff utilizing the above tools and procedures, with recommendations for funding made to the Commissioner of the Department for Local Government. Projects are then submitted to the National Park Service for review and final approval. The maximum limit on federal funding for individual applications is currently set at \$75,000.

Priority Rating System—Mandatory Requirements

1. Applicant must provide assurance of the availability of the required 50 percent of match. If force account or donations are to be all or part of the match, a detailed listing of these elements must be provided.
2. Applicant must hold a public meeting within its jurisdiction concerning the project proposal. Public meeting guidelines have been prepared which can be used to meet this requirement. Other public forums may be acceptable for meeting this requirement if adequate public notice about the proposal is given in advance of the meeting.

3. Applicant must provide assurance of compliance with all applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations, especially Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act, and the American with Disabilities Act of 1990.

4. Applicant must provide assurance to operate and maintain proposed facility if a designated first party fails to do so. An example of this situation would be if a civic organization is given operation and maintenance responsibilities by the applicant

5. Applicant must provide a brief narrative of how the project will be made accessible to the handicapped.

6. Any LWCF Grant request seeking funds for facilities rehabilitation must include a short explanation of the nature of the rehabilitation effort. This explanation should include an estimate as to the current age of the facility and what preventative maintenance procedures, if any, have been utilized in the past.

7. Applicant may submit a copy of a Master Plan or Recreation Assessment, if one has been done on the local level. If included in a regional plan by the Area Development District, a copy of that plan is also submitted.

8. The enclosed scoring criteria is currently used to evaluate and score the projects. In #4, donations can account for all of the local match or partial match. No points will be awarded for an overmatch of local funds.

Scoring Criteria

1. Applicant's administration of previous LWCF Grants. Considerations include effective coordination; sound development in accord with cost and time estimates; timely submittal of billing and closeout documentation; conformance with LWCF Manual Section 6 (f) provisions; and operation and maintenance of completed projects.

_____ Excellent - No problems requiring state-level administrative attention; or no previous grant. (25 pts)

_____ Good - Problems minimal, quickly corrected, or beyond the control of the applicant. (20 pts)

_____ Fair - Performance adequate, but marked by significant or persistent problems. (10 pts)

_____ Poor - Applicant has experienced serious difficulty in project administration or the operation and maintenance



of completed facilities. (0 pts)

2. Per capita personal income of the county in which the project is located. If the project is located within city limits, the county figures will also be utilized. The most up-to-date Statistics from the U.S. Department of Commerce; Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis will be utilized.

_____ Less than \$15,000 (10 pts)

_____ \$15,001 to \$18,000 (8 pts)

_____ \$18,001 to \$21,999 (6 pts)

_____ Greater than \$22,000 (4 pts)

3. Project facility is located at a site which can be effectively used by user population.

_____ Project site is centrally located or within reasonable driving distance of user population. (20 pts)

_____ Project site is not located close to user population by virtue of facility type e.g., nature preserve or boat ramp, and must be accessed by car. (15 pts)

_____ Project site is in a remote location and is not easily accessible by car. (0 pts)

4. Local individual businesses and/or civic organizations not supported by tax base will contribute to project development through donation of labor, equipment, materials, cash, or professional expertise. Must be documented with a letter listing the items to be donated and their current market value.

_____ Donations equal to 100% of LWCF Grant request. (25 pts)

_____ Donations equal to 75% of LWCF Grant request.

(20 pts)

_____ Donations equal to 50% of LWCF Grant request.

(15 pts)

_____ Donations equal to 25% of LWCF Grant request.

(10 pts)

_____ Donations equal to 10% of LWCF Grant request.

(5 pts)

_____ Donations equal to 0-9% of LWCF Grant request.

(0 pts)

5. At least fifty (50%) percent of the grant request is directly attributable to the primary recreation facility being developed or renovated. A primary facility is defined as the single activity component which provides for the outdoor recreational needs of the planned user population. These include tennis courts, softball field, skate park, swimming pool, etc. A support facility is an element such as restrooms, utilities, concession stands, lights, etc.

_____ 50% or greater (5 pts)

_____ Less than 50% (0 pts)

6. The applicant has the capability to operate and maintain the project once completed.

_____ The sponsor has a full-time park or recreation department capable of providing necessary facility maintenance and upkeep. (25 pts)

_____ The sponsor has demonstrated the ability to provide necessary facility maintenance and upkeep using other full-time personnel. (15 pts)

_____ The sponsor has the ability to provide necessary facility maintenance and upkeep using part-time personnel. (10pts)

_____ There is a group or organization designated by the sponsor that has the ability of providing necessary facility maintenance and upkeep. (5 pts)

Appendix A

2008 Kentucky Outdoor Recreation Participation and Satisfaction Survey



As Kentucky plans for the future, we must assess the outdoor recreation participation needs of our most important customer, you! The questions below ask about activities that you and/or members of your household may have participated in during 2007. Please keep in mind that all questions pertain to OUTDOOR recreation activities only. By HOUSEHOLD we mean any or all of the adults and children who permanently lived in your residence in 2007. Please answer each question completely. All responses will be kept strictly confidential.

A. Please tell us how often your household participated in each of the following activities in 2007 in Kentucky. Enter the total number of times your household participated in each activity on PUBLIC and PRIVATE lands and waters in Kentucky, even if it was for a short period of time. Leave the response area blank if your household did not participate in that activity in 2007.

Sample: Picnicking (7 times) Disc golf (27 times) Walking (127 times)

Number of times

1. Wildlife observation and/or wildlife photography

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Bird watching or other wildlife viewing
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Visited a nature trail or aquarium/zoo
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Visited nature preserve

2. Boating and water sports

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Sail, canoe, kayak, river raft
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Powerboat, Jet Ski, water skiing

3. Fishing

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	From shore, pier, or boat
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---------------------------

4. Hunting

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Firearms or bow
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------

5. Target shooting

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Firearms or bow
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	-----------------

6. Camping

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Backpack camping
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Campsite without electric or water
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Campsite with electric and/or water (RV)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Cabin
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Summer camp
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Horse camp

7. Playground

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Playground or open space at a local park
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Visit dog park
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Skateboard or BMX

8. Winter sports

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Downhill skiing/snowboarding
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Cross country skiing
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Snow sledding
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Ice skating outdoors
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Snowmobiling
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Snowshoes

9. Picnicking

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Picnicking
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Special event picnicking using a shelter

Number of times

10. Golf

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	9-18 hole course
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Driving/practice range
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Miniature golf
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Disc golf

11. Outdoor swimming

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Public or club pool
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Lake/river/stream
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Wave pool/lazy river/spray park

12. Field and outdoor court sports

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Football
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Soccer
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Lacrosse
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Baseball or softball
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Volleyball
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Tennis
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Basketball
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Horseshoes
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Corn toss/hole
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Track and field

13. Driving

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Driving for pleasure or scenic drive
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Racing or attending outdoor racing events

14. Trail activities

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Walking
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Mountain biking
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Bicycling on bike trail for recreation
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	In line/roller skating
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Hiking/jogging on trail
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Exercising on fitness trail
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Orienteering or geo-caching
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Horseback riding on trail
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	ATV riding/off road motorcycling
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Off road 4-wheel driving

Continued on next page

Number of times

15. Other outdoor recreation activities

- Visit a historic site
- Sightseeing/photography
- Outdoor reenactments/interpretive programs
- Festivals/concerts
- Gardening
- Berry or mushroom picking

Number of times

- Paintball
- Kite or remote control flying
- Rock climbing or ice climbing
- Paragliding/ski diving

16. Activities not mentioned above - please specify

B. Fill in the circle that BEST describes your answer. Correct mark: ● Incorrect mark: ⊗

	Essential	Desirable	Don't care	Undesirable
How important is outdoor recreation to you?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

C. Fill in the circle that BEST describes your answer.

	Rarely	Some Weekends	Most Weekends	Some Weekdays	Every Day
When does your household typically participate in outdoor recreation activities?	<input type="radio"/>				

D. Many things prevent people from participating more often in outdoor recreation. Please tell us why your household DID NOT participate more often in Kentucky in 2007. Fill in the circle opposite all items that apply.

<input type="radio"/> Sites are too far away	<input type="radio"/> Lack of information about recreation sites	<input type="radio"/> Family responsibilities
<input type="radio"/> Sites are too crowded	<input type="radio"/> Friends do not participate	<input type="radio"/> User conflict
<input type="radio"/> Sites seem unsafe	<input type="radio"/> Participation costs too much	<input type="radio"/> Poor health
<input type="radio"/> Sites are poorly maintained	<input type="radio"/> Sites are often inaccessible to physically challenged	<input type="radio"/> Not comfortable outdoors
<input type="radio"/> Inadequate parking at sites	<input type="radio"/> Desired facilities are not available	<input type="radio"/> Not interested
<input type="radio"/> Lack of transportation	<input type="radio"/> Lack of recreation skills	<input type="radio"/> Other
<input type="radio"/> Gas prices too high	<input type="radio"/> Job responsibilities	

Other. Please explain: _____

F. Fill in the circle that BEST describes your answer. How did the following items change from five years ago?

	Decreased	Same	Increased
Quality of facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quality of outdoor recreation programs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Amount of outdoor recreation opportunities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Amount of personal recreation time	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Amount of time spent in outdoor recreation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



E. Fill in the circle that BEST represents how satisfied your household was with your outdoor recreation experiences in Kentucky in 2007. If you did not participate, please mark Not Applicable.

	Dissatisfied	Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Not Applicable
Wildlife observation and/or wildlife photography	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Boating and water sports	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fishing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hunting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Target shooting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Camping	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Playground	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Winter sports	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Golf	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Outdoor swimming	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Field and outdoor court sports	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Driving	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Trail activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Picnicking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other outdoor recreation activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

G. Listed below are several ways in which the State of Kentucky could SPEND TAXPAYER MONEY to improve public recreation opportunities. Please tell us how much the State of Kentucky should invest in each, assuming these investments must be made from existing limited funds. Fill in the circle that BEST represents your opinion.

	Not at all	Less	Same	More
Expand environmental conservation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Improve public access to recreation areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Purchase land for recreation activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Develop additional facilities at existing state parks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Focus on maintenance of existing facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Improve recreation opportunities in urban areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Improve access to outdoor recreation for disabled/elderly	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other outdoor recreation activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

H. If the State of Kentucky is to raise money for the development or improvement of outdoor recreation facilities, how should they do it? Fill in the circle that BEST represents your opinion.

<input type="radio"/> Additional federal funds	<input type="radio"/> Increased state income tax	<input type="radio"/> Other local funding	<input type="radio"/> No more money needed
<input type="radio"/> Increased special use taxes	<input type="radio"/> Increased user fee	<input type="radio"/> Lottery/gaming proceeds	<input type="radio"/> No preference
<input type="radio"/> Increased state sales taxes	<input type="radio"/> Charge admission fee		

I. Which county do you live in? _____

J. Which of the following best describes the community you live in?

<input type="radio"/> Suburb of a metropolitan area <input type="radio"/> A city (not a suburb) of more than 100,000 people <input type="radio"/> A city between 50,000 & 100,000 people <input type="radio"/> A city between 10,000 & 50,000 people	<input type="radio"/> A town between 5,000 & 10,000 people <input type="radio"/> A town of less than 5,000 people <input type="radio"/> A rural area
---	--

K. How many children under age 18 live in your house hold?

- None One Two Three Four Five or more

L. How many adults (age 18 and over) live in your household?

- None One Two Three Four Five or more

M. What is your gender?

- Male Female

N. What is your current marital status?

- Single, never married Married Divorced Separated Widowed

O. Which of the following do you consider yourself to be?

<input type="radio"/> White, non Hispanic <input type="radio"/> Black/African American <input type="radio"/> Latino/Hispanic <input type="radio"/> Asian	<input type="radio"/> American Indian/Alaska Native <input type="radio"/> Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander <input type="radio"/> Multi-racial <input type="radio"/> Other
---	--

P. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

<input type="radio"/> 8th grade or less <input type="radio"/> 1-3 years of high school <input type="radio"/> Completed high school <input type="radio"/> Trade or technical school	<input type="radio"/> 1-3 years of college <input type="radio"/> Completed college degree <input type="radio"/> Graduate work or degree
---	---

Q. Do you consider yourself as having any sort of disability that interferes with participation in outdoor recreation activities?

- Yes No

R. Have you found any Kentucky Park and Recreation areas that accommodate your disability needs?

- None Some Many

S. What is your best estimate of your household income, before taxes, in 2007?

<input type="radio"/> \$0-\$20,000 <input type="radio"/> \$20,001-\$40,000 <input type="radio"/> \$40,001-\$60,000	<input type="radio"/> \$60,001-\$100,000 <input type="radio"/> \$100,001-\$150,000 <input type="radio"/> Over \$150,000
--	---

Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this survey!

**Kentucky Governor's Office for Local Development
 1024 Capital Center Drive, Suite 340
 Frankfort, KY 40601**



Please mail the survey to:
Eastern Kentucky University
Department of Recreation and Park Administration
521 Lancaster Avenue, 405 Begley Bldg.
Richmond, KY 40475



Appendix B

Kentucky Recreation and Park Services Study

I. Agency Characteristics

Department Name:	Department Type: (Please circle one)
Mailing Address:	Municipal
Phone:	County
Fax:	Combination Municipal/County
	Other _____

II. Staffing

Number of Full-Time Employees in your department: _____

Number of Part-Time Employees in your department: _____

Number of Seasonal Employees in your department: _____

Please provide the requested information for each position in your department.

Key: Gender:	1 = Male	2 = Female
Race:	1 = Caucasian 2 = Hispanic	3 = African American 4 = Other
Highest education degree earned:	1 = High school 2 = Assoc. of Arts	3 = Bachelor's degree 4 = Master's degree 5 = Doctorate

Full-time Employee Information

Park and Recreation Director

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____
Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____
Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____
Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____
Certifications Required:

Assistant Park & Recreation Director

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____
Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____
Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____
Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____
Certifications Required:

Superintendent of Parks

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

Superintendent of Recreation

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

Recreation Supervisor

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

Community Center Director

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

Athletics Superintendent

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

Aquatics Superintendent

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

Special Events Supervisor

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

Therapeutic Recreation Supervisor

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

Senior Citizens Supervisor

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

Parks Maintenance Supervisor

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

Parks Manager

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

Parks Foreman

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

Maintenance Worker

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

Arborist

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

Park Ranger

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

(Other) Title: _____

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required:

(Other) Title: _____

How many employees in your department have this title? _____

What is your title for this position? _____

Note: If more than one level or more than one employee, report for highest-paid person.

Annual salary: \$ _____ or per-hour rate: \$ _____

Salary range for position: Minimum \$ _____ Maximum \$ _____

Gender of employee: _____ Race: _____ Highest education degree earned: _____

Number of years in this position: _____ Number of years in Parks/Rec field: _____

Certifications Required: _____

Part-time Employee Information

<i>Position</i>	<i>Entry-level hourly rate</i>	<i>Highest hourly rate</i>
Lifeguard Red Cross certified; responsible for patron safety in pool and on deck		
Pool Manager Certified Pool Operator; supervision of all lifeguards, responsible for operation of a specific swimming pool or aquatic facility		
Assistant Pool Manager Under direction of Pool Manager, supervises all lifeguards; responsible for operation of a specific swimming pool or aquatic facility		
Cashier Under direction of supervisor, collects entrance, use or participation fees; balances fees/receipts		
Concession Worker Under direction of supervisor, prepares and/or serves hot/cold foods; collects payment		
Summer Program Coordinator Under direction of supervisor, plans, directs, administers summer programs and/or supervises summer seasonal staff		
Summer Day Camp Director Under direction of supervisor, responsible for planning, delivering summer day camp program; supervises summer day camp staff		
Summer Day Camp Staff Under direction of Summer Day Camp Director, provides leadership of summer day camp program		

<p>Playground Program Leader Under supervision, provides leadership for general summer program located at a facility</p>		
<p>Scorekeeper Under direction of supervisor, records score and statistics for recreation team sport play</p>		
<p>Maintenance Worker Under direction of supervisor, performs unskilled maintenance work for recreational facilities and parks</p>		
<p>Recreation Leader Under direction of supervisor, manages recreation facility and/or provides program leadership</p>		
<p>Football Official Sanctioned by governing body or agency-acceptable entity to officiate appropriate level of sport</p>		
<p>Basketball Official Sanctioned by governing body or agency-acceptable entity to officiate appropriate level of sport</p>		
<p>Softball Official Sanctioned by governing body or agency-acceptable entity to officiate appropriate level of sport</p>		
<p>Soccer Official Sanctioned by governing body or agency-acceptable entity to officiate appropriate level of sport</p>		
<p>Volleyball Official Sanctioned by governing body or agency-acceptable entity to officiate appropriate level of sport</p>		
<p>Park Ranger Patrols park areas for the purpose of security and rule enforcement</p>		

How many total volunteers does your agency currently use? _____

What is the total hours contributed by volunteers at your agency? _____

How many internships does you agency offer? paid _____ unpaid _____

III. Budgets

TOTAL BUDGET FOR YOUR CITY/COUNTY/TOWN GOVERNMENT <i>(Including Parks and Recreation for the previous fiscal year.)</i>	\$
---	----

TOTAL PARKS AND RECREATION BUDGET <i>(This number should equal the reported sum of the total operating and capital expenditures listed below from previous fiscal year.)</i>	\$
--	----

Operating Expenditures

Personnel	\$
Contracted Services	\$
Professional Development	\$
Supplies and Materials	\$
Maintenance	\$
Benefits Cost	\$
Other Operating Expenditures:	\$
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES	\$

Capital Expenditures

Equipment Purchases	\$
Land Purchases	\$
Development/Construction of New Facilities	\$
Renovation/Expansion of Existing Facilities	\$
Other Capital Expenditures:	\$
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	\$

Revenue Sources

(from last fiscal year not included in operating or capital budget information listed above)

Fees & Charges (revenues from parks and park facilities, including tennis, football, baseball, recreational course fees, etc.)	\$
Concessions (revenues from contracted or self-run food and beverage operations at parks and park facilities)	\$
Facility Rentals (revenues from use of park buildings, etc.)	\$
Federal Grant Sources (all monies awarded by federal grants to support recreation and parks)	\$
State Grant Sources (all monies awarded by state grants to support recreation and parks)	\$
Local Grant Sources (all monies awarded by local grants to support recreation and parks)	\$
Other Local Governmental Entities (monies, nongrants, provided by other local governments to support the provision of recreation and parks)	\$

Gifts (all monies freely given recreation and parks for its operations and not as a result of services rendered or payments required)	\$
Mandatory Land Dedication (all monies solely for acquisition, development, or rehabilitation of park land or improvements realized from subdivision ordinance fee-in-lieu option)	\$
Hotel/Motel Occupancy Tax (all monies realized for recreation and parks operations/capital improvements from local occupancy tax)	\$
Others	\$

What is the total dollar amount of in-kind contributions for your last fiscal year not including volunteers?	\$
--	----

IV. Boards

1. Do you currently have an active advisory or policy making board? If so is it an advisory or a policy making board?
2. How many members are on the board?
3. How are board members appointed? (i.e. by Mayor, based on population districts, elected by general public, volunteer)
4. Are board members compensated? If so what is the form and amount of the compensation?
5. How often does the board meet? Number of times per year.
6. How long is the board members term (in years)? Is there a term limit and are terms staggered?
7. Does the board have an active set of by-laws that are documented & followed?
8. Does the board act in a fund raising capacity for the organization and if so do they have a separate 501-c3 IRS designation?
9. Does the board have an active sub-committee structure to address specific management and special function areas? If so list or indicated which.
10. Does the board conduct internal elections for officers? What are your board’s officer designations?

V. Fees and Charges

ADULT ATHLETICS

Program	Team Fee \$	# of Games Guaranteed	Season end Tournament Included (Yes/No)	Season end Tournament Fee	Resident Participation Fee	Non-Resident Participation Fee
Flag Football						
Basketball						
Softball						
Volleyball						
Soccer						
In-line Hockey						
Other:						
Other:						

YOUTH ATHLETICS

Program	Resident Participation Fee	Non-Resident Participation Fee
Flag Football		
Tackle Football		
Soccer		
Basketball		
Baseball		
T-Ball		
Softball		
Volleyball		
Tennis		
Track & Field		
Cheerleading		
In-line Hockey		

AQUATICS

Activity	Resident Participation Fee	Non-Resident Participation Fee
Instruction		
Lifesaving		
Water Safety Instructor		
Water Aerobics		
SCUBA		
Water Park Daily Visit		
Swim Team		

GOLF

Facility/Equipment	Resident Fee	Non-Resident Fee
Greens Fee		
Cart Fee		
Annual Pass		
Club Rental		
Driving Range		

FACILITY RENTALS

Facility/Equipment	Resident Rental Fee	Non-Resident Rental Fee
Picnic Shelter		
Room in Building		
Gymnasium		
Ballfield		
Tennis Court		
Swimming Pool		
Community Center		

IV. Facilities

Developed Parks and Recreation Acreage	
Undeveloped Parks and Recreation Acreage	

Parks	Number	Total Acreage
Regional Parks		
Municipal/County Parks		
School Parks		
Neighborhood Parks		

Indoor Facilities	Number
Aerobics Studios	
Equestrian Centers	
In-Line Hockey Rinks	
Community Centers with gymnasiums	
Community Centers without gymnasiums	
Senior Citizens Centers	
Walking, Jogging or Running Tracks	
Climbing Walls	
Weight Rooms	

Outdoor Facilities	Number
Concession Stands	
Disc/Frisbee Golf Courses	
Equestrian Areas	
Ice Skating Rinks	
Picnic Shelters	
Playgrounds	
Ropes Courses	
In-Line Hockey Rinks	
Skateboard Parks	
Walking, Jogging or Running Tracks	
Dog Parks	

Cultural Facilities	Number
Amphitheaters	
Arts Centers	
Auditoriums	
Historic or Cultural Centers (indoor)	
Historic or Cultural Areas (outdoor)	
Museums	
Zoos	

Fields/Courts	Number
Baseball Fields	
Basketball Courts (indoor)	
Basketball Courts (outdoor)	
Football Fields	
Handball/Racquetball Courts (indoor)	
Handball (outdoor)	
Horseshoe Courts	
Sand Volleyball Courts	
Shuffleboard Courts (indoor)	
Shuffleboard Courts (outdoor)	
Soccer Fields (indoor)	
Soccer Fields (outdoor)	
Softball Fields	
Tennis Courts (indoor)	
Tennis Courts (outdoor)	

Golf Course Facilities	Number
Golf Driving Ranges	
Miniature Golf Courses	
Par 3 9-Hole Courses	
9-Hole Executive Courses	
18-Hole Courses	

Aquatic Resource Type	Number
Spraygrounds	
Swimming Pools (indoor)	
Swimming Pools (outdoor)	
Therapy Pools	
Wading/Kids Pools	
Waterslides	
Wave Pools	
Boat Launching Facilities	
Canoe Access	
Fishing Piers	
Open Boat Slips	
Covered Boat Slips	
Beach Access Facilities	
Beaches	
Flowing Bodies of Water (i.e. creeks & rivers)	
Standing Bodies of Water (i.e. ponds & lakes)	
Wetlands	
Riverfront Area	

Trail/Greenway Type	Miles Developed
Pedestrian Recreation (e.g. hike or jog)	
Pedestrian Nature (e.g. interpretive)	
Bicycle	

Thank you for providing this important information for the parks and recreation professionals of Kentucky!

Appendix C – LWCF Project List

Grant ID & Element	Type	Grant Element Title	Grant Sponsor	Amount	Status	Date Approved	Exp. Date	Cong. Distric
724 - XXX	C	LINDSEY WILSON PARK	ADAIR COUNTY	\$73,784.84	C	1/30/1981	1/31/1986	1
1011 - XXX	C	COLUMBIA SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF COLUMBIA	\$32,346.00	C	6/12/1987	4/30/1989	1
1014 - XXX	D	MT. CARMEL BOAT RAMP	ADAIR COUNTY	\$5,391.00	C	6/25/1987	4/30/1989	1
1239 - XXX	R	COLUMBIA PARK	CITY OF COLUMBIA	\$21,630.00	C	12/31/2001	9/30/2006	1
1340 - XXX	D	HWY. 55 ROADSIDE PARK	CITY OF COLUMBIA	\$4,969.00	C	8/25/2005	7/30/2010	1
1365 - XXX	R	COLUMBIA CITY PARK POOL RENOVATION	CITY OF COLUMBIA	\$16,000.00	A	9/1/2006	7/30/2011	1
1380 - XXX	R	ADAIR COUNTY BOAT RAMP RENOVATION	ADAIR COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$13,850.00	A	8/24/2007	7/30/2012	1
ADAIR County Total: \$167,970.84								7
26 - XXX	D	WALNUT CREEK DOCK	ALLEN COUNTY	\$13,430.38	C	12/9/1968	12/31/1971	1
136 - XXX	C	JIM MCDANIELS PLAYGROUND	ALLEN COUNTY	\$1,028.81	C	2/25/1972	6/30/1973	1
143 - XXX	C	JIM MCDANIELS PARK	ALLEN COUNTY	\$2,067.97	C	3/30/1972	6/30/1973	1
567 - XXX	C	FRED HALE TENNIS COURTS	ALLEN COUNTY	\$40,261.37	C	2/1/1979	6/30/1984	1
640 - XXX	C	ALLEN COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS	ALLEN COUNTY	\$57,011.42	C	6/3/1980	12/31/1984	1
652 - XXX	C	HOLLAND PARK	ALLEN COUNTY	\$10,503.59	C	3/4/1980	2/28/1985	1
1166 - XXX	D	FRED HALE PARK SOFTBALL FIELD	ALLEN COUNTY	\$17,422.50	C	8/30/1994	8/31/1996	1
1244 - XXX	D	SCOTTSDALE PLAYGROUND PROJECT	CITY OF SCOTTSDALE	\$10,300.00	C	1/9/2002	9/30/2006	1
1303 - XXX	C	T. W. CROW, JR. PARK	CITY OF SCOTTSDALE	\$40,843.11	C	8/9/2004	7/31/2009	1
ALLEN County Total: \$192,869.15								9
378 - XXX	C	ANDERSON COUNTY PARKS DEVELOPMENT	ANDERSON COUNTY	\$5,129.98	C	3/17/1976	6/30/1978	6
767 - XXX	D	LAWRENCEBURG CITY PARK	CITY OF LAWRENCEBURG	\$5,703.69	C	3/15/1983	3/31/1988	6
803 - XXX	R	LAWRENCEBURG POOL RENOVATION	CITY OF LAWRENCEBURG	\$20,415.84	C	8/30/1983	8/31/1988	6
977 - XXX	D	LAWRENCEBURG LINCOLN STREET PARK	CITY OF LAWRENCEBURG & ANDERSON CO.	\$8,631.36	C	9/23/1986	10/31/1988	6
1250 - XXX	R	ANDERSON COUNTY PARK	ANDERSON COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$136,950.00	C	8/28/2002	9/30/2007	6
1373 - XXX	R	ANDERSON COUNTY PARK IMPROVEMENTS	ANDERSON COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$5,108.00	A	8/8/2007	7/30/2012	6
ANDERSON County Total: \$181,938.87								6
215 - XXX	D	LACENTER CITY PARK	CITY OF LACENTER	\$21,626.27	C	5/31/1973	12/31/1975	1
519 - XXX	D	WICKLIFFE RIVERFRONT PARK	CITY OF WICKLIFFE	\$14,210.13	C	3/29/1978	6/30/1980	1
586 - XXX	D	BALLARD COUNTY TENNIS COURTS	BALLARD COUNTY	\$35,487.00	C	3/9/1979	2/28/1984	1
854 - XXX	D	BALLARD COUNTY PARK	BALLARD COUNTY	\$56,070.50	C	4/13/1984	4/30/1989	1
1006 - XXX	C	WICKLIFFE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF WICKLIFFE	\$8,086.50	C	5/5/1987	5/31/1989	1
1088 - XXX	D	BALLARD COUNTY PARK	BALLARD COUNTY	\$17,929.07	C	7/24/1991	6/30/1994	1
1264 - XXX	D	BALLARD COUNTY SOCCER FIELD / FAMILY SITE	BALLARD COUNTY FISCAL COURTS	\$25,812.50	C	8/8/2002	9/30/2007	1
1366 - XXX	R	WICKLIFFE CITY PARK	CITY OF WICKLIFFE	\$15,393.50	A	9/13/2006	7/30/2011	1
BALLARD County Total: \$194,615.47								8
2 - XXX	D	BARREN RIVER STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$1,734,500.00	C	12/17/1966	12/31/1972	2
10 - XXX	A	BARREN RIVER STATE PARK ADDITION	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$182,920.00	C	10/22/1968	6/30/1973	2
65 - XXX	D	GLASGOW MINI PARK	DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS	\$27,151.95	C	12/30/1969	12/31/1971	2
179 - XXX	D	GORIN PARK TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF GLASGOW	\$15,699.26	C	7/10/1972	12/31/1973	2
239 - XXX	C	AMERICAN LEGION PARK	CITY OF GLASGOW	\$68,357.25	C	3/1/1974	6/30/1976	2
293 - XXX	D	AMERICAN LEGION PARK POOL	CITY OF GLASGOW	\$40,109.95	C	12/6/1972	12/31/1976	2
449 - XXX	D	BARREN RIVER ST. PK. BICYCLE TRAILS	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$23,974.21	C	3/17/1977	6/30/1979	2
476 - XXX	D	GORIN PARK TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF GLASGOW	\$26,436.01	C	8/10/1977	12/31/1979	2
587 - XXX	D	BARREN RIVER GOLF COURSE EXPANSION	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$306,230.80	C	3/7/1979	3/31/1984	2
646 - XXX	D	GORIN PARK FENCING	CITY OF GLASGOW	\$36,166.71	C	3/3/1980	1/31/1985	2
877 - XXX	A	BRIGADOON NATURE PRESERVE	NATURE PRESERVE COMM.	\$42,029.28	C	9/5/1984	8/31/1986	2
1101 - XXX	D	BRIAN DOYLE PARK IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF CAVE CITY	\$22,281.82	C	7/31/1991	7/31/1993	2
1135 - XXX	R	GORIN PARK	CITY OF GLASGOW	\$23,000.00	C	6/22/1993	6/30/1995	2
1196 - XXX	D	BEAVER CREEK PARK LIGHTS	CITY OF GLASGOW	\$16,373.14	C	4/22/1997	3/31/1999	2

1220 - XXX	R	CAVE CITY - CAVERNA SCHOOL PARK	CITY OF CAVE CITY	\$22,145.00	C	12/31/2001	9/30/2006	2
1249 - XXX	D	BARREN COUNTY LITTLE LEAGUE FOOTBALL FIELD	BARREN COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$61,950.00	C	8/8/2002	9/30/2007	2
BARREN County Total: \$2,649,325.38								16
387 - XXX	D	BATH COUNTY PARK	BATH COUNTY	\$27,400.51	C	3/23/1976	6/30/1978	6
468 - XXX	D	SALT LICK PARK	CITY OF SALT LICK	\$7,367.04	C	5/27/1977	6/30/1980	6
909 - XXX	D	BATH COUNTY PLAYGROUND	BATH COUNTY	\$2,169.48	C	11/1/1984	9/30/1986	6
1323 - XXX	C	BATH COUNTY PARK	BATH COUNTY	\$57,000.00	C	9/8/2004	7/31/2009	6
BATH County Total: \$93,937.03								4
100 - XXX	C	MUNICIPAL CIVIC CENTER	CITY OF MIDDLESBORO	\$94,309.49	C	4/6/1971	12/31/1974	5
125 - XXX	C	WALNUT STREET PARK	CITY OF PINEVILLE	\$43,297.08	C	10/26/1971	6/30/1973	5
382 - XXX	C	NOETOWN PARK, ACQUIS. AND DEV.	CITY OF MIDDLESBORO	\$10,192.00	C	2/23/1976	6/30/1977	5
1066 - XXX	D	MIDDLESBORO CANAL PARK	CITY OF MIDDLESBORO	\$23,000.00	C	7/3/1990	7/31/1992	5
1102 - XXX	D	MIDDLESBORO CANAL PARK II	CITY OF MIDDLESBORO	\$23,000.00	C	7/31/1991	6/30/1993	5
1132 - XXX	D	VETERAN'S MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF BURKESVILLE	\$17,250.00	C	7/9/1993	6/30/1995	5
1206 - XXX	D	BELL COUNTY VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK	Bell County Fiscal Court	\$43,600.00	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	5
1265 - XXX	D	MIDDLESBORO SKATE PARK	CITY OF MIDDLESBORO	\$25,812.50	C	9/5/2002	9/30/2007	5
BELL County Total: \$280,461.07								8
3 - XXX	A	BIG BONE LICK STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$147,750.00	C	6/9/1967	12/31/1973	4
4 - XXX	D	BIG BONE LICK STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$292,028.12	C	8/12/1967	6/30/1972	4
114 - XXX	D	BIG BONE LICK PARK DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$39,000.00	C	5/27/1971	12/31/1972	4
193 - XXX	D	BIG BONE DEVELOPMENT III	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$18,922.57	C	12/11/1972	12/31/1974	4
204 - XXX	A	BOONE COUNTY PARK	BOONE COUNTY	\$61,600.50	C	4/10/1973	6/30/1973	4
306 - XXX	D	BOONE WOODS PARK	BOONE COUNTY	\$52,922.30	C	2/7/1975	6/30/1978	4
365 - XXX	D	BIG BONE LICK STATE PARK BRIDGE	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$6,059.35	C	12/19/1975	12/31/1977	4
615 - XXX	D	BOONE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL TENNIS COUR	BOONE COUNTY	\$17,200.41	C	8/1/1979	6/30/1984	4
789 - XXX	D	BOONE WOODS BALLFIELD	BOONE COUNTY	\$25,368.06	C	8/9/1983	9/15/1984	4
1012 - XXX	C	WALTON CITY PARK	CITY OF WALTON/BOONE COUNTY	\$32,346.00	C	6/9/1987	4/30/1989	4
1016 - XXX	C	FLORENCE NATURE PARK	CITY OF FLORENCE	\$32,346.00	C	6/12/1987	4/30/1989	4
1054 - XXX	D	FLORENCE NATURE PARK	CITY OF FLORENCE	\$23,000.00	C	8/28/1989	8/31/1991	4
1181 - XXX	D	FARMVIEW PARK TRAIL	CITY OF FLORENCE	\$19,589.43	C	6/13/1995	5/31/1998	4
1347 - XXX	D	SAFETY CITY TOT LOT PLAYGROUND PROJECT	CITY OF FLORENCE	\$43,328.00	A	9/8/2005	7/30/2010	99
BOONE County Total: \$811,460.74								14
350 - XXX	D	RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN PARKS	CITY OF PARIS	\$28,844.51	C	3/19/1976	6/30/1980	6
425 - XXX	C	RUCKERVILLE OPEN SPACE	CITY OF PARIS	\$106,892.55	C	11/12/1976	12/31/1979	6
614 - XXX	D	BOURBON COUNTY PARK	BOURBON COUNTY	\$82,150.10	C	7/9/1979	6/30/1984	6
689 - XXX	D	GARRAD PARK IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF PARIS	\$21,638.52	C	7/30/1980	6/30/1985	6
692 - XXX	D	STUART STREET PARK	BOURBON COUNTY	\$6,500.00	C	7/30/1980	7/31/1985	6
786 - XXX	D	BOURBON COUNTY PARK, PHASE II	BOURBON COUNTY	\$16,085.33	C	8/9/1983	1/15/1985	6
932 - XXX	D	BOURBON COUNTY PARK	BOURBON COUNTY	\$20,297.79	C	6/10/1985	3/31/1990	6
BOURBON County Total: \$282,408.80								7
126 - XXX	C	BOYD COUNTY RECREATION SITE NO. 2	BOYD COUNTY	\$48,275.50	C	8/16/1971	6/30/1975	4
292 - XXX	D	DAWSON PARK RENOVATION	CITY OF ASHLAND	\$109,422.05	C	11/25/1974	12/31/1977	4
483 - XXX	D	CLYFFESIDE PARK	CITY OF ASHLAND	\$52,636.60	C	10/21/1977	12/31/1981	4
668 - XXX	R	CENTRAL PARK REDEVELOPMENT	CITY OF ASHLAND	\$85,419.43	C	6/30/1980	3/31/1985	4
712 - XXX	D	BOYD COUNTY PARKS	BOYD COUNTY	\$7,623.20	C	1/19/1981	12/30/1985	4
807 - XXX	D	CATLETTSBURG PARK	CITY OF CATLETTSBURG	\$28,234.47	C	9/28/1983	9/30/1988	4
869 - XXX	D	SUMMIT PARK	BOYD COUNTY	\$16,750.80	C	8/30/1984	9/30/1988	4
1060 - XXX	D	OLIVERIO PARK	CITY OF ASHLAND	\$20,622.22	C	9/13/1989	9/30/1991	4
1255 - XXX	D	ARMCO PARK	BOYD COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$61,950.00	C	8/29/2002	9/30/2007	4
BOYD County Total: \$430,934.27								9

122 - XXX	A	PERRYVILLE STATE PARK ACQUISITION 1	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$10,874.00	C	7/19/1971	12/31/1972	6
368 - XXX	D	DANVILLE CITY PARKS PROJECT	CITY OF DANVILLE	\$5,955.76	C	2/27/1976	6/30/1978	6
432 - XXX	C	BOYLE COUNTY COMMUNITY PARK	BOYLE COUNTY	\$64,258.10	C	3/2/1977	12/31/1980	6
487 - XXX	D	DANVILLE CITY PARK	CITY OF DANVILLE	\$18,195.19	C	10/17/1977	12/31/1979	6
622 - XXX	D	COWAN STREET PARK	CITY OF DANVILLE	\$45,000.00	C	9/11/1979	8/31/1984	6
696 - XXX	D	CRAWFORD SPRINGS PARK	BOYLE COUNTY	\$35,321.03	C	10/21/1980	9/30/1985	6
896 - XXX	D	JUNCTION CITY PARK	CITY OF JUNCTION CITY	\$63,957.60	C	9/28/1984	8/31/1987	6
1138 - XXX	D	CLARK'S WALKING TRAIL	CITY OF DANVILLE	\$23,000.00	C	7/13/1993	6/30/1995	6
1183 - XXX	D	JUNCTION CITY PARK	CITY OF JUNCTION CITY	\$12,650.00	C	6/12/1995	6/30/1997	6
1251 - XXX	D	JUNCTION CITY PARK	CITY OF JUNCTION	\$19,378.89	C	8/29/2002	9/30/2007	6
BOYLE County Total: \$298,590.57								10
27 - XXX	D	BROOKSVILLE SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF BROOKSVILLE	\$31,746.19	C	12/18/1968	12/30/1969	4
272 - XXX	C	AUGUSTA PARKS, EAST & WEST	CITY OF AUGUSTA	\$76,609.45	C	6/25/1974	6/30/1978	4
329 - XXX	D	GERMANTOWN PARK	CITY OF GERMANTOWN	\$6,720.17	C	4/23/1975	6/30/1979	4
419 - XXX	C	BROOKSVILLE PARK ADDITION	CITY OF BROOKSVILLE	\$10,419.31	C	9/28/1976	12/31/1978	4
494 - XXX	D	AUGUSTA BALLPARK RESTROOMS	CITY OF AUGUSTA	\$4,022.45	C	12/19/1977	12/31/1979	4
498 - XXX	D	AUGUSTA PICNIC SHELTER	CITY OF AUGUSTA	\$1,465.64	C	12/19/1977	12/31/1979	4
711 - XXX	D	AUGUSTA BALLFIELD IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF AUGUSTA	\$4,598.55	C	1/19/1981	12/31/1985	4
983 - XXX	D	AUGUSTA/BRACKEN COUNTY BOAT DOCK	CITY OF AUGUSTA	\$30,713.39	C	9/30/1986	9/30/1988	4
1074 - XXX	D	BROOKSVILLE POOL RENOVATION	CITY OF BROOKSVILLE	\$23,000.00	C	7/13/1990	7/31/1992	4
1146 - XXX	D	GERMANTOWN PARK SHELTER	CITY OF GERMANTOWN	\$9,200.00	C	7/30/1993	7/31/1995	4
1204 - XXX	R	BROOKSVILLE POOL RENOVATION	City of Brooksville	\$43,600.00	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	4
1246 - XXX	R	AUGUSTA BOAT DOCK	CITY OF AUGUSTA	\$36,050.00	C	1/9/2002	9/30/2006	4
1272 - XXX	C	GERMANTOWN CITY PARK	CITY OF GERMANTOWN	\$43,881.25	C	1/28/2003	9/30/2007	4
1305 - XXX	R	AUGUSTA PARKS	CITY OF AUGUSTA	\$30,700.00	C	6/17/2004	7/31/2009	4
1330 - XXX	R	GERMANTOWN PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT	CITY OF GERMANTOWN	\$13,350.00	A	9/7/2005	7/30/2010	4
BRACKEN County Total: \$366,076.40								15
266 - XXX	C	JACKSON-BREATHITT COUNTY PARK	CITY OF JACKSON	\$37,689.36	C	3/1/1974	6/30/1978	5
1314 - XXX	R	JACKSON CITY PARK	CITY OF JACKSON	\$75,000.00	C	7/13/2004	7/31/2009	5
1361 - XXX	D	QUICKSAND ELK VIEWING SITE	BREATHITT COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$40,000.00	C	9/13/2006	7/30/2011	5
BREATHITT County Total: \$152,689.36								3
225 - XXX	D	CLOVERPORT CITY PARK	CITY OF CLOVERPORT	\$9,049.16	C	6/28/1974	12/31/1974	2
352 - XXX	D	HARDINSBURG RECREATION PARK	CITY OF HARDINSBURG	\$28,080.48	C	9/16/1975	12/31/1979	2
500 - XXX	D	IRVINGTON COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF IRVINGTON	\$7,850.53	C	12/14/1977	12/31/1979	2
509 - XXX	D	CLOVERPORT CITY PARK	CITY OF CLOVERPORT	\$20,498.90	C	1/30/1978	6/30/1980	2
595 - XXX	C	CLOVERPORT PLAYGROUND	CITY OF CLOVERPORT	\$8,802.92	C	4/4/1979	3/31/1984	2
701 - XXX	D	IRVINGTON COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF IRVINGTON	\$11,295.27	C	10/20/1980	9/30/1985	2
766 - XXX	C	HARDINSBURG BALLFIELD	CITY OF HARDINSBURG	\$10,182.71	C	4/8/1983	12/31/1987	2
954 - XXX	D	HARDINSBURG BALLFIELD	CITY OF HARDINSBURG	\$6,003.90	C	3/19/1986	3/31/1988	2
1085 - XXX	D	HARDINSBURG PARK	CITY OF HARDINSBURG	\$23,000.00	C	9/24/1990	9/30/1993	2
1110 - XXX	D	CLOVERPORT PARKS	CITY OF CLOVERPORT	\$12,811.00	C	5/28/1992	5/31/1994	2
1262 - XXX	R	COMMUNITY CENTER SWIMMING POOL RENOVATIONS	BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY FISCAL	\$30,975.00	C	11/8/2002	9/30/2007	2
BRECKINRIDGE County Total: \$168,549.87								11
147 - XXX	D	SHEPHERDSVILLE SWIMMING POOL PARK	BULLITT COUNTY	\$71,600.76	C	6/16/1972	12/31/1974	2
148 - XXX	D	LEBANON JUNCTION SWIMMING POOL PARK	BULLITT COUNTY	\$42,047.14	C	5/4/1972	12/31/1974	2
149 - XXX	D	MT. WASHINGTON SWIMMING POOL-PARK	BULLITT COUNTY	\$63,226.92	C	5/10/1972	12/31/1974	2
212 - XXX	C	FRANK E. SIMON MEMORIAL PARK	BULLITT COUNTY	\$118,421.46	C	5/4/1973	12/31/1975	2
317 - XXX	D	LEBANON JUNCTION MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF LEBANON JUNCTION	\$1,050.65	C	1/22/1975	6/30/1977	2

394 - XXX	C	BULLITT COUNTY LAND ACQ. AND DEV.	CITY OF MT. WASHINGTON & BULLITT CO.	\$37,703.33	C	4/23/1976	6/30/1979	2
472 - XXX	D	LEBANON JUNCTION BALLFIELD	CITY OF LEBANON JUNCTION	\$9,643.55	C	5/5/1977	6/30/1980	2
636 - XXX	D	MT. WASHINGTON PARK	CITY OF MT. WASHINGTON	\$26,750.33	C	3/3/1980	11/30/1984	2
716 - XXX	D	LEBANON JUNCTION BALLFIELD COMPLEX	CITY OF LEBANON JUNCTION	\$13,294.76	C	1/20/1981	12/31/1985	2
772 - XXX	D	BULLITT COUNTY PARK	BULLITT COUNTY	\$25,409.49	C	7/25/1983	9/15/1984	2
853 - XXX	C	HILLVIEW PARK	CITY OF HILLVIEW	\$28,717.97	C	3/12/1984	2/28/1989	2
858 - XXX	D	BULLITT COUNTY PARK	BULLITT COUNTY	\$33,409.20	C	6/22/1984	6/30/1987	2
944 - XXX	D	BULLITT COUNTY PARK	BULLITT COUNTY	\$29,693.08	C	12/4/1985	10/31/1987	2
1148 - XXX	D	SHEPHERDSVILLE PARK	CITY OF SHEPHERDSVILLE	\$11,500.00	C	8/10/1993	7/31/1995	2
1173 - XXX	D	FRANK E. SIMON MEMORIAL PARK	BULLITT COUNTY	\$34,845.00	C	9/29/1994	9/30/1999	2
BULLITT County Total: \$547,313.64								15
403 - XXX	D	MORGANTOWN TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF MORGANTOWN	\$187,521.51	C	5/7/1976	6/30/1979	1
555 - XXX	C	MORGANTOWN LAND ACQUISITION	CITY OF MORGANTOWN	\$88,031.59	C	9/19/1978	12/31/1982	1
719 - XXX	D	ROCHESTER CITY PARK	CITY OF ROCHESTER	\$9,304.08	C	1/20/1981	12/31/1985	1
1195 - XXX	C	BUTLER COUNTY PARK	BUTLER COUNTY	\$23,000.00	C	9/6/1995	8/31/1998	1
1346 - XXX	R	ROCHESTER CITY PARK RENOVATION	CITY OF ROCHESTER	\$5,000.00	C	8/25/2005	7/30/2010	1
BUTLER County Total: \$312,857.18								5
267 - XXX	C	PRINCETON-CALDWELL CO. COMMUNITY PK.	CALDWELL COUNTY	\$38,864.04	C	2/15/1974	6/30/1976	1
358 - XXX	A	CALDWELL COUNTY PARK	CALDWELL COUNTY	\$22,575.28	C	10/1/1975	12/31/1977	1
458 - XXX	D	PRINCETON-CALDWELL COUNTY TENNIS	CALDWELL COUNTY	\$43,024.37	C	4/13/1977	6/30/1980	1
612 - XXX	D	BIG SPRING PARK	CITY OF PRINCETON	\$8,995.02	C	7/6/1979	5/31/1984	1
674 - XXX	D	FREDONIA COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF FREDONIA	\$11,217.65	C	6/30/1980	6/30/1985	1
970 - XXX	D	PRINCETON/CALDWELL CNTY PARK	CITY OF PRINCETON	\$6,650.00	C	8/26/1986	8/31/1988	1
1276 - XXX	D	PRINCETON-CALDWELL CO. PARK	CALDWELL COUNTY	\$79,005.00	C	8/11/2003	7/31/2008	1
CALDWELL County Total: \$210,331.36								7
216 - XXX	D	MURRAY TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF MURRAY	\$20,257.97	C	5/19/1973	12/31/1975	1
286 - XXX	D	MURRAY CALLOWAY COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MURRAY & CALLOWAY	\$373,032.12	C	1/22/1975	12/31/1979	1
435 - XXX	D	MURRAY CITY PARK	CITY OF MURRAY	\$38,220.72	C	2/10/1977	6/30/1980	1
729 - XXX	C	HAZEL CITY PARK	CALLOWAY COUNTY	\$9,000.00	C	2/18/1981	1/15/1986	1
782 - XXX	D	HAZEL CITY PARK	CALLOWAY COUNTY	\$6,671.23	C	8/1/1983	9/15/1984	1
1071 - XXX	D	MURRAY DEPOT RENOVATION	CITY OF MURRAY	\$15,295.00	C	7/13/1990	7/31/1992	1
1130 - XXX	R	MURRAY/CALLOWAY COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MURRAY	\$23,000.00	C	7/8/1993	6/30/1995	1
1219 - XXX	D	MURRAY-CALLOWAY COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MURRAY	\$156,186.40	C	12/3/2001	9/30/2006	1
1319 - XXX	R	MURRAY/CALLOWAY COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MURRAY	\$49,100.00	C	7/19/2004	7/31/2009	1
CALLOWAY County Total: \$690,763.44								9
181 - XXX	D	CRESTVIEW PLAYGROUND ADDITION	CITY OF CRESTVIEW	\$3,903.90	C	6/28/1972	6/30/1975	4
185 - XXX	C	CAMPBELL COUNTY PARK EXPANSION	CAMPBELL COUNTY	\$203,614.93	C	9/13/1972	12/31/1976	4
207 - XXX	C	O'FALLON MINI PARK	CITY OF BELLEVUE	\$5,925.05	C	4/19/1973	12/31/1975	4
256 - XXX	D	SOUTH TOWER PARK	CITY OF FT. THOMAS	\$141,603.83	C	3/1/1974	12/31/1978	4
296 - XXX	D	VON BOKERN PARK	CITY OF DAYTON	\$35,878.71	C	2/6/1975	12/31/1980	4
396 - XXX	D	COLD SPRING PARK	CITY OF COLD SPRING	\$25,000.31	C	5/4/1976	6/30/1982	4
470 - XXX	D	VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF NEWPORT	\$50,040.35	C	8/9/1977	6/30/1980	4
504 - XXX	D	BELLEVUE PARKS DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF BELLEVUE	\$6,475.86	C	12/16/1977	12/31/1979	4
550 - XXX	C	SOUTHGATE TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF SOUTHGATE	\$35,646.86	C	7/28/1978	12/31/1980	4
593 - XXX	D	BELLEVUE PARK DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF BELLEVUE	\$10,467.97	C	3/26/1979	3/31/1984	4
675 - XXX	D	DAYTON CITY PARK	CITY OF DAYTON	\$75,765.04	C	7/15/1980	6/30/1985	4
676 - XXX	D	A. J. JOLLY PARK GOLF COURSE A.I.S.	CAMPBELL COUNTY	\$112,290.25	C	6/30/1980	6/30/1985	4
723 - XXX	D	SOUTH TOWER PARK	CITY OF FT. THOMAS	\$166,860.25	C	2/18/1981	1/31/1986	4
730 - XXX	D	HIGHLAND HEIGHTS NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	CITY OF HIGHLAND HEIGHTS	\$17,287.08	C	2/27/1981	1/31/1986	4
739 - XXX	D	GRANDVIEW PARK	CITY OF BELLEVUE	\$23,201.58	C	2/10/1982	2/28/1986	4
791 - XXX	D	BERNADETTE WATKINS PARK	CITY OF NEWPORT	\$8,115.18	C	8/17/1983	9/15/1984	4

799 - XXX	R	SILVER GROVE PARK	CITY OF SILVER GROVE	\$10,620.83	C	8/25/1983	9/15/1984	4
846 - XXX	R	BELLEVUE TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF BELLEVUE	\$11,887.99	C	2/21/1984	1/31/1989	4
880 - XXX	D	DAYTON PAVILLION	CITY OF DAYTON	\$6,700.32	C	9/5/1984	9/30/1986	4
894 - XXX	D	SARGEANT PARK	CITY OF DAYTON	\$33,962.19	C	9/28/1984	10/31/1986	4
942 - XXX	D	TAYLOR AVENUE PARK	CITY OF BELLEVUE	\$7,614.00	C	9/20/1985	9/30/1987	4
972 - XXX	D	FREDERICK'S LANDING PARK	CITY OF WILDER	\$25,020.12	C	9/5/1986	9/30/1988	4
1035 - XXX	D	COLD SPRING PARK	CITY OF COLD SPRING	\$20,082.29	C	7/13/1988	6/30/1990	4
1072 - XXX	D	ALEXANDRIA PARK	CITY OF ALEXANDRIA	\$13,934.84	C	7/13/1990	7/31/1993	4
1113 - XXX	D	A. J. JOLLY PARK	CAMPBELL COUNTY	\$3,450.00	C	6/4/1992	5/31/1994	4
1131 - XXX	D	MARY INGLES PARK	CITY OF DAYTON	\$23,000.00	C	6/16/1993	6/30/1997	4
1228 - XXX	A	GLENRIDGE NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	CITY OF COLD SPRINGS	\$33,695.00	C	2/13/2002	9/30/2006	4
CAMPBELL County Total: \$1,112,044.73								27
186 - XXX	C	GRAVES COUNTY PARK	GRAVES COUNTY	\$32,449.62	C	8/9/1972	12/31/1976	1
507 - XXX	D	CARLISLE COUNTY PARK	CARLISLE COUNTY	\$1,938.09	C	1/11/1978	6/30/1980	1
783 - XXX	D	CARLISLE COUNTY PLAYGROUND	CARLISLE COUNTY	\$10,184.08	C	8/8/1983	9/15/1984	1
964 - XXX	D	CARLISLE COUNTY PARK	CARLISLE COUNTY	\$7,008.30	C	8/8/1986	7/31/1988	1
1290 - XXX	R	RALPH GRAVES MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF BARDWELL	\$26,335.00	A	9/5/2003	7/31/2008	1
CARLISLE County Total: \$77,915.09								5
103 - XXX	D	GENERAL BUTLER PARK DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$7,500.00	C	3/11/1971	12/31/1974	4
243 - XXX	D	GHENT BASKETBALL COURT	CITY OF GHENT	\$893.82	C	1/11/1974	6/30/1976	4
373 - XXX	C	RIVERPOINT PARK	CITY OF CARROLLTON	\$25,043.23	C	2/24/1976	6/30/1980	4
426 - XXX	D	GENERAL BUTLER ST. PARK - PARKING LO	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$100,287.00	C	12/21/1976	12/31/1978	4
596 - XXX	D	CARROLL COUNTY PARK	CARROLL COUNTY	\$138,202.04	C	3/30/1979	1/31/1984	4
731 - XXX	D	SANDERS BASEBALL FIELD DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF SANDERS	\$15,460.61	C	2/17/1981	1/31/1986	4
792 - XXX	D	CARROLL COUNTY BALLFIELD	CARROLL COUNTY	\$6,091.20	C	8/18/1983	9/15/1984	4
925 - XXX	D	CARROLL COUNTY PARK	CARROLL COUNTY	\$32,346.00	C	5/30/1985	5/31/1987	4
1052 - XXX	D	GHENT PARK SHELTER	CITY OF GHENT	\$6,756.25	C	8/28/1989	8/31/1991	4
1152 - XXX	D	POINT PARK RIVER FRONT DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF CARROLLTON	\$17,422.50	C	6/22/1994	5/31/1996	4
1311 - XXX	D	ROBERT WESTRICK PARK	CARROLL COUNTY	\$37,500.00	C	6/17/2004	7/31/2009	4
1352 - XXX	D	POINT PARK	CITY OF CARROLLTON	\$15,945.00	C	9/13/2005	7/30/2010	4
CARROLL County Total: \$403,447.65								12
130 - XXX	D	GRAYSON LAKE STATE PARK DEV	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$197,814.40	C	11/5/1971	12/31/1973	4
203 - XXX	C	OLIVE HILL PARK	CITY OF OLIVE HILL	\$54,858.89	C	4/11/1973	6/30/1976	4
383 - XXX	D	CARTER CAVES STATE P'K-TENNIS C'TS	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$21,838.40	C	2/23/1976	6/30/1978	4
481 - XXX	D	CARTER CAVES PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$327,040.41	C	8/5/1977	12/31/1980	4
583 - XXX	C	GRAYSON SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF GRAYSON	\$190,534.49	C	4/5/1979	2/28/1984	4
867 - XXX	D	GRAYSON PARK IMPROVEMENT	CITY OF GRAYSON	\$12,870.19	C	9/10/1984	9/30/1988	4
943 - XXX	D	CARTER CAVES CAMPGROUND DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$99,645.85	C	9/26/1985	12/31/1988	4
1090 - XXX	D	OLIVE HILL CITY PARK	CITY OF OLIVE HILL	\$11,500.00	C	7/24/1991	6/30/1993	4
1252 - XXX	D	OLIVE HILL LITTLE LEAGUE RECREATIONAL COMPLEX	CITY OF OLIVE HILL	\$61,950.00	C	8/8/2002	9/30/2007	4
1313 - XXX	D	CARTER COUNTY PARK	CARTER COUNTY	\$75,000.00	A	7/13/2004	7/31/2009	4
CARTER County Total: \$1,053,052.63								10
814 - XXX	D	GATEWAY PARK	CASEY COUNTY	\$54,517.77	C	10/25/1983	10/31/1988	99
1056 - XXX	D	GATEWAY PARK	CASEY COUNTY	\$22,986.69	C	8/28/1989	8/31/1992	4
CASEY County Total: \$77,504.46								2
67 - XXX	C	RUFF PARK	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	\$41,225.65	C	2/17/1970	12/31/1973	1
251 - XXX	D	RUFF PARK	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	\$25,296.78	C	2/1/1974	6/30/1976	1
372 - XXX	C	RUFF PARK	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	\$52,293.45	C	4/20/1976	6/30/1979	1

433 - XXX	D	HOPKINSVILLE PARK ADDITIONS	CITY OF HOPKINSVILLE	\$10,245.38	C	2/2/1977	6/30/1979	1
682 - XXX	C	LAFAYETTE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF LAFAYETTE	\$28,000.32	C	8/21/1980	6/30/1985	1
722 - XXX	D	NORTH CHRISTIAN CO. COMMUNITY PARK	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	\$5,279.69	C	1/28/1981	1/31/1986	1
737 - XXX	D	HOPKINSVILLE RECREATION COMPLEX	CITY OF HOPKINSVILLE	\$16,618.22	C	2/12/1982	2/28/1986	1
744 - XXX	D	OAK GROVE PARK	CITY OF OAK GROVE	\$11,167.19	C	2/10/1982	2/28/1986	1
748 - XXX	D	PEMBROKE PARK	CITY OF PEMBROKE	\$5,732.85	C	10/22/1981	10/31/1986	1
795 - XXX	R	HOPKINSVILLE PARK RENOVATIONS	CITY OF HOPKINSVILLE	\$11,754.16	C	8/22/1983	1/15/1985	1
885 - XXX	D	HOPKINSVILLE CITY PARK	CITY OF HOPKINSVILLE	\$22,428.81	C	9/24/1984	9/30/1986	1
889 - XXX	D	WESTERN HILLS GOLF COURSE	CITY OF HOPKINSVILLE	\$50,760.00	C	9/26/1984	9/30/1986	1
923 - XXX	D	LAFAYETTE COMMUNITY PARK	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	\$2,125.94	C	5/28/1985	5/31/1987	1
924 - XXX	R	RUFF PARK	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	\$29,289.38	C	5/28/1985	8/31/1988	1
996 - XXX	C	PEMBROKE MUNICIPAL PARK	CITY OF PEMBROKE	\$25,164.53	C	1/16/1987	12/31/1988	1
1048 - XXX	C	TRAIL OF TEARS	CITY OF HOPKINSVILLE	\$25,067.25	C	1/10/1989	6/30/1991	1
1094 - XXX	R	RUFF PARK TENNIS COURTS RENOVATION	CHRISTIAN COUNTY	\$21,942.00	C	7/31/1991	7/31/1993	1
1124 - XXX	D	OAK GROVE PARK	CITY OF OAK GROVE	\$23,000.00	C	7/27/1992	6/30/1998	1
1141 - XXX	D	JAMES E. GORDON PARK	CITY OF CROFTON	\$30,225.76	C	7/13/1993	6/30/1995	1
1167 - XXX	D	WALNUT STREET PARK	CITY OF HOPKINSVILLE	\$17,422.50	C	8/30/1994	8/31/1996	1
1175 - XXX	D	GORDON PARK	CITY OF CROFTON	\$7,845.30	C	5/24/1995	5/30/1997	1
1199 - XXX	D	TIE BREAKER PARK	City of Hopkinsville	\$43,600.00	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	1
1261 - XXX	D	RUFF PARK TENNIS COURTS	CHRISTIAN COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$41,300.00	C	9/4/2002	9/30/2007	1
1280 - XXX	R	LITTLE RIVER PARK	CITY OF HOPKINSVILLE	\$78,510.18	C	8/13/2003	7/31/2008	1
1360 - XXX	D	TRAIL OF TEARS PARK	CHRISTIAN COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$40,000.00	A	1/23/2007	7/30/2011	1
1382 - XXX	D	CITY OF CROFTON SPRAY PARK PROJECT	CITY OF CROFTON	\$53,750.00	A	8/9/2007	7/30/2012	1
CHRISTIAN County Total: \$720,045.34								26
17 - XXX	D	WINCHESTER COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL	CLARK COUNTY	\$38,961.62	C	12/20/1968	12/31/1971	6
238 - XXX	C	HOLLIDAY HILLS PARK	CITY OF WINCHESTER	\$29,512.19	C	3/21/1974	12/31/1977	6
255 - XXX	C	LYKINS PARK	CLARK COUNTY	\$81,270.86	C	3/12/1974	6/30/1977	6
691 - XXX	D	LYKINS PARK	CLARK COUNTY	\$14,000.00	C	7/30/1980	6/30/1985	6
750 - XXX	C	WINCHESTER/CLARK COUNTY PARK	CITY OF WINCHESTER & CLARK CO.	\$239,904.62	C	5/29/1981	5/30/1986	6
991 - XXX	C	CLARK COUNTY SOCCER COMPLEX	CLARK COUNTY	\$32,346.00	C	11/19/1986	11/30/1988	6
CLARK County Total: \$435,995.29								6
263 - XXX	D	MANCHESTER CITY PARK	CITY OF MANCHESTER	\$2,759.46	C	2/15/1974	6/30/1976	5
561 - XXX	D	BEECH CREEK PARK	CITY OF MANCHESTER	\$40,858.80	C	1/3/1979	12/31/1983	5
816 - XXX	D	KIWANIS RECREATION CENTER	CLAY COUNTY	\$25,525.90	C	11/1/1983	10/31/1988	5
910 - XXX	D	CLAY COUNTY PARKS	CLAY COUNTY	\$5,340.56	C	11/20/1984	11/30/1986	5
1059 - XXX	D	PENNINGTON HILL PARK	CLAY COUNTY	\$3,795.00	C	8/28/1989	8/31/1991	5
1140 - XXX	D	MANCHESTER PAVILIONS	CITY OF MANCHESTER	\$20,700.00	C	7/8/1993	6/30/1995	5
1177 - XXX	D	MOORE PARK	CLAY COUNTY	\$11,290.70	C	5/24/1995	5/31/1997	5
1302 - XXX	R	BEECH CREEK POOL RENOVATION	CITY OF MANCHESTER	\$51,500.00	C	6/15/2004	7/31/2009	5
1364 - XXX	D	HORSE CREEK PARK	CLAY COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$31,402.00	C	9/1/2006	7/30/2011	5
CLAY County Total: \$193,172.42								9
85 - XXX	A	DALE HOLLOW LAND ACQUISITION	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$237,877.14	C	11/20/1970	12/31/1973	5
974 - XXX	A	CLINTON COUNTY PARK	CLINTON COUNTY	\$26,955.00	C	9/10/1986	9/30/1988	5
1040 - XXX	D	CLINTON COUNTY PARK	CLINTON COUNTY	\$25,875.00	C	10/21/1988	10/30/1990	5
1377 - XXX	R	MOUNTAIN VIEW PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	CLINTON COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$20,500.00	A	8/22/2007	7/30/2012	1
CLINTON County Total: \$311,207.14								4
223 - XXX	C	VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF MARION	\$3,381.69	C	6/28/1973	12/31/1974	1
565 - XXX	C	CRITTENDEN COUNTY PARK	CRITTENDEN COUNTY	\$102,931.59	C	12/22/1978	12/31/1983	1
825 - XXX	D	CRITTENDEN COUNTY PARK	CRITTENDEN COUNTY	\$36,106.60	C	11/8/1983	10/31/1988	1
1273 - XXX	R	GORDON BLUE FIELD	THE CITY OF MARION	\$33,972.15	C	8/8/2003	7/31/2008	1

1326 - XXX	D	DAM 50 RECREATIONAL AREA	CRITTENDEN COUNTY FISCAL	\$70,000.00	A	8/23/2005	7/30/2010	1
CRITTENDEN County Total: \$246,392.03								5
105 - XXX	A	DALE HOLLOW ACQUISITION PROJECT 2	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$58,350.00	C	4/20/1971	6/30/1973	1
201 - XXX	D	DALE HOLLOW CAMPING AREA NO. 1	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$438,850.00	C	4/27/1973	12/31/1977	1
428 - XXX	A	BURKESVILLE CITY PARK	CITY OF BURKESVILLE	\$47,138.00	C	1/7/1977	6/30/1979	1
469 - XXX	C	MARROWBONE COMMUNITY PARK	CUMBERLAND COUNTY	\$39,403.20	C	6/6/1977	6/30/1980	1
495 - XXX	D	BURKESVILLE CITY PARK TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF BURKESVILLE	\$18,482.78	C	12/9/1977	12/31/1980	1
626 - XXX	A	BURKESVILLE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF BURKESVILLE	\$39,253.75	C	9/13/1979	9/30/1984	1
756 - XXX	D	BURKESVILLE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF BURKESVILLE	\$22,177.32	C	9/10/1981	7/31/1986	1
969 - XXX	D	MARROWBONE PARK IMPROVEMENTS	CUMBERLAND COUNTY	\$5,391.00	C	8/13/1986	7/31/1988	1
1345 - XXX	R	TOMPKINSVILLE CITY PARK RENOVATION PROJECT	CITY OF TOMPKINSVILLE	\$16,649.00	C	9/8/2005	7/30/2010	1
CUMBERLAND County Total: \$685,695.05								9
91 - XXX	D	CHAUTAUQUA PARK SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF OWENSBORO	\$181,651.72	C	12/29/1970	12/31/1973	2
257 - XXX	D	KENDALL PERKINS PARK	CITY OF OWENSBORO	\$10,127.00	C	2/15/1974	6/30/1976	2
259 - XXX	D	DUGAN BEST PARK	CITY OF OWENSBORO	\$10,127.00	C	2/8/1974	6/30/1976	2
268 - XXX	D	FIFTH STREET ROAD POOL	CITY OF OWENSBORO	\$146,896.70	C	3/7/1974	6/30/1976	2
275 - XXX	C	YELLOW CREEK PARK	DAVIESS COUNTY	\$110,083.42	C	6/28/1974	6/30/1978	2
406 - XXX	D	MASONVILLE COMMUNITY PARK	DAVIESS COUNTY	\$11,842.83	C	5/21/1976	6/30/1978	2
440 - XXX	D	THOMPSON BERRY PARK	CITY OF OWENSBORO	\$29,047.20	C	4/5/1977	6/30/1979	2
506 - XXX	D	ENGLISH PARK	CITY OF OWENSBORO	\$56,613.19	C	2/22/1978	6/30/1982	2
619 - XXX	D	BURNS PARK	DAVIESS COUNTY	\$70,779.86	C	8/16/1979	6/30/1984	2
620 - XXX	D	UTICA PARK	DAVIESS COUNTY	\$17,063.81	C	8/16/1979	7/31/1984	2
625 - XXX	D	SOUTHERN PARK	CITY OF OWENSBORO	\$21,095.49	C	9/13/1979	9/30/1984	2
658 - XXX	D	YELLOW CREEK PARK	DAVIESS COUNTY	\$10,048.48	C	6/30/1980	3/31/1985	2
659 - XXX	D	STANLEY PARK	DAVIESS COUNTY	\$12,674.12	C	3/21/1980	3/31/1985	2
661 - XXX	D	KNOTTSVILLE PARK	DAVIESS COUNTY	\$10,053.50	C	6/30/1980	3/31/1985	2
666 - XXX	D	WEST LOUISVILLE PARK	DAVIESS COUNTY	\$10,218.99	C	3/26/1980	3/31/1985	2
688 - XXX	D	DAVIESS COUNTY PARK	DAVIESS COUNTY	\$25,547.49	C	7/30/1980	7/31/1985	2
707 - XXX	D	BEN HAWES PARK DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$344,351.58	C	1/19/1981	11/30/1985	2
727 - XXX	D	YELLOW CREEK PARK	DAVIESS COUNTY	\$48,366.13	C	2/6/1981	1/31/1986	2
771 - XXX	D	LEGION PARK RENOVATION	CITY OF OWENSBORO	\$25,547.50	C	7/19/1983	9/15/1984	2
883 - XXX	C	YELLOW CREEK NATURE TRAIL	DAVIESS COUNTY	\$63,957.60	C	9/24/1984	9/30/1986	2
945 - XXX	A	OWENSBORO COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF OWENSBORO	\$30,456.00	C	11/13/1985	7/31/1987	2
1013 - XXX	A	THOMPSON-BERRY PARK	CITY OF OWENSBORO	\$24,259.50	C	6/10/1987	5/31/1989	2
1017 - XXX	A	YELLOW CREEK PARK ADDITION	DAVIESS COUNTY	\$24,259.50	C	6/17/1987	5/31/1989	2
1038 - XXX	A	PANTHER CREEK PARK	DAVIESS COUNTY	\$46,989.93	C	8/23/1988	8/31/1991	2
1070 - XXX	D	J.R. MILLER NATURE PARK	CITY OF OWENSBORO	\$17,250.00	C	7/13/1990	7/31/1992	2
1118 - XXX	D	WHITESVILLE PARK	CITY OF WHITESVILLE	\$23,000.00	C	6/4/1992	6/30/1994	1
1119 - XXX	D	PANTHER CREEK PARK	DAVIESS COUNTY	\$23,000.00	C	6/18/1992	6/30/1994	2
1258 - XXX	D	YELLOW CREEK PARK	DAVIESS COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$61,950.00	C	8/28/2002	9/30/2007	2
1296 - XXX	D	WHITESVILLE PARK	CITY OF WHITESVILLE	\$7,900.50	C	8/20/2003	7/31/2008	1
DAVIESS County Total: \$1,475,159.04								29
540 - XXX	C	EDMONSON COUNTY PARK	EDMONSON COUNTY	\$17,317.48	C	6/7/1978	6/30/1981	2
768 - XXX	D	EDMONSON COUNTY BALLFIELD LIGHTING	EDMONSON COUNTY	\$8,121.60	C	3/15/1983	3/10/1988	2
770 - XXX	R	BROWNSVILLE BALLFIELD LIGHTING	CITY OF BROWNSVILLE	\$12,262.78	C	5/18/1983	5/31/1989	2
901 - XXX	D	BROWNSVILLE CITY PARK	CITY OF BROWNSVILLE	\$8,375.00	C	10/18/1984	10/31/1986	2
963 - XXX	D	BROWNSVILLE CITY PARK	CITY OF BROWNSVILLE	\$10,782.00	C	6/20/1986	6/30/1988	2
1029 - XXX	D	EDMONSON COUNTY PARK	EDMONSON COUNTY	\$7,951.72	C	10/27/1987	10/31/1989	2
1285 - XXX	D	EDMONSON COUNTY PARK	EDMONSON COUNTY	\$64,257.40	C	8/20/2003	7/31/2008	2
1363 - XXX	D	CHALYBEATE SPRINGS PARK	EDMONSON COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$36,455.00	C	9/1/2006	7/30/2011	2
EDMONSON County Total: \$165,522.98								8

429 - XXX	D	MORGAN COUNTY PARKS	MORGAN COUNTY	\$7,836.26	C	2/10/1977	6/30/1979	4
493 - XXX	D	ELLIOTT COUNTY POOL	ELLIOTT COUNTY	\$102,037.01	C	1/12/1978	6/30/1980	4
521 - XXX	D	MORGAN COUNTY PARKS	MORGAN COUNTY	\$13,740.81	C	3/24/1978	6/30/1981	4
833 - XXX	D	LAKESIDE RECREATION PARK	ELLIOTT COUNTY	\$25,379.99	C	12/13/1983	8/31/1988	4
1202 - XXX	D	MORGAN COUNTY RECREATIONAL PARK	Morgan County Fiscal Court	\$43,600.00	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	4
ELLIOTT County Total: \$192,594.07								5
375 - XXX	D	ESTILL COUNTY SWIMMING POOL	ESTILL COUNTY	\$73,248.03	C	9/27/1976	12/31/1978	6
1163 - XXX	D	RAVENNA PARK	CITY OF RAVENNA	\$17,422.50	C	8/30/1994	7/31/1996	6
1185 - XXX	D	RISING PARK	CITY OF IRVINE	\$16,968.11	C	6/12/1995	6/30/1998	6
1295 - XXX	D	RISING PARK	CITY OF IRVINE	\$10,534.00	C	8/20/2003	7/31/2008	6
1336 - XXX	D	KENTUCKY RIVER RECREATIONAL COMPLEX	ESTILL COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$75,000.00	A	9/13/2005	7/30/2010	6
ESTILL County Total: \$193,172.64								5
12 - XXX	A	KEARNEY ROAD PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$106,376.87	C	8/20/1968	12/31/1969	6
54 - XXX	A	SHILLITO PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$262,500.00	C	6/30/1969	6/30/1970	6
63 - XXX	A	HIGHLANDS PARK ADDITION	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$8,000.00	C	12/8/1969	6/30/1970	6
77 - XXX	A	GARDENSIDE LAKE PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$20,000.00	C	5/22/1970	12/31/1970	6
78 - XXX	A	KIRKLEVINGTON PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$133,590.00	C	6/20/1970	12/31/1970	6
93 - XXX	D	SHILLITO PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$398,595.92	C	12/12/1970	12/31/1975	6
109 - XXX	D	GARDEN SPRINGS PARK SWIMMING POOL	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$14,250.00	C	5/29/1970	6/30/1972	6
110 - XXX	D	DIXIE PARK SWIMMING POOL	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$8,832.04	C	5/29/1970	6/30/1972	6
111 - XXX	D	DUNCAN PARK SWIMMING POOL	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$13,827.00	C	5/29/1970	6/30/1972	6
167 - XXX	D	GAINSEWAY PARK SHELTER	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$6,926.90	C	6/22/1972	12/31/1973	6
190 - XXX	A	STATE HORSE PARK ACQUISITION	KENTUCKY HORSE PARK	\$577,078.19	C	1/26/1973	12/31/1973	6
205 - XXX	C	KENAWOOD PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$50,930.52	C	4/12/1973	12/31/1976	6
273 - XXX	D	CASTLEWOOD PARK DEVELOPMENT	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$78,005.34	C	6/19/1974	6/30/1979	6
290 - XXX	D	SHILLITO PARK DEVELOPMENT II	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$76,137.68	C	11/19/1974	6/30/1980	6
316 - XXX	D	KENTUCKY HORSE PARK CAMPING AREA	KENTUCKY HORSE PARK	\$922,677.90	C	3/6/1975	6/30/1979	6
322 - XXX	D	MARY TODD LINCOLN PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$119,852.25	C	3/14/1975	6/30/1979	6
369 - XXX	A	STATE HORSE PARK ADDITIONS	KENTUCKY HORSE PARK	\$53,339.94	C	3/12/1976	6/30/1978	6
380 - XXX	D	GAINSEWAY PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$50,953.89	C	3/18/1976	6/30/1979	6
395 - XXX	A	RIVER HILL PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$33,557.16	C	5/12/1976	6/30/1978	6
417 - XXX	D	DOUGLAS PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$45,701.70	C	9/30/1976	12/31/1978	6
446 - XXX	D	WOODLAND PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$10,101.85	C	3/22/1977	6/30/1979	6
447 - XXX	D	MERRICK PARK IMPROVEMENTS	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$18,191.91	C	4/8/1977	6/30/1979	6
466 - XXX	D	JACOBSEN PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$59,971.35	C	5/5/1977	6/30/1980	6
486 - XXX	A	WINBURN PARK ACQUISITION	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$82,911.92	C	11/21/1977	12/31/1979	6
522 - XXX	D	KIRKLEVINGTON PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$70,333.51	C	3/24/1978	6/30/1982	6
562 - XXX	R	MASTERTON PARK DEVELOPMENT	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$29,148.04	C	12/15/1978	12/31/1983	6
572 - XXX	D	WINBURN PARK DEVELOPMENT	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$37,624.91	C	2/1/1979	1/31/1984	6
623 - XXX	C	WOODHILL PARK ACQUISITION	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$77,463.02	C	9/5/1979	8/31/1984	6
643 - XXX	A	LAKEVIEW/MT. TABOR PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$107,299.50	C	1/28/1980	1/31/1985	6
726 - XXX	A	BERRY HILL PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$56,420.00	C	2/6/1981	1/31/1986	6
751 - XXX	A	HARRODS HILL PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$49,868.72	C	8/7/1981	4/30/1986	6
759 - XXX	D	LEXINGTON CITY PARKS	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$87,567.83	C	11/3/1981	11/30/1986	6
849 - XXX	A	ELIZABETH STREET PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$50,760.00	C	2/21/1984	2/28/1989	6
874 - XXX	D	HARROD HILL PHASE II	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$26,801.28	C	8/30/1984	9/30/1986	6
875 - XXX	D	MT. TABOR PHASE II	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$33,501.60	C	9/5/1984	9/30/1986	6
931 - XXX	D	ELIZABETH STREET PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$22,740.47	C	6/10/1985	6/30/1987	6
938 - XXX	D	RAVEN RUN NATURE SANCTUARY	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$30,456.00	C	9/18/1985	8/31/1988	6
981 - XXX	D	MEADOWBROOK PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$32,346.00	C	9/24/1986	10/1/1988	6
984 - XXX	D	BELLEAU WOODS PARK	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$32,346.00	C	10/21/1986	10/1/1988	6
999 - XXX	D	WAVELAND STATE SHRINE	KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS	\$2,695.50	C	2/5/1987	2/28/1989	6

1003 - XXX	D	KENTUCKY HORSE PARK	KENTUCKY HORSE PARK	\$2,401.85	C	4/23/1987	4/30/1989	6
1164 - XXX	D	DUNBAR CREATIVE PLAYGROUND	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$17,422.50	C	8/31/1994	7/31/1996	6
1278 - XXX	D	CARDINAL RUN PARK	LEXINGTON /FAYETTE COUNTY URBAN GOVERNMENT	\$79,005.00	C	8/11/2003	7/31/2008	6
FAYETTE County Total: \$3,998,512.06								43
206 - XXX	D	FLEMINGSBURG RECREATIONAL PK	CITY OF FLEMINGSBURG	\$13,605.16	C	4/13/1973	12/31/1975	4
497 - XXX	D	FLEMINGSBURG POOL EXPANSION	CITY OF FLEMINGSBURG & FLEMING	\$175,451.59	C	1/18/1978	6/30/1982	4
571 - XXX	D	FLEMING COUNTY BALLFIELDS	FLEMING COUNTY	\$51,836.07	C	2/1/1979	6/30/1984	4
773 - XXX	R	FLEMING COUNTY BALLFIELD	FLEMING COUNTY	\$58,120.19	C	8/1/1983	9/15/1984	4
828 - XXX	R	FLEMINGSBURG CITY PARK	CITY OF FLEMINGSBURG	\$6,867.82	C	12/8/1983	11/30/1988	4
1019 - XXX	C	FLEMINGSBURG-FLEMING CO. RECREATION	FLEMINGSBURG-FLEMING COUNTY	\$32,346.00	C	7/10/1987	5/31/1989	4
1306 - XXX	D	FLEMING COUNTY PARKS	FLEMING COUNTY	\$24,500.00	A	6/17/2004	7/31/2009	4
1355 - XXX	D	FLEMINGSBURG CITY PARK	CITY OF FLEMINGSBURG	\$32,018.00	A	8/25/2006	7/30/2011	4
FLEMING County Total: \$394,744.83								8
43 - XXX	A	GEORGE ARCHER PARK ACQUISITION	CITY OF PRESTONSBURG	\$1,600.00	C	5/1/1969	6/30/1970	5
69 - XXX	D	GEORGE ARCHER PARK	CITY OF PRESTONSBURG	\$66,401.90	C	3/11/1970	6/30/1974	5
224 - XXX	A	PRESTONSBURG MINI PARK	CITY OF PRESTONSBURG	\$7,481.32	C	6/4/1973	6/30/1973	5
386 - XXX	C	DISTRICT PARK AT MINNIE	FLOYD COUNTY	\$18,503.17	C	3/18/1976	6/30/1980	5
393 - XXX	A	WHELLWRIGHT LAND ACQUISITION	CITY OF WHEELWRIGHT	\$17,836.00	C	4/12/1976	6/30/1978	5
397 - XXX	D	FLOYD COUNTY PARK	FLOYD COUNTY	\$72,275.26	C	6/30/1976	12/31/1982	5
678 - XXX	D	ARCHER PARK II	CITY OF PRESTONSBURG	\$37,445.52	C	7/15/1980	4/30/1985	5
685 - XXX	D	WHEELWRIGHT NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	CITY OF WHEELWRIGHT	\$3,597.19	C	7/15/1980	7/31/1985	5
757 - XXX	D	AUXIER COMMUNITY PARK	FLOYD COUNTY	\$50,981.95	C	9/10/1981	8/31/1986	5
822 - XXX	D	ARCHER PARK	CITY OF PRESTONSBURG	\$13,286.18	C	11/1/1983	10/31/1988	5
933 - XXX	D	PRESTONSBURG PLAYGROUND	CITY OF PRESTONSBURG	\$5,469.74	C	7/3/1985	6/30/1987	5
946 - XXX	D	MUD CREEK MINI PARK	FLOYD COUNTY	\$3,631.72	C	12/4/1985	10/30/1987	5
947 - XXX	D	DISTRICT PARK AT MINNIE	FLOYD COUNTY	\$10,868.73	C	12/18/1985	12/31/1987	5
975 - XXX	D	FLOYD COUNTY GOLF COURSE RENOVATION	FLOYD COUNTY	\$32,346.00	C	9/18/1986	9/30/1988	5
1020 - XXX	D	ARCHER PARK SENIOR CITIZENS	CITY OF PRESTONSBURG	\$20,276.81	C	7/10/1987	6/30/1989	5
1067 - XXX	D	STUMBO PARK PICNIC SHELTER	FLOYD COUNTY	\$23,000.00	C	7/12/1990	6/30/1992	5
1190 - XXX	D	PRESTONSBURG PARKS	CITY OF PRESTONSBURG	\$23,000.00	C	7/14/1995	7/31/1998	5
1243 - XXX	R	JENNY WILEY STATE PARK	KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS	\$12,875.00	C	1/9/2002	9/30/2006	5
FLOYD County Total: \$420,876.49								18
52 - XXX	D	EAST FRANKFORT PARK	CITY OF FRANKFORT	\$230,999.00	C	6/30/1969	6/30/1973	6
104 - XXX	D	LEVI JACKSON PARK DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$2,041.87	C	3/11/1971	6/30/1974	4
346 - XXX	D	FRANKFORT BALLFIELDS IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF FRANKFORT	\$61,970.41	C	10/1/1975	12/31/1979	6
388 - XXX	D	FRANKFORT BOAT RAMP	CITY OF FRANKFORT	\$5,350.80	C	4/12/1976	6/30/1978	6
575 - XXX	R	JUNIPER HILLS PARK	CITY OF FRANKFORT	\$60,982.83	C	2/7/1979	1/31/1984	6
598 - XXX	C	SOUTH FRANKFORT PLAYGROUND	CITY OF FRANKFORT	\$99,631.03	C	7/13/1979	4/30/1984	6
778 - XXX	R	JUNIPER HILLS COURT RENOVATION	CITY OF FRANKFORT	\$30,505.46	C	7/29/1983	1/15/1985	6
805 - XXX	D	JUNIPER HILLS RESTROOMS	CITY OF FRANKFORT	\$10,152.00	C	9/15/1983	9/30/1988	6
851 - XXX	D	CAPITOL VIEW PARK	CITY OF FRANKFORT	\$64,134.91	C	2/21/1984	2/28/1989	6
1027 - XXX	D	EAST FRANKFORT PARK	CITY OF FRANKFORT	\$5,391.00	C	8/6/1987	8/31/1989	6
1084 - XXX	D	SWITZER PARK	FRANKLIN COUNTY	\$4,600.00	C	9/6/1990	8/31/1992	6
1189 - XXX	D	FRANKFORT BALLFIELD IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF FRANKFORT	\$23,000.00	C	7/14/1995	6/30/1997	6
1203 - XXX	R	JUNIPER HILLS PARK RENOVATION	City of Frankfort	\$43,600.00	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	6
1241 - XXX	D	LAKEVIEW SKATE PARK	FRANKLIN COUNTY	\$77,250.00	C	12/31/2001	9/30/2006	6
FRANKLIN County Total: \$719,609.31								14
400 - XXX	C	HICKMAN CITY PARK	CITY OF HICKMAN	\$72,569.57	C	8/9/1976	6/30/1979	1
410 - XXX	C	FULTON PARK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	CITY OF FULTON	\$90,051.67	C	6/24/1976	6/30/1980	1
785 - XXX	D	HICKMAN CITY PARK	CITY OF HICKMAN	\$6,815.44	C	8/11/1983	8/31/1988	1

904 - XXX	R	FULTON CITY PARK	CITY OF FULTON	\$11,217.96	C	10/18/1984	10/31/1986	1
1043 - XXX	D	HICKMAN DOWNTOWN PARK	CITY OF HICKMAN	\$12,385.82	C	10/21/1988	10/31/1990	1
1112 - XXX	D	FULTON EXERCISE TRAIL	CITY OF FULTON	\$23,000.00	C	6/1/1992	5/31/1994	1
1348 - XXX	R	FULTON BALLFIELDS	CITY OF FULTON	\$35,500.00	C	9/15/2005	7/30/2010	1
1368 - XXX	D	CARNEGIE PAVILION	CITY OF HICKMAN	\$10,460.00	C	2/13/2007	7/30/2011	1
FULTON County Total: \$262,000.46								8
826 - XXX	D	GALLATIN COUNTY PARK	GALLATIN COUNTY	\$69,809.71	C	11/8/1983	10/30/1988	4
997 - XXX	C	WARSAW RIVERFRONT PARK	CITY OF WARSAW	\$16,173.00	C	2/5/1987	1/31/1989	4
1111 - XXX	D	WARSAW PARK	CITY OF WARSAW	\$11,301.47	C	5/28/1992	5/31/1995	4
1179 - XXX	D	GLENCOE CITY PARK	CITY OF GLENCOE	\$17,300.41	C	6/12/1995	5/31/1999	4
GALLATIN County Total: \$114,584.59								4
843 - XXX	D	LANCASTER/GARRARD COUNTY PARK	CITY OF LANCASTER & GARRARD	\$46,520.05	C	2/3/1984	1/31/1989	6
1126 - XXX	D	LOGAN-HUBBLE PARK	GARRARD COUNTY	\$20,339.89	C	9/11/1992	8/31/1994	6
GARRARD County Total: \$66,859.94								2
133 - XXX	A	DRY RIDGE MUNICIPAL PARK	CITY OF DRY RIDGE	\$15,000.00	C	12/3/1971	6/30/1972	4
229 - XXX	C	WEBB MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF WILLIAMSTOWN	\$118,158.37	C	10/25/1973	12/31/1977	4
231 - XXX	A	DRY RIDGE PARK ADDITION	CITY OF DRY RIDGE	\$851.76	C	7/13/1973	12/31/1974	4
249 - XXX	D	DRY RIDGE PARK DEV.	CITY OF DRY RIDGE	\$6,969.47	C	2/8/1974	6/30/1976	4
530 - XXX	D	DRYRIDGE PARK IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF DRY RIDGE	\$17,414.65	C	4/24/1978	6/30/1980	4
953 - XXX	D	CORINTH COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF CORINTH	\$7,690.14	C	3/20/1986	3/31/1988	4
1104 - XXX	D	PIDDLE PARK WALKING TRAIL	CITY OF DRY RIDGE	\$5,844.30	C	8/14/1991	7/31/1993	4
1271 - XXX	A	GRANT COUNTY RECREATIONAL CAMPUS	GRANT COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$61,950.00	C	1/28/2003	9/30/2007	4
1349 - XXX	D	CITY OF DRY RIDGE PIDDLE PARK SKATE PARK PROJECT	CITY OF DRY RIDGE	\$75,000.00	C	9/8/2005	7/30/2010	4
GRANT County Total: \$308,878.69								9
336 - XXX	C	WINGO NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	CITY OF WINGO	\$5,881.38	C	11/13/1975	12/31/1978	1
391 - XXX	D	MAYFIELD TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF MAYFIELD	\$43,386.65	C	4/12/1976	6/30/1978	1
423 - XXX	D	MAYFIELD-GRAVES COUNTY SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF MAYFIELD & GRAVES CO.	\$184,992.78	C	10/22/1976	12/31/1978	1
649 - XXX	D	MAYFIELD NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	CITY OF MAYFIELD	\$20,079.91	C	3/3/1980	2/28/1985	1
873 - XXX	R	MAYFIELD/GRAVES COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MAYFIELD & GRAVES CO.	\$32,773.64	C	8/30/1984	8/31/1986	1
1142 - XXX	D	KIWANIS PARK	CITY OF MAYFIELD	\$13,675.23	C	6/22/1993	6/30/1995	1
1237 - XXX	R	MAYFIELD/GRAVES COUNTY TENNIS FACILITIES EXPANSION	City of Mayfield	\$58,710.00	C	12/31/2001	9/30/2006	1
GRAVES County Total: \$359,499.59								7
162 - XXX	D	LEITCHFIELD CITY PARK	CITY OF LEITCHFIELD	\$20,622.29	C	7/6/1972	6/30/1975	2
217 - XXX	A	LEITCHFIELD CITY PARK	CITY OF LEITCHFIELD	\$2,028.00	C	1/22/1975	6/30/1977	2
308 - XXX	D	LEITCHFIELD PARK POOL	CITY OF LEITCHFIELD	\$96,512.10	C	3/19/1975	6/30/1977	2
401 - XXX	D	CANEYVILLE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF CANEYVILLE	\$12,642.49	C	4/29/1976	6/30/1980	2
563 - XXX	D	CLARKSON COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF CLARKSON	\$15,755.69	C	12/15/1978	12/31/1984	2
705 - XXX	D	CANEYVILLE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF CANEYVILLE	\$6,131.39	C	12/10/1980	11/30/1985	2
800 - XXX	D	GRAYSON COUNTY BALLPARK	GRAYSON COUNTY	\$25,142.43	C	8/25/1983	9/15/1984	2
893 - XXX	D	CANEYVILLE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF CANEYVILLE	\$3,115.65	C	9/28/1984	9/30/1986	2
935 - XXX	D	GRAYSON COUNTY COMMUNITY PARK	GRAYSON COUNTY	\$26,458.14	C	8/2/1985	11/30/1988	2
1077 - XXX	D	GRAYSON COUNTY TENNIS COURTS	GRAYSON COUNTY	\$15,668.75	C	7/27/1990	7/31/1992	2
1359 - XXX	D	FIREFIGHTERS PARK	CITY OF LEITCHFIELD	\$40,720.00	A	8/30/2006	7/30/2011	2
GRAYSON County Total: \$264,796.93								11
760 - XXX	D	GREENSBURG SWIMMING POOL	GREEN COUNTY	\$30,632.29	C	4/21/1982	2/28/1988	5
1069 - XXX	D	GREEN RIVER PARK	CITY OF LIVERMORE	\$23,000.00	C	7/13/1990	7/31/1993	2
1178 - XXX	D	GREEN COUNTY LITTLE LEAGUE FIELD	GREEN COUNTY	\$23,000.00	C	5/24/1995	5/31/1997	8

1238 - XXX	R	GREEN COUNTY PARK	GREEN COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$77,250.00	C	12/31/2001	9/30/2006	2
1294 - XXX	D	GREEN RIVER ACCESS	CITY OF GREENSBURG	\$16,064.35	C	8/20/2003	7/31/2008	2
GREEN County Total: \$169,946.64								5
328 - XXX	D	FLATWOODS SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF FLATWOODS	\$120,493.90	C	3/26/1975	6/30/1977	4
624 - XXX	A	JESSE STUART'S W-HOLLOW	NATURE PRESERVE COMM.	\$609,572.75	C	11/28/1979	9/30/1984	4
717 - XXX	D	SOUTH SHORE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF SOUTH SHORE	\$19,624.77	C	1/20/1981	12/31/1985	4
735 - XXX	D	RACELAND RECREATIONAL AREA	CITY OF RACELAND	\$10,192.00	C	4/27/1982	1/31/1986	4
914 - XXX	C	WORTHINGTON TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF WORTHINGTON	\$19,208.74	C	2/19/1985	1/29/1986	4
1041 - XXX	C	GREENUP COUNTY BALLFIELDS	GREENUP COUNTY	\$24,636.32	C	10/21/1988	10/31/1991	4
1083 - XXX	D	WURTLAND CITY PARK	CITY OF WURTLAND	\$23,000.00	C	9/6/1990	8/31/1995	4
1218 - XXX	D	GREENBO AMPHITHEATER	GREENUP COUNTY	\$57,680.00	C	12/13/2001	9/30/2006	4
1263 - XXX	D	FLATWOODS CITY PARK	CITY FLATWOODS	\$25,812.50	C	8/8/2002	9/30/2007	4
1329 - XXX	D	B.F. CRAGER CITY PARK	CITY OF FLATWOODS	\$49,466.00	A	9/6/2005	7/30/2010	4
GREENUP County Total: \$959,686.98								10
171 - XXX	C	LEWISPORT MINI-PARK	CITY OF LEWISPORT	\$7,218.20	C	6/28/1972	12/31/1974	2
319 - XXX	C	SOUTH HANCOCK PARK	HANCOCK COUNTY	\$7,267.87	C	5/27/1975	6/30/1977	2
320 - XXX	C	FAMILY RECREATION AREA	HANCOCK COUNTY	\$28,911.77	C	6/30/1975	6/30/1978	2
342 - XXX	D	VASTWOOD PARK	HANCOCK COUNTY	\$23,418.16	C	7/25/1975	12/31/1978	2
537 - XXX	A	VASTWOOD PARK	HANCOCK COUNTY	\$69,305.60	C	6/28/1978	6/30/1980	2
801 - XXX	D	VASTWOOD PARK	HANCOCK COUNTY	\$25,115.49	C	8/25/1983	9/15/1984	2
1180 - XXX	D	LEWISPORT RECREATION AREA	HANCOCK COUNTY	\$16,680.75	C	6/12/1995	5/31/1997	2
1200 - XXX	D	MILLENNIUM PARK	City of Lewisport	\$91,578.98	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	2
1230 - XXX	R	VASTWOOD PARK	HANCOCK COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$40,020.65	C	12/14/2001	9/30/2006	2
HANCOCK County Total: \$309,517.47								9
28 - XXX	D	UNIVERSITY DRIVE RECREATION PROJ	CITY OF ELIZABETHTOWN	\$10,616.63	C	1/17/1969	12/31/1970	2
59 - XXX	C	TAYLOR'S RIVER BEND PARK	HARDIN COUNTY	\$12,149.43	C	9/5/1969	12/31/1971	2
228 - XXX	D	WEST POINT CITY PARK	CITY OF WEST POINT	\$4,570.13	C	10/12/1973	12/31/1975	2
245 - XXX	A	VINE GROVE PARK	CITY OF VINE GROVE	\$4,050.80	C	2/15/1974	6/30/1976	2
309 - XXX	D	ELIZABETHTOWN UNIVERSITY PARK	CITY OF ELIZABETHTOWN	\$21,400.79	C	1/8/1975	6/30/1977	2
313 - XXX	A	DUVALL BALLPARK	CITY OF RADCLIFF	\$12,753.75	C	1/8/1975	6/30/1977	2
314 - XXX	A	COLVIN PARK	CITY OF RADCLIFF	\$12,243.75	C	1/9/1975	6/30/1977	2
366 - XXX	D	RADCLIFF CITY PARK	CITY OF RADCLIFF	\$10,052.36	C	3/1/1976	6/30/1978	2
443 - XXX	D	DUVALL BALLPARK	CITY OF RADCLIFF	\$20,791.68	C	3/14/1977	6/30/1979	2
529 - XXX	D	ELIZABETHTOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	CITY OF ELIZABETHTOWN	\$70,503.12	C	4/24/1978	6/30/1980	2
558 - XXX	D	VINE GROVE CITY PARK	CITY OF VINE GROVE	\$30,627.87	C	11/15/1978	6/30/1984	2
559 - XXX	D	COLVIN PARK	CITY OF RADCLIFF	\$30,224.49	C	11/15/1978	12/31/1983	2
699 - XXX	D	FREEMAN LAKE PARK	CITY OF ELIZABETHTOWN	\$11,240.90	C	10/20/1980	10/31/1985	2
758 - XXX	D	RADCLIFF CITY PARK	CITY OF RADCLIFF	\$20,329.56	C	10/22/1981	10/31/1986	2
764 - XXX	D	UPTON COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF UPTON	\$16,853.58	C	1/12/1983	12/31/1987	2
790 - XXX	D	DAWLEY PARK	CITY OF RADCLIFF	\$25,391.90	C	8/17/1983	9/15/1984	2
860 - XXX	R	WEST POINT CITY PARK	CITY OF WEST POINT	\$10,124.00	C	6/22/1984	6/30/1986	2
861 - XXX	D	DAWLEY PARK	CITY OF RADCLIFF	\$111,145.76	C	7/3/1984	5/31/1989	2
876 - XXX	D	ELIZABETHTOWN SOFTBALL COMPLEX	CITY OF ELIZABETHTOWN	\$33,501.60	C	9/5/1984	8/31/1986	2
952 - XXX	D	COLVIN PARK	CITY OF RADCLIFF	\$6,241.20	C	3/5/1986	2/28/1988	2
956 - XXX	C	WEST POINT MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF WEST POINT	\$30,456.00	C	3/20/1986	2/1/1990	2
1023 - XXX	D	AMERICAN LEGION PARK SHELTER	CITY OF ELIZABETHTOWN	\$5,391.00	C	8/4/1987	7/31/1989	2
1097 - XXX	D	VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF WEST POINT	\$21,762.41	C	7/31/1991	7/31/1994	2
1154 - XXX	D	DAWLEY PARK SOCCER EXPANSION	CITY OF RADCLIFF	\$17,422.50	C	6/27/1994	5/31/1996	2
1341 - XXX	D	RINEYVILLE COMMUNITY PARK	HARDIN COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$75,000.00	C	8/25/2005	7/30/2010	2
HARDIN County Total: \$624,845.21								25

61 - XXX	D	LITTLE SHEPHERD TRAIL	DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES	\$23,966.85	C	12/24/1969	12/31/1972	5
146 - XXX	C	CLOVERFORK COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF EVARTS	\$11,099.06	C	9/12/1972	12/31/1974	5
337 - XXX	D	LYNCH CITY PARK	CITY OF LYNCH	\$20,384.00	C	6/13/1975	6/30/1977	5
850 - XXX	D	BENHAM CITY PARKS	CITY OF BENHAM	\$20,194.60	C	2/21/1984	2/28/1989	5
1107 - XXX	D	CLOVER VALLEY RECREATIONAL PARK	CITY OF EVARTS	\$21,052.64	C	8/15/1991	8/31/1994	5
1136 - XXX	D	BENHAM CITY PARK	CITY OF BENHAM	\$6,885.54	C	6/23/1993	6/30/1995	5
1157 - XXX	D	LOYALL PARK	CITY OF LOYALL	\$2,672.91	C	8/22/1994	7/31/1996	5
1158 - XXX	D	DRESSIN PARK	CITY OF HARLAN & HARLAN	\$17,422.50	C	8/22/1994	7/31/1996	5
1248 - XXX	D	CUMBERLAND/SECC TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF CUMBERLAND	\$49,151.84	C	9/4/2002	9/30/2007	5
1325 - XXX	D	EVARTS PLAYGROUND	CITY OF EVARTS	\$17,588.00	C	8/25/2005	7/30/2010	5
1339 - XXX	D	BENHAM RV PARK	CITY OF BENHAM	\$30,000.00	A	9/14/2005	7/30/2010	5
HARLAN County Total: \$220,417.94								11
379 - XXX	D	CYNTHIANA COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF CYNTHIANA	\$91,210.61	C	3/17/1976	6/30/1982	6
597 - XXX	D	CYNTHIANA HILLTOP PARK	CITY OF CYNTHIANA	\$35,828.80	C	4/17/1979	4/30/1984	6
693 - XXX	D	WATER STREET PARK	CITY OF CYNTHIANA	\$40,149.07	C	8/20/1980	7/31/1985	6
957 - XXX	R	CYNTHIANA RIVER ROAD PARK	CITY OF CYNTHIANA	\$8,158.65	C	5/7/1986	4/30/1988	6
1151 - XXX	D	RIVER ROAD PARK	HARRISON COUNTY	\$17,422.50	C	6/22/1994	6/30/1996	6
1211 - XXX	D	BERRY COMMUNITY PARK	City of Berry	\$7,937.38	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	6
1214 - XXX	D	REVEREND ROSS PARK TRAIL	CITY OF CYNTHIANA	\$9,424.50	C	11/16/2001	9/30/2006	6
1299 - XXX	D	HANDY PARK	HARRISON COUNTY	\$75,000.00	C	7/13/2004	7/31/2009	4
1356 - XXX	D	CITY OF BERRY PARK	CITY OF BERRY	\$8,000.00	A	8/25/2006	7/30/2011	4
HARRISON County Total: \$293,131.51								9
610 - XXX	D	MUNFORDVILLE RIVERSIDE PARK	CITY OF MUNFORDVILLE	\$7,068.66	C	6/29/1979	4/30/1984	2
742 - XXX	D	BONNIEVILLE CITY PARK	CITY OF BONNIEVILLE	\$13,611.41	C	11/6/1981	2/28/1986	2
788 - XXX	D	THELMA STOVALL PARK	CITY OF MUNFORDVILLE	\$4,707.76	C	8/9/1983	9/15/1984	2
1338 - XXX	D	HORSE CAVE CITY PARK PHASE I	CITY OF HORSE CAVE	\$75,000.00	A	9/14/2005	7/30/2010	2
HART County Total: \$100,387.83								4
64 - XXX	A	HENDERSON CITY PARK	CITY OF HENDERSON	\$16,000.00	C	1/9/1970	6/30/1972	1
66 - XXX	A	HOLLOWAY PARK	CITY OF HENDERSON	\$9,655.64	C	1/27/1970	6/30/1972	1
68 - XXX	C	MADISON PARK	CITY OF HENDERSON	\$8,409.31	C	2/25/1970	6/30/1972	1
97 - XXX	A	AUDUBON STATE PARK LAND ACQUISITION	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$67,522.00	C	4/8/1971	12/31/1972	1
188 - XXX	D	SMITH MILLS COMMUNITY PARK	HENDERSON COUNTY	\$3,068.85	C	11/14/1972	12/31/1975	1
274 - XXX	D	HENDERSON ATKINSON PARK	CITY OF HENDERSON	\$82,867.22	C	6/20/1974	6/30/1977	1
355 - XXX	D	DOC HOSBACH PARK	CITY OF HENDERSON	\$17,702.99	C	3/1/1976	6/30/1978	1
357 - XXX	D	JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER PARK	CITY OF HENDERSON	\$5,736.26	C	3/1/1976	6/30/1978	1
927 - XXX	D	DOC HOSBACH TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF HENDERSON &	\$27,410.40	C	5/30/1985	5/31/1987	1
HENDERSON County Total: \$238,372.67								9
325 - XXX	C	HENRY COUNTY LAND ACQ. AND DEV.	HENRY COUNTY	\$34,534.81	C	3/10/1975	6/30/1980	4
568 - XXX	D	EMINENCE POOLE RENOVATION	CITY OF EMINENCE	\$49,940.00	C	1/12/1979	12/30/1984	4
700 - XXX	D	HARRY HILL PARK	HENRY COUNTY	\$60,482.23	C	10/20/1980	7/31/1985	4
780 - XXX	D	HARRY HILL PARK	HENRY COUNTY	\$34,705.10	C	8/1/1983	1/15/1985	4
1288 - XXX	R	PLEASUREVILLE CITY PARK	CITY OF PLEASUREVILLE	\$33,809.93	C	8/29/2003	7/31/2008	4
HENRY County Total: \$213,472.07								5
232 - XXX	A	MURPHY'S POND	MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY	\$76,303.50	C	2/21/1974	6/30/1976	1
445 - XXX	D	MURPHY'S POND	MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY	\$8,301.74	C	3/23/1977	6/30/1979	1
602 - XXX	D	HICKMAN COUNTY PARK	HICKMAN COUNTY	\$46,888.06	C	4/30/1979	4/30/1984	1
888 - XXX	D	BLAIR STREET PARK	HICKMAN COUNTY	\$2,791.80	C	9/24/1984	9/30/1985	99
1053 - XXX	D	BLAIR STREET PARK	HICKMAN COUNTY	\$2,391.14	C	8/28/1989	8/31/1992	5
HICKMAN County Total: \$136,676.24								5

80 - XXX	D	MADISONVILLE SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF MADISONVILLE	\$65,144.57	C	6/30/1970	12/31/1971	1
287 - XXX	D	MADISONVILLE SENIOR CITIZEN PARK	CITY OF MADISONVILLE	\$4,524.94	C	11/27/1974	12/31/1978	1
289 - XXX	D	MADISONVILLE MUNICIPAL PARK	CITY OF MADISONVILLE	\$42,121.82	C	11/27/1974	12/31/1979	1
538 - XXX	D	DAWSON SPRINGS PARK	CITY OF DAWSON SPRINGS	\$24,097.74	C	5/4/1978	6/30/1980	1
654 - XXX	D	MADISONVILLE MUNICIPAL PARK	CITY OF MADISONVILLE	\$67,467.01	C	3/20/1980	3/31/1985	1
809 - XXX	C	WHITE PLAINS PARK	CITY OF WHITE PLAINS	\$39,140.77	C	9/28/1983	9/30/1988	1
837 - XXX	D	DAWSON SPRINGS SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF DAWSON SPRINGS	\$42,802.84	C	12/5/1983	11/30/1988	1
892 - XXX	D	MADISONVILLE MUNICIPAL PARK	CITY OF MADISONVILLE	\$33,501.60	C	9/28/1984	9/30/1986	1
955 - XXX	D	MADISONVILLE MUNICIPAL PARK	CITY OF MADISONVILLE	\$13,538.58	C	3/20/1986	2/25/1988	1
1080 - XXX	D	DAWSON SPRINGS PARK	CITY OF DAWSON SPRINGS	\$6,409.95	C	7/13/1990	7/31/1992	1
1176 - XXX	R	DAAWSON SPRING PARK RENOVATION	CITY OF DAWSON SPRINGS	\$23,000.00	C	5/24/1995	5/31/1998	1
1208 - XXX	D	RIVERSIDE PARK RENOVATIONS	City of Dawson Springs	\$35,359.86	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	1
1235 - XXX	R	CITY PARK POOL RENOVATION	CITY OF MADISONVILLE	\$77,250.00	C	12/18/2001	9/30/2006	1
1266 - XXX	C	YAA ATHLETIC PLAYING FIELD PROJECT	HOPKINS COUNTY	\$9,895.07	C	9/17/2002	9/30/2007	1
HOPKINS County Total: \$484,254.75								14
484 - XXX	D	WORTHINGTON PARK	JACKSON COUNTY	\$38,523.84	C	9/21/1977	12/31/1979	5
508 - XXX	D	S-TREE COON CLUB	JACKSON COUNTY	\$15,235.78	C	1/11/1978	6/30/1981	5
665 - XXX	D	BOND MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF MCKEE	\$10,209.93	C	3/24/1980	3/31/1985	5
781 - XXX	D	SAND GAP COMMUNITY PARK	JACKSON COUNTY	\$25,380.00	C	8/1/1983	9/15/1984	5
839 - XXX	D	WORTHINGTON PARK	JACKSON COUNTY	\$34,320.48	C	12/20/1983	12/31/1988	5
870 - XXX	D	SAND GAP COMMUNITY PARK	JACKSON COUNTY	\$40,019.18	C	9/5/1984	8/31/1986	5
872 - XXX	D	MCKEE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF MCKEE	\$20,100.96	C	8/30/1984	8/31/1986	5
971 - XXX	D	GRAY HAWK RECREATION AREA	JACKSON COUNTY	\$32,346.00	C	8/26/1986	9/30/1989	5
1005 - XXX	D	MCKEE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF MCKEE	\$5,559.47	C	5/7/1987	5/31/1989	5
1123 - XXX	R	MCKEE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF MCKEE	\$11,500.00	C	7/27/1992	6/30/1994	5
1221 - XXX	D	GRAY HAWK COMMUNITY PARK	JACKSON COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$19,143.82	C	12/13/2001	9/30/2006	5
JACKSON County Total: \$252,339.46								11
16 - XXX	A	HAYS KENNEDY PARK	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$23,050.00	C	10/8/1968	12/31/1970	3
31 - XXX	A	BERRYTOWN PARK	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$27,000.00	C	1/7/1969	12/31/1970	3
36 - XXX	A	DES PRES PARK	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$61,042.50	C	1/24/1969	12/31/1970	3
37 - XXX	A	REMOVE	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$57,500.00	C	1/24/1969	12/31/1971	4
38 - XXX	A	MCNEELY LAKE ADDITION	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$46,400.00	C	1/30/1969	6/30/1971	2
39 - XXX	A	CHARLIE VETTINER GOLF COURSE	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$23,625.00	C	1/24/1969	12/31/1971	3
84 - XXX	A	CROSBY PARK	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$73,750.00	C	11/4/1970	6/30/1971	3
119 - XXX	A	JEFFERSON FOREST ADDITION	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$11,358.40	C	6/15/1971	12/31/1972	2
131 - XXX	D	EP TOM SAWYER STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$821,864.72	C	12/21/1971	12/31/1976	3
134 - XXX	C	RIVERFIELDS	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$266,719.26	C	2/7/1972	12/31/1982	3
151 - XXX	D	WILLIAM B. STANSBURY PARK	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$13,024.32	C	5/12/1972	6/30/1974	3
153 - XXX	D	CENTRAL PARK TENNIS COURT	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$19,341.03	C	5/12/1972	6/30/1974	3
154 - XXX	D	WYANDOTTE PARK TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$12,666.38	C	5/4/1972	6/30/1974	3
155 - XXX	D	CRESCENT HILL PARK TENNIS	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$13,409.13	C	5/12/1972	6/30/1974	3
156 - XXX	D	IROQUOIS PARK TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$14,644.69	C	5/12/1972	6/30/1974	3
157 - XXX	D	SENECA PARK TENNIS COURTS DEV.	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$7,748.99	C	5/19/1972	6/30/1974	3
158 - XXX	D	TYLER PARK TENNIS COURT	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$12,989.84	C	5/12/1972	6/30/1974	3
160 - XXX	D	ALGONQUIN PARK TENNIS & BASKETBALL	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$12,541.66	C	5/4/1972	6/30/1974	3
209 - XXX	D	JEFFERSONTOWN COMMUNITY CENTER PARK	CITY OF JEFFERSONTOWN	\$15,200.65	C	4/12/1973	12/31/1976	3
230 - XXX	D	DOUGLASS COMMUNITY CENTER PARK	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$30,308.46	C	7/24/1973	12/31/1973	3
241 - XXX	D	FARNSLEY PARK ACQ/	CITY OF SHIVELY	\$60,381.00	C	1/11/1974	9/20/1975	3
276 - XXX	C	HIGHWIEW PARK ADDITION	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$94,105.15	C	6/28/1974	6/30/1977	3
278 - XXX	D	TENNIS COURTS LIGHTING	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$25,480.00	C	10/18/1974	12/31/1976	3
318 - XXX	D	BRIARWOOD PICNIC SHELTER	CITY OF BRIARWOOD	\$2,525.24	C	2/10/1975	6/30/1977	3
324 - XXX	D	PICNIC AREAS ON FIVE COUNTY PARKS	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$72,297.89	C	4/29/1975	6/30/1977	0

330 - XXX	D	JEFFERSON COUNTY PARKS-TENNIS COURTS	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$135,740.50	C	6/6/1975	6/30/1978	0
343 - XXX	D	SHAWNEE PARK PAVILION	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$44,109.52	C	7/28/1975	12/31/1977	4
362 - XXX	D	CITY OF LOUISVILLE PARKS RENOVATION	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$112,112.00	C	3/1/1976	6/30/1979	3
377 - XXX	A	RIVER GLEN PARK ACQUISITION	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$183,456.00	C	7/8/1976	6/30/1978	3
385 - XXX	D	JEFFERSON COUNTY PARKS DEVELOPMENT	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$140,151.78	C	3/19/1976	6/30/1979	0
441 - XXX	D	LOUISVILLE CITY PARKS DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$156,631.03	C	4/12/1977	12/31/1983	3
467 - XXX	C	JEFFERSON COUNTY PARKS ACQ. & DEV.	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$108,944.13	C	5/5/1977	6/30/1979	0
503 - XXX	D	RIVER GLEN PARK RECLAMATION	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$113,515.20	C	1/30/1978	12/31/1983	3
518 - XXX	D	VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL BALLFIELD LIGHTIN	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$18,234.00	C	3/29/1978	6/30/1980	3
524 - XXX	D	IROQUOIS PARK TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$30,390.00	C	3/30/1978	6/30/1980	3
525 - XXX	D	WYANDOTTE PARK BATHHOUSE RENOVATION	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$58,387.24	C	3/30/1978	6/30/1982	3
527 - XXX	D	HIGHVIEW PARK IMPROVEMENTS	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$154,984.24	C	3/29/1978	6/30/1983	3
531 - XXX	D	LEEDS PARK TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF SHIVELY	\$11,985.52	C	4/24/1978	6/30/1980	3
533 - XXX	D	BLUE LICK PARK DEVELOPMENT	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$75,543.31	C	5/3/1978	6/30/1981	2
534 - XXX	A	JEFFERSON COUNTY MEMORIAL FOREST	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$381,500.12	C	5/23/1978	6/30/1984	2
560 - XXX	D	WARWICK VILLA PARK FOOTBALL FIELD	CITY OF ST. MATTHEWS	\$10,256.97	C	11/15/1978	12/31/1983	3
574 - XXX	D	SUN VALLEY TENNIS COURTS	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$85,289.50	C	2/7/1979	1/31/1984	3
579 - XXX	D	SHAWNEE GOLF COURSE MAINTENANCE BUIL	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$32,841.82	C	3/6/1979	2/28/1984	3
580 - XXX	D	LONG RUN GOLF COURSE	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$160,931.89	C	3/6/1979	2/28/1984	2
582 - XXX	R	SENECA PARK BALL DIAMOND LIGHTS	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$52,317.56	C	3/6/1979	2/28/1984	3
590 - XXX	D	IROQUOIS G.C. MAINTENANCE BUILDING	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$20,474.50	C	3/14/1979	3/31/1984	3
644 - XXX	A	ST. MATTHEWS COMMUNITY CENTER PARK	CITY OF ST. MATTHEWS	\$103,188.19	C	3/4/1980	12/31/1984	3
657 - XXX	D	EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL TENNIS COURTS	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$26,129.73	C	6/30/1980	3/31/1985	3
673 - XXX	R	SHAWNEE MAINTENANCE FACILITY RENOVAT	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$86,238.93	C	6/30/1980	5/31/1985	3
679 - XXX	A	BLACKACRE AND BEARGRASS PRESERVES	NATURE PRESERVE COMM.	\$535,434.50	C	8/26/1980	6/30/1985	3
710 - XXX	D	WARWICK VILLA PARK	CITY OF ST. MATTHEWS	\$17,579.50	C	1/19/1981	12/31/1985	3
779 - XXX	R	GEORGE ROGERS CLARK PARK	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$17,070.19	C	8/1/1983	9/15/1984	3
787 - XXX	R	EVA BANDMAN PARK	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$25,380.00	C	8/9/1983	9/15/1984	3
793 - XXX	D	E P TOM SAWYER STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$99,705.00	C	8/18/1983	7/31/1988	3
817 - XXX	R	TOM THUMB POOLS	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$20,022.37	C	11/1/1983	10/31/1988	3
818 - XXX	D	JEFFERSON CO. PICNIC AREAS	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$16,949.38	C	11/1/1983	10/31/1988	3
819 - XXX	D	HAYS KENNEDY PARK	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$19,930.27	C	11/1/1983	10/31/1988	3
827 - XXX	D	RIVERVIEW PARK	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$24,864.62	C	11/28/1983	11/30/1988	3
862 - XXX	D	IROQUOIS PARK	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$33,409.20	C	7/2/1984	6/30/1986	3
863 - XXX	D	MCNEELY PARK DEVELOPMENT	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$33,409.20	C	7/3/1984	6/30/1986	2
917 - XXX	D	COX PARK	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$32,346.00	C	4/24/1985	4/30/1987	4
918 - XXX	D	CHEROKEE PARK	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$29,990.80	C	5/3/1985	4/30/1987	3
929 - XXX	D	CHICKASAW PARK	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$32,183.76	C	5/28/1985	4/30/1987	3
967 - XXX	D	HIGHVIEW PARK IMPROVEMENTS	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$32,346.00	C	7/31/1986	7/31/1988	3
968 - XXX	D	RIVER GLEN PARK	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$15,548.72	C	8/4/1986	8/31/1988	3
973 - XXX	D	LONG RUN PARK	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$15,769.82	C	9/9/1986	9/30/1988	2
1004 - XXX	R	CHEROKEE PARK	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$20,216.25	C	4/24/1987	4/30/1989	3
1025 - XXX	D	E. P.	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$49,185.97	C	8/4/1987	7/31/1989	3
1046 - XXX	A	JEFFERSON COUNTY MEMORIAL FOREST	JEFFERSON COUNTY	\$24,259.50	C	11/18/1988	11/30/1989	2
1125 - XXX	D	FARNSLEY-MOREMEN LANDING	JEFERSON COUNTY	\$15,392.72	C	8/24/1992	7/31/1994	3
1144 - XXX	D	IROQUOIS PARK TRAIL	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$21,967.56	C	7/30/1993	7/31/1995	2
1253 - XXX	D	JEFFERSONTOWN YOUTH FOOTBALL COMPLEX	CITY OF JEFFERSONTOWN	\$61,950.00	C	8/29/2002	9/30/2007	3
1259 - XXX	A	FAIRMOUNT FALLS	JEFFERSON COUNTY FISCAL	\$61,950.00	C	8/30/2002	9/30/2007	3
1275 - XXX	D	JEFFERSONTOWN YOUTH FOOTBALL COMPLEX	CITY OF JEFFERSON	\$79,005.00	C	8/20/2003	7/31/2008	3
1307 - XXX	D	DOUGLASS HILLS PARK	DOUGLASS HILLS	\$6,064.00	C	6/17/2004	7/31/2009	3
1312 - XXX	C	CROSS CREEK PARK	CITY OF MIDDLETOWN	\$45,000.00	A	7/13/2004	7/31/2009	3
1334 - XXX	D	FLOYDS FORK TRAIL	LOUISVILLE METRO GOVERNMENT	\$75,000.00	C	9/7/2005	7/30/2010	3

JEFFERSON County Total: \$5,584,258.32

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415 - XXX	D	WILMORE MINI PARK	CITY OF WILMORE	\$25,480.00	C	9/15/1976	12/31/1978	6
546 - XXX	D	NICHOLASVILLE-JESSAMINE COUNTY PARK	CITY OF NICHOLASVILLE &	\$8,584.45	C	6/23/1978	6/30/1980	6
670 - XXX	C	NICHOLASVILLE/JESSAMINE CO. PARKS	CITY OF NICHOLASVILLE &	\$209,081.43	C	5/20/1980	3/31/1985	6
806 - XXX	D	WILMORE MINI PARK	CITY OF WILMORE	\$11,426.05	C	9/20/1983	8/31/1988	6
890 - XXX	D	JESSAMINE CITY-COUNTY PARK FIELDHOUS	JESSAMINE COUNTY	\$10,890.05	C	9/28/1984	12/31/1986	6
903 - XXX	C	JEFFERSON STREET PARK	CITY OF NICHOLASVILLE	\$35,580.60	C	10/18/1984	10/30/1986	6
980 - XXX	R	WILMORE SOFTBALL PARK	CITY OF WILMORE	\$32,346.00	C	9/24/1986	10/31/1988	6
1028 - XXX	C	WILMORE TALBOTT PARK	CITY OF WILMORE	\$24,259.50	C	8/11/1987	5/31/1989	6
1047 - XXX	D	WILMORE PARK II	CITY OF WILMORE	\$8,034.27	C	12/14/1988	6/30/1991	6
1049 - XXX	D	ORCHARD PARK	CITY OF NICHOLASVILLE	\$17,250.00	C	3/17/1989	12/31/1991	6
1150 - XXX	D	WOODFORD GROW PARK	CITY OF NICHOLASVILLE	\$9,487.50	C	9/14/1993	8/31/1997	6
1191 - XXX	C	WILMORE PARK PLAYGROUND	CITY OF WILMORE	\$23,000.00	C	9/6/1995	9/30/1997	6
1236 - XXX	D	CAMP NELSON HERITAGE PARK	JESSAMINE COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$77,250.00	C	12/18/2001	9/30/2006	6
JESSAMINE County Total: \$492,669.85								13
172 - XXX	C	PAUL B HALL RECREATION AREA	CITY OF PAINTSVILLE	\$115,281.79	C	8/8/1972	12/31/1975	5
528 - XXX	D	PAINTSVILLE-JOHNSON COUNTY POOL	PAINTSVILLE/JOHNSON CNTY	\$121,978.36	C	5/5/1978	6/30/1980	5
680 - XXX	D	PAINTSVILLE CITY PARK	CITY OF PAINTSVILLE	\$63,867.77	C	7/15/1980	6/30/1985	5
829 - XXX	D	PAINTSVILLE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF PAINTSVILLE	\$30,438.02	C	12/1/1983	11/30/1988	5
1160 - XXX	D	PAINT CREEK PARK	CITY OF PAINTSVILLE	\$13,067.45	C	8/22/1994	7/31/1996	5
1284 - XXX	R	PAINTSVILLE CITY PARK	CITY OF PAINTSVILLE	\$65,574.15	C	9/5/2003	7/31/2008	5
JOHNSON County Total: \$410,207.54								6
102 - XXX	A	KENTON COUNTY PARK ADDITION	KENTON COUNTY	\$31,346.76	C	5/6/1971	12/31/1971	4
163 - XXX	A	KENTON COUNTY GOLF COURSE-PARK ADD	KENTON COUNTY	\$77,033.75	C	6/2/1972	12/31/1973	4
248 - XXX	D	SILVER LAKE PARK DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF ERLANGER	\$130,313.62	C	3/7/1974	6/30/1978	4
253 - XXX	A	ROSEDALE PARK ACQUISITION	CITY OF COVINGTON	\$94,589.44	C	3/7/1974	6/30/1977	4
254 - XXX	D	KENTON COUNTY PARK	KENTON COUNTY	\$116,598.73	C	3/15/1974	6/30/1977	4
398 - XXX	D	ROSEDALE PARK SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF COVINGTON	\$292,377.62	C	4/23/1976	6/30/1979	4
408 - XXX	D	LICKING RIVER PARK	KENTON COUNTY	\$23,526.45	C	5/24/1976	6/30/1979	4
541 - XXX	C	GOEBEL PARK	CITY OF COVINGTON	\$687,545.81	C	5/11/1978	6/30/1983	4
588 - XXX	D	BANKLICK WOODS PARK	KENTON COUNTY	\$29,888.52	C	3/7/1979	1/31/1984	4
604 - XXX	D	KENTON COUNTY GOLF COURSE	KENTON COUNTY	\$197,958.70	C	4/26/1979	4/30/1984	4
618 - XXX	D	LUDLOW MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF LUDLOW	\$12,511.94	C	6/29/1979	5/31/1984	4
663 - XXX	C	FORT MITCHELL CITY PARK	CITY OF FT. MITCHELL	\$192,869.96	C	5/20/1980	2/28/1985	4
815 - XXX	D	GENERAL ORMSBY MITCHELL PARK	CITY OF FT. MITCHELL	\$6,220.13	C	10/25/1983	9/30/1988	4
848 - XXX	D	MEINKIN FIELD IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF COVINGTON	\$12,021.92	C	2/21/1984	2/28/1989	4
937 - XXX	D	COVINGTON PARKS DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF COVINGTON	\$45,465.22	C	9/5/1985	8/31/1987	4
989 - XXX	C	ELSMERE COVERED BRIDGE PARK	CITY OF ELSMERE	\$31,457.02	C	10/24/1986	11/30/1988	4
1036 - XXX	C	GENERAL ORMSBY MITCHELL PARK	CITY OF FT. MITCHELL	\$23,466.12	C	7/26/1988	7/21/1990	4
1063 - XXX	D	COVINGTON PARK COMPLEX	CITY OF COVINGTON	\$23,000.00	C	9/13/1989	9/30/1991	4
1145 - XXX	D	TIMMY CURD MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF LUDLOW	\$11,500.00	C	7/30/1993	7/31/1995	4
1147 - XXX	D	DEVOU PARK PLAYGROUND	CITY OF COVINGTON	\$23,000.00	C	8/13/1993	7/31/1996	4
1277 - XXX	D	ROSEDALE PARK	CITY OF COVINGTON	\$79,005.00	C	8/11/2003	7/31/2008	4
1354 - XXX	D	LUDLOW MEMORIAL PARK - SKATEPARK	CITY OF LUDLOW	\$50,000.00	C	8/25/2006	7/30/2011	4
KENTON County Total: \$2,191,696.71								22
199 - XXX	D	KNOTT COUNTY SWIMMING POOL	KNOTT COUNTY	\$90,527.25	C	3/29/1973	12/31/1976	7
KNOTT County Total: \$90,527.25								1
96 - XXX	D	DR. THOMAS WALKER DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$5,788.32	C	6/3/1971	12/31/1972	5
335 - XXX	D	BARBOURVILLE CITY PARK	CITY OF BARBOURVILLE	\$28,792.40	C	6/13/1975	6/30/1979	5

669 - XXX	D	BOONE MANOR PARK	CITY OF BARBOURVILLE	\$10,239.00	C	6/30/1980	3/31/1985	5
741 - XXX	D	BARBOURVILLE CITY PARK	CITY OF BARBOURVILLE	\$8,175.19	C	3/18/1982	2/28/1986	5
797 - XXX	D	APPLE GROVE NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	CITY OF BARBOURVILLE	\$25,547.50	C	8/22/1983	9/15/1984	5
906 - XXX	R	WALNUT STREET PARK	CITY OF BARBOURVILLE	\$18,491.94	C	10/18/1984	10/31/1986	5
1010 - XXX	D	KAY JAY RECREATION PARK	KNOX COUNTY	\$23,330.80	C	5/7/1987	5/31/1989	5
1269 - XXX	D	BARBOURVILLE/UNION COLLEGE TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF BARBOURVILLE	\$61,950.00	C	11/8/2002	9/30/2007	5
KNOX County Total: \$182,315.15								8
79 - XXX	D	FAIRGROUNDS SWIMMING POOL PARK	CITY OF HODGENVILLE	\$1,466.00	C	7/10/1970	12/31/1971	2
434 - XXX	D	HODGENVILLE SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF HODGENVILLE	\$110,583.20	C	2/3/1977	6/30/1979	2
697 - XXX	D	LUM PARK/KIWANIS PARK	LARUE COUNTY/HODGENVILLE	\$39,206.69	C	9/30/1980	9/30/1985	2
1037 - XXX	A	HODGENVILLE PIONEER PARK	CITY OF HODGENVILLE	\$8,086.50	C	8/23/1988	8/31/1990	2
1260 - XXX	R	PEARMAN INTERPRETIVE CENTER	LARUE COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$54,722.50	C	9/4/2002	9/30/2007	2
LARUE County Total: \$214,064.89								5
58 - XXX	D	MILL STREET PLAYGROUND	CITY OF LONDON	\$1,894.92	C	10/7/1969	12/31/1970	5
381 - XXX	D	LAUREL COUNTY PARK	LAUREL COUNTY	\$14,388.39	C	2/20/1976	6/30/1980	5
436 - XXX	D	LEVI JACKSON MULTIPURPOSE BLDG	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$29,903.33	C	3/1/1977	6/30/1979	5
592 - XXX	D	LONDON-LAUREL COUNTY TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF LONDON & LAUREL	\$15,350.82	C	3/14/1979	3/31/1984	5
603 - XXX	D	LONDON NORTH LITTLE LEAGUE PARK	CITY OF LONDON	\$11,451.77	C	4/25/1979	4/30/1984	5
1000 - XXX	D	LAUREL COUNTY SOFTBALL FIELDS	LAUREL COUNTY	\$6,469.20	C	4/10/1987	3/31/1989	5
1091 - XXX	D	LONDON LITTLE LEAGUE FIELDS	LAUREL COUNTY	\$23,000.00	C	7/24/1991	6/30/1994	5
LAUREL County Total: \$102,458.43								7
56 - XXX	D	LOUISA CITY PARK	CITY OF LOUISA	\$49,372.07	C	6/26/1969	12/31/1972	4
389 - XXX	D	STELLA P. AND OSCAR MOORE PARK	LAWRENCE COUNTY	\$80,136.51	C	3/30/1976	6/30/1978	4
694 - XXX	D	CHAPMAN COMMUNITY PARK	LAWRENCE COUNTY	\$59,429.29	C	9/12/1980	8/30/1985	4
1198 - XXX	D	LAWRENCE COUNTY BEACH AREA	Lawrence County Fiscal Court	\$43,600.00	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	5
1242 - XXX	R	LOUISA CITY POOL & PARK RENOVATIONS	CITY OF LOUISA	\$9,270.00	C	1/9/2002	9/30/2006	5
LAWRENCE County Total: \$241,807.87								5
262 - XXX	D	BEATTYVILLE TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF BEATTYVILLE	\$4,604.74	C	2/8/1974	12/31/1976	5
412 - XXX	D	LEE COUNTY MARINA	LEE COUNTY	\$13,560.45	C	6/24/1976	6/30/1978	5
998 - XXX	D	LEE COUNTY BASEBALL FIELD	LEE COUNTY	\$10,782.00	C	2/5/1987	1/31/1989	5
1159 - XXX	D	LEE COUNTY BALLFIELD	LEE COUNTY	\$15,244.40	C	8/22/1994	7/31/1996	5
1226 - XXX	R	LEE COUNTY AMPHITHEATER	LEE COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$42,038.00	C	12/3/2001	9/30/2006	5
LEE County Total: \$86,229.59								5
334 - XXX	D	LESLIE COUNTY PARK	LESLIE COUNTY	\$2,062.28	C	6/26/1975	6/30/1979	5
831 - XXX	D	LESLIE COUNTY PARK	LESLIE COUNTY	\$25,380.00	C	12/6/1983	11/30/1988	5
1001 - XXX	D	LESLIE COUNTY PARK LIGHTS	LESLIE COUNTY	\$24,259.50	C	4/10/1987	4/30/1989	5
1188 - XXX	D	HYDEN PLAYGROUND	CITY OF HYDEN	\$9,200.00	C	6/12/1995	5/31/1997	5
LESLIE County Total: \$60,901.78								4
51 - XXX	A	LILLEY CORNETT WOODS	EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	\$112,000.00	C	6/30/1969	12/31/1971	7
106 - XXX	D	LILLEY CORNETT WOODS DEV	EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	\$53,142.57	C	5/29/1970	12/31/1973	7
340 - XXX	D	FISHPOND RECREATION AREA	LETCHER COUNTY	\$4,695.72	C	6/27/1975	6/30/1980	7
879 - XXX	A	BAD BRANCH NATURE PRESERVE	NATURE PRESERVE COMM.	\$88,461.38	C	9/5/1984	8/31/1986	5
1075 - XXX	D	WHITESBURG RIVER PARK	CITY OF WHITESBURG	\$19,550.00	C	7/13/1990	7/31/1994	7
1108 - XXX	D	WILLIAM B. TUCKER KIDDIE PARK	CITY OF FLEMING-NEON	\$5,113.35	C	8/29/1991	6/30/1993	7
1137 - XXX	D	JENKINS PARK	CITY OF JENKINS	\$23,000.00	C	6/22/1993	6/30/1995	5
1374 - XXX	D	JENKINS PARK RENOVATION	CITY OF JENKINS	\$16,463.00	A	8/1/2007	7/30/2012	5
LETCHER County Total: \$322,426.02								8

414 - XXX	D	VANCEBURG PARK	CITY OF VANCEBURG	\$6,687.87	C	6/24/1976	6/30/1980	4
501 - XXX	C	TOLLESBORO BALLFIELD	CITY OF TOLLESBORO	\$14,812.46	C	3/10/1978	6/30/1981	4
704 - XXX	D	LEWIS COUNTY PARK	LEWIS COUNTY	\$22,859.23	C	12/10/1980	11/30/1985	4
1316 - XXX	C	VANCEBURG-LEWIS COUNTY RECREATION PARK	LEWIS COUNTY	\$75,000.00	A	9/2/2004	7/31/2009	4
LEWIS County Total: \$119,359.56								4
637 - XXX	D	STANFORD-LINCOLN COUNTY PARK	LINCOLN COUNTY	\$98,082.36	C	3/3/1980	11/30/1984	6
709 - XXX	D	LINCOLN COUNTY PARKS	LINCOLN COUNTY	\$90,501.97	C	1/5/1981	12/31/1985	0
1168 - XXX	D	STANFORD DEPOT PARK	CITY OF STANFORD	\$18,825.71	C	9/27/1994	8/31/1999	6
1186 - XXX	D	LOGAN/HUBBLE PARK	LINCOLN COUNTY	\$17,250.00	C	6/13/1995	6/30/1998	6
1324 - XXX	D	CEDAR CREEK LAKE BEACH	LINCOLN COUNTY	\$75,000.00	C	7/13/2005	7/31/2009	6
LINCOLN County Total: \$299,660.04								5
115 - XXX	D	GRAND RIVERS CITY PARK	CITY OF GRAND RIVERS	\$3,019.50	C	5/21/1971	12/31/1973	1
222 - XXX	C	LIVINGSTON CO. COMM. PARK	LIVINGSTON COUNTY	\$17,320.21	C	6/7/1973	12/31/1977	1
536 - XXX	D	GRAND RIVERS CITY PARK DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF GRAND RIVERS	\$3,647.00	C	6/7/1978	6/30/1980	1
852 - XXX	D	SMITHLAND RECREATION COMPLEX	LIVINGSTON COUNTY	\$25,547.50	C	3/12/1984	3/29/1989	1
1227 - XXX	D	CARRSVILLE RIVERFRONT PARK	CITY OF CARRSVILLE	\$28,850.95	C	12/11/2001	9/30/2006	1
1322 - XXX	D	LIVINGSTON COUNTY PARK	LIVINGSTON COUNTY	\$5,000.00	C	7/19/2004	7/31/2009	1
LIVINGSTON County Total: \$83,385.16								6
21 - XXX	C	RUSSELLVILLE MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF RUSSELLVILLE	\$51,600.84	C	2/12/1969	6/30/1971	1
75 - XXX	D	AUBURN MUNICIPAL PARK	CITY OF AUBURN	\$77,905.45	C	6/24/1970	6/30/1974	1
191 - XXX	C	RUSSELLVILLE MEMORIAL PARKCITY PARK	CITY OF RUSSELLVILLE	\$81,213.62	C	12/13/1972	12/31/1975	1
261 - XXX	D	HAMPTON PARK	CITY OF RUSSELLVILLE	\$8,802.99	C	3/1/1974	6/30/1976	1
411 - XXX	C	LEWISBURG PARK AND RECREATION CENTER	CITY OF LEWISBURG	\$32,830.77	C	6/9/1976	6/30/1980	1
548 - XXX	D	RUSSELLVILLE MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF RUSSELLVILLE	\$23,826.88	C	6/28/1978	6/30/1980	1
653 - XXX	C	ADAIRVILLE PARK	CITY OF ADAIRVILLE	\$61,282.44	C	5/19/1980	2/28/1985	1
715 - XXX	D	HAMPTON PARK	CITY OF RUSSELLVILLE	\$30,581.45	C	1/20/1981	12/31/1985	1
720 - XXX	D	LEWISBURG PARK	CITY OF LEWISBURG	\$3,231.42	C	1/23/1981	12/31/1985	1
988 - XXX	D	HAMPTON PARK/MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF RUSSELLVILLE	\$24,340.30	C	10/21/1986	6/30/1989	1
1065 - XXX	D	ADAIRVILLE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF ADAIRVILLE	\$11,675.37	C	7/3/1990	6/30/1992	1
1105 - XXX	R	AUBURN PARK	CITY OF AUBURN	\$23,000.00	C	8/14/1991	6/30/1994	1
1122 - XXX	D	LEWISBURG MUNICIPAL PARK	CITY OF LEWISBURG	\$17,537.50	C	7/6/1992	6/30/1995	1
1367 - XXX	D	ADAIRVILLE COMMUNITY PARK - SKATEPARK	CITY OF ADAIRVILLE	\$10,487.00	C	9/1/2006	7/30/2011	1
LOGAN County Total: \$458,316.03								14
46 - XXX	C	EDDYVILLE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF EDDYVILLE	\$79,692.36	C	7/29/1969	6/30/1977	1
556 - XXX	A	MINERAL MOUNDS STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$745,399.20	C	12/8/1978	12/31/1983	1
613 - XXX	C	LYON COUNTY PARK	LYON COUNTY	\$150,665.50	C	8/10/1979	5/31/1984	1
687 - XXX	C	GLENN PARK	CITY OF KUTTAWA	\$56,096.76	C	7/30/1980	6/30/1985	1
844 - XXX	C	LYON COUNTY PARK	LYON COUNTY	\$56,003.50	C	2/6/1984	1/31/1989	1
990 - XXX	R	EDDYVILLE CITY PARK	CITY OF EDDYVILLE	\$5,417.95	C	11/12/1986	7/31/1988	1
1139 - XXX	D	LEE JONES MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF EDDYVILLE	\$23,000.00	C	7/13/1993	6/30/1998	1
1279 - XXX	R	LEE S. JONES PARK	LYON COUNTY	\$79,005.00	C	8/13/2003	7/31/2008	1
1370 - XXX	D	KUTTAWA CITY PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	CITY KUTTAWA	\$11,000.00	A	7/25/2007	7/30/2012	1
LYON County Total: \$1,206,280.27								9
70 - XXX	D	RICHMOND CITY PARK	CITY OF RICHMOND	\$14,651.40	C	5/5/1970	12/31/1973	6
117 - XXX	D	FORT BOONESBOROUGH STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$5,225.00	C	6/17/1971	6/30/1975	6
144 - XXX	A	CENTRAL KY. WILDLIFE MGMT AREA ADD.	DEPT. OF FISH & WILDLIFE	\$51,750.00	C	3/17/1972	12/31/1972	6
178 - XXX	A	FORT BOONESBOROUGH PARK ACQUISITION	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$99,980.40	C	6/15/1972	6/30/1974	6
200 - XXX	D	BOONESBOROUGH CAMPING AREA EXPANSION	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$346,350.91	C	4/27/1973	6/30/1976	6

364 - XXX	D	E. C. MILLION PARK	CITY OF RICHMOND	\$13,537.22	C	3/1/1976	6/30/1978	6
448 - XXX	D	IRVINE MCDOWELL TENNIS	CITY OF RICHMOND	\$5,287.86	C	4/12/1977	6/30/1979	6
512 - XXX	D	CAMP CATALPA PARK	CITY OF RICHMOND	\$52,711.76	C	2/28/1978	6/30/1981	6
633 - XXX	D	BEREA MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF BEREA	\$17,274.11	C	3/3/1980	10/31/1984	6
672 - XXX	D	LAKE REBA RECREATION AREA	CITY OF RICHMOND	\$55,908.54	C	6/30/1980	3/31/1985	6
993 - XXX	D	BEREA BASEBALL FIELD	CITY OF BEREA	\$9,670.70	C	11/26/1986	11/30/1988	6
995 - XXX	D	LAKE REBA BASEBALL FIELD	CITY OF RICHMOND	\$10,782.00	C	12/30/1986	11/30/1988	6
1055 - XXX	D	LAKE REBA BALLFIELD	CITY OF RICHMOND	\$23,000.00	C	8/28/1989	8/31/1992	6
1153 - XXX	D	LAKE REBA BALLFIELD	CITY OF RICHMOND	\$17,422.50	C	6/27/1994	6/30/1997	6
1369 - XXX	D	RICHMOND - LAKE REBA AQUATIC CENTER	CITY OF RICHMOND	\$65,000.00	C	7/25/2007	7/30/2012	6
MADISON County Total: \$788,552.40								15
332 - XXX	C	MAGOFFIN COUNTY PARK	MAGOFFIN COUNTY	\$459,138.17	C	6/6/1975	6/30/1983	5
776 - XXX	D	MAGOFFIN COUNTY PARK	MAGOFFIN COUNTY	\$20,391.21	C	7/26/1983	1/15/1985	5
859 - XXX	D	MAGOFFIN COUNTY PARK	MAGOFFIN COUNTY	\$33,409.20	C	6/22/1984	6/30/1986	5
959 - XXX	D	RAMEY MEMORIAL PARK	MAGOFFIN COUNTY	\$7,116.29	C	5/19/1986	4/30/1988	5
1300 - XXX	D	MAGOFFIN COUNTY HORSE SHOW PARK	MAGOFFIN COUNTY	\$75,000.00	C	6/15/2004	7/31/2009	5
1351 - XXX	R	RAMEY PARK BLEACHER PROJECT	CITY OF SALYERSVILLE	\$13,624.00	C	9/13/2005	7/30/2010	5
MAGOFFIN County Total: \$608,678.87								6
23 - XXX	C	LORETTO CITY PARK	CITY OF LORETTO	\$7,504.91	C	1/7/1969	12/30/1971	2
81 - XXX	D	GRAHAM MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF LEBANON	\$13,957.75	C	9/22/1970	12/31/1971	2
303 - XXX	D	LORETTO CITY PARK	CITY OF LORETTO	\$1,472.78	C	12/16/1974	12/31/1976	2
462 - XXX	D	GRAHAM MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF LEBANON	\$25,225.60	C	4/21/1977	6/30/1979	2
599 - XXX	D	LORETTO CITY PARK	CITY OF LORETTO	\$10,340.10	C	4/13/1979	4/30/1984	2
664 - XXX	C	RAYWICK CITY PARK	CITY OF RAYWICK	\$11,794.44	C	3/24/1980	3/31/1985	2
765 - XXX	D	GRAHAM MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF LEBANON	\$5,583.60	C	2/15/1983	2/28/1988	2
934 - XXX	D	GRAHAM MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF LEBANON	\$6,598.80	C	7/24/1985	12/31/1986	2
940 - XXX	D	RAYWICK CITY PARK	CITY OF RAYWICK	\$5,076.00	C	9/30/1985	9/30/1987	2
1030 - XXX	D	BRADFORDSVILLE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF BRADFORDSVILLE	\$1,617.30	C	10/27/1987	9/30/1989	2
1095 - XXX	R	LORETTO CITY PARK	CITY LORETTO	\$12,305.00	C	7/31/1991	6/30/1994	2
1342 - XXX	R	BRADFORDSVILLE SCHOOL PARK BALLFIELD PROJECT	CITY OF BRADFORDSVILLE	\$28,310.00	C	9/8/2005	7/30/2010	2
MARION County Total: \$129,786.28								12
95 - XXX	D	KENLAKE STATE PARK DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$7,500.00	C	2/24/1971	12/31/1974	1
139 - XXX	C	CALVERT CITY PARK NO. 1	CITY OF CALVERT CITY	\$18,474.27	C	2/29/1972	12/31/1974	1
142 - XXX	D	CALVERT CITY PARK NO. 2	CITY OF CALVERT CITY	\$44,408.19	C	3/24/1972	12/31/1975	1
177 - XXX	D	BENTON CITY PARK	CITY OF BENTON	\$23,673.94	C	7/10/1972	11/4/1976	1
323 - XXX	C	HARDIN-SOUTH MARSHALL PARK	MARSHALL COUNTY	\$8,153.60	C	4/23/1975	6/30/1979	1
354 - XXX	D	KENLAKE TENNIS COMPLEX	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$83,260.01	C	10/1/1975	12/31/1980	1
367 - XXX	A	BENTON CITY PARK ADDITION	CITY OF BENTON	\$10,192.00	C	3/1/1976	6/30/1978	1
553 - XXX	D	KENTUCKY DAM VILLAGE BEACH PARKING	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$69,006.78	C	9/12/1978	12/31/1980	1
554 - XXX	D	BENTON CITY PARK	CITY OF BENTON	\$40,333.01	C	9/26/1978	12/31/1982	1
609 - XXX	D	CALVERT CITY PARK	CITY OF CALVERT CITY	\$50,827.55	C	8/10/1979	5/31/1984	1
810 - XXX	R	CALVERT CITY PARK	CITY OF CALVERT CITY	\$13,502.15	C	10/14/1983	9/30/1988	1
1015 - XXX	C	CALVERT CITY SOUTH PARK	CITY OF CALVERT CITY	\$32,332.26	C	6/10/1987	5/31/1989	1
1100 - XXX	D	MORGAN COUNTY BASEBALL PARK	MORGAN COUNTY	\$22,969.12	C	7/31/1991	6/30/1993	1
1201 - XXX	D	MIKE MILLER COUNTY PARK	MARSHALL COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$222,960.26	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	1
1283 - XXX	R	SOUTH PARK	CITY OF CALVERT CITY	\$77,208.39	C	8/13/2003	7/31/2008	1
MARSHALL County Total: \$724,801.53								15
326 - XXX	C	MARTIN COUNTY PARK	MARTIN COUNTY	\$41,115.93	C	4/23/1975	6/30/1978	5
703 - XXX	C	WARFIELD PARK	MARTIN COUNTY	\$104,744.75	C	11/13/1980	10/31/1985	5
832 - XXX	D	WARFIELD PARK	MARTIN COUNTY	\$43,821.10	C	12/6/1983	11/30/1988	5

886 - XXX	D	INEZ PARK	MARTIN COUNTY	\$18,563.40	C	9/24/1984	9/30/1986	5
1031 - XXX	D	INEZ/WARFIELD PARKS	MARTIN COUNTY	\$7,547.40	C	1/20/1988	1/31/1990	5
MARTIN County Total: \$215,792.58								5
53 - XXX	C	MAYSVILLE-MASON COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MAYSVILLE & MASON	\$131,792.60	C	6/27/1969	12/31/1972	4
282 - XXX	D	MAYSVILLE-MASON COUNTY TENNIS COURT	CITY OF MAYSVILLE & MASON	\$21,084.24	C	11/18/1974	12/31/1976	4
392 - XXX	D	MARKET STREET PARK	CITY OF MAYSVILLE	\$8,697.88	C	4/1/1976	6/30/1980	4
601 - XXX	D	ROTARY PARK IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF MAYSVILLE	\$12,270.98	C	4/25/1979	4/30/1984	4
648 - XXX	D	BEECHWOOD PARK SHELTER	CITY OF MAYSVILLE	\$15,000.00	C	2/13/1980	2/28/1985	4
667 - XXX	D	MAYSVILLE-MASON COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MAYSVILLE & MASON	\$18,905.14	C	3/26/1980	3/31/1985	4
747 - XXX	D	MAYSVILLE RIVER PARK	CITY OF MAYSVILLE	\$63,585.01	C	3/26/1982	1/31/1986	4
838 - XXX	D	MAYSVILLE-MASON COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MAYSVILLE & MASON	\$15,227.99	C	12/13/1983	11/30/1988	4
928 - XXX	D	MAYSVILLE-MASON COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MAYSVILLE & MASON	\$30,035.70	C	5/28/1985	6/30/1988	4
951 - XXX	D	MAYSVILLE RIVER PARK	CITY OF MAYSVILLE	\$78,747.00	C	1/22/1986	5/31/1989	4
1064 - XXX	D	MAYSLICK PARK	MASON COUNTY	\$17,129.00	C	11/29/1989	9/30/1991	4
1161 - XXX	D	MULBERRY ALLEY PARK	CITY OF MAYSVILLE	\$14,809.70	C	8/22/1994	7/31/1997	4
1304 - XXX	D	CUMMINS PRESERVE PARK	MASON COUNTY	\$37,500.00	C	6/15/2004	7/31/2009	4
MASON County Total: \$464,785.24								13
107 - XXX	D	NOBLE PARK SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF PADUCAH	\$164,907.46	C	4/13/1971	12/31/1972	1
250 - XXX	D	KLOB PARK WADING POOL	CITY OF PADUCAH	\$40,200.62	C	2/28/1974	6/30/1976	1
384 - XXX	D	PADUCAH TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF PADUCAH	\$48,780.55	C	2/27/1976	6/30/1978	1
405 - XXX	D	LONE OAK PARK	MCCRACKEN COUNTY	\$36,769.63	C	5/24/1976	6/30/1981	1
457 - XXX	D	BOB NOBLE PARK	CITY OF PADUCAH	\$98,258.92	C	4/22/1977	6/30/1982	1
520 - XXX	C	PAXTON PARK	CITY OF PADUCAH	\$127,441.45	C	4/28/1978	6/30/1982	1
545 - XXX	C	HEATH PARK	MCCRACKEN COUNTY	\$89,714.51	C	6/30/1978	6/30/1981	1
655 - XXX	D	STUART NELSON PARK	CITY OF PADUCAH	\$17,054.48	C	3/20/1980	3/31/1985	1
847 - XXX	A	METROPOLIS LAKE NATURE PRESERVE	NATURE PRESERVE COMM.	\$38,070.00	C	2/21/1984	2/28/1989	1
1034 - XXX	D	MCCRACKEN COUNTY SOCCER FIELDS	MCCRACKEN COUNTY	\$24,259.50	C	6/20/1988	6/30/1990	1
1103 - XXX	D	BOB NOBLE PARK NATURE TRAIL	CITY OF PADUCAH	\$22,985.62	C	8/14/1991	6/30/1994	1
1216 - XXX	D	YOUTH ATHLETIC IMPROVEMENTS	MCCRACKEN COUNTY	\$96,355.63	C	11/16/2001	9/30/2006	1
1274 - XXX	D	BOB NOBLE PARK	CITY OF PADUCAH	\$79,005.00	C	8/11/2003	7/31/2008	1
1318 - XXX	R	MCCRACKEN COUNTY PARKS	MCCRACKEN COUNTY	\$72,612.00	A	7/19/2004	7/31/2009	1
1350 - XXX	D	PADUCAH REGIONAL SKATE PARK	CITY OF PADUCAH	\$75,000.00	C	9/8/2005	7/30/2010	1
MCCRACKEN County Total: \$1,031,415.37								15
353 - XXX	D	MCCREARY COUNTY PARK	MCCREARY COUNTY	\$38,353.50	C	6/24/1976	6/30/1979	5
835 - XXX	D	MCCREARY COUNTY PARK	MCCREARY COUNTY	\$39,223.90	C	12/6/1983	11/30/1988	5
1093 - XXX	D	SAND HILL CONSERVATION CAMP	MCCREARY COUNTY	\$23,000.00	C	7/31/1991	6/30/1993	5
MCCREARY County Total: \$100,577.40								3
166 - XXX	D	CITY OF ISLAND MINI-PARK	CITY OF ISLAND	\$4,826.64	C	6/30/1972	12/31/1974	1
305 - XXX	D	CLEAT JOHNSON MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF LIVERMORE	\$9,854.98	C	1/22/1975	6/30/1977	1
629 - XXX	D	LIVERMORE PARK	CITY OF LIVERMORE	\$5,004.44	C	9/28/1979	9/30/1984	1
824 - XXX	D	WEST END PLAYGROUND	CITY OF LIVERMORE	\$2,309.57	C	11/8/1983	11/30/1988	1
941 - XXX	D	RIVERFRONT PARK	CITY OF PADUCAH	\$33,249.37	C	11/13/1985	11/1/1988	1
1297 - XXX	D	WOODEN BRIDGE PARK	CITY OF ISLAND	\$6,847.10	C	8/20/2003	7/31/2008	1
1308 - XXX	D	RIVERFRONT TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF LIVERMORE	\$24,720.00	C	6/17/2004	7/31/2009	1
MCLEAN County Total: \$86,812.10								7
165 - XXX	C	MEADE-OLIN PARK	MEADE COUNTY	\$184,963.94	C	11/6/1972	6/30/1979	2
258 - XXX	D	FLAHERTY COMMUNITY PARK	MEADE COUNTY	\$18,595.20	C	2/8/1974	6/30/1976	2
471 - XXX	D	MULDRAUGH COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF MULDRAUGH	\$19,361.65	C	8/11/1977	12/31/1981	2
513 - XXX	D	FLAHERTY COMMUNITY PARK ADDITION	MEADE COUNTY	\$7,298.96	C	2/28/1978	6/30/1981	2
698 - XXX	D	MEADE-OLIN PARK	MEADE COUNTY	\$34,472.77	C	9/30/1980	12/31/1985	2

762 - XXX	D	MULDRAUGH CITY PARK	CITY OF MULDRAUGH	\$36,827.91	C	9/16/1982	9/30/1987	2
857 - XXX	D	MEADE COUNTY PICNIC AREAS	MEADE COUNTY	\$24,711.33	C	6/4/1984	5/31/1989	2
958 - XXX	D	MEADE-OLIN PARK	MEADE COUNTY	\$5,922.94	C	5/7/1986	4/30/1988	2
1022 - XXX	D	MULDRAUGH CITY PARK	CITY OF MULDRAUGH	\$6,359.68	C	8/4/1987	7/31/1989	2
1109 - XXX	D	FLAHERTY COMMUNITY PARK	MEADE COUNTY	\$10,465.00	C	9/20/1991	8/31/1993	2
1194 - XXX	C	FLAHERTY COMMUNITY PARK BALLFIELD	MEADE COUNTY	\$22,328.40	C	9/6/1995	8/31/1997	2
1231 - XXX	D	MULDRAUGH CITY PLAYGROUND	CITY OF MULDRAUGH	\$18,215.55	C	12/14/2001	9/30/2006	2
MEADE County Total: \$389,523.33								12
491 - XXX	D	MENIFEE COUNTY PARK	MENIFEE COUNTY	\$23,054.96	C	12/19/1977	12/31/1980	5
841 - XXX	D	MENIFEE COUNTY SWIMMING POOL	MENIFEE COUNTY	\$79,520.60	C	1/9/1984	11/30/1988	5
1229 - XXX	D	MENIFEE COUNTY PARK PLAYGROUND	MENIFEE COUNTY	\$36,847.00	C	12/11/2001	9/30/2006	5
MENIFEE County Total: \$139,422.56								3
311 - XXX	D	BURGIN PARK	CITY OF BURGIN	\$13,103.97	C	3/11/1975	6/30/1978	6
416 - XXX	C	LIONS CLUB PARK	CITY OF HARRODSBURG	\$17,089.37	C	10/6/1976	12/31/1978	6
630 - XXX	D	MERCER COUNTY TENNIS COURTS	MERCER COUNTY	\$17,199.00	C	9/28/1979	9/30/1984	6
978 - XXX	D	HARRODSBURG COMMUNITY POOL PARK	CITY OF HARRODSBURG	\$18,403.63	C	9/23/1986	8/31/1988	6
1169 - XXX	D	MERCER COUNTY PARK	MERCER COUNTY	\$17,422.50	C	9/13/1994	7/31/1996	6
1353 - XXX	D	MERCER COUNTY ANDERSON - DEAN PARK SKATE PARK	MERCER COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$41,500.00	C	8/25/2005	7/30/2010	6
MERCER County Total: \$124,718.47								6
41 - XXX	C	METCALFE COUNTY LAKE AND PARK	METCALFE COUNTY	\$82,188.06	C	3/13/1969	6/30/1974	2
413 - XXX	C	EDMONTON-METCALFE COUNTY WEST-SIDE P	METCALFE COUNTY	\$57,138.66	C	6/30/1976	12/31/1980	2
936 - XXX	C	METCALFE COUNTY PARKS	METCALFE COUNTY	\$25,887.60	C	8/20/1985	7/31/1987	2
1327 - XXX	D	METCALFE CO. PARK/SULPHUR WELL PARK	METCALFE COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$16,275.00	C	9/13/2005	7/30/2010	1
1328 - XXX	D	EDMONTON CITY PARK	CITY OF EDMONTON	\$75,000.00	C	8/25/2005	7/30/2010	1
METCALFE County Total: \$256,489.32								5
50 - XXX	C	FOUNTAIN RUN COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF FOUNTAIN RUN	\$5,414.50	C	6/23/1969	6/30/1971	5
71 - XXX	A	GAMALIEL CITY PARK	CITY OF GAMALIEL	\$3,962.50	C	4/30/1970	12/31/1970	5
260 - XXX	D	GAMALIEL CITY PARK	CITY OF GAMALIEL	\$10,134.31	C	2/15/1974	6/30/1979	5
526 - XXX	D	FOUNTAIN RUN PARK DEV	CITY OF FOUNTAIN RUN	\$18,799.76	C	4/7/1978	6/30/1981	5
564 - XXX	D	MILL CREEK PARK	CITY OF TOMPKINSVILLE	\$8,684.40	C	1/18/1979	6/30/1984	5
895 - XXX	D	GAMALIEL CITY PARK	CITY OF GAMALIEL	\$15,014.98	C	9/28/1984	9/30/1986	5
987 - XXX	D	MILL CREEK PARK	CITY OF TOMPKINSVILLE	\$32,346.00	C	10/21/1986	10/15/1988	5
MONROE County Total: \$94,356.45								7
280 - XXX	D	PRIBBLE PARK-DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF MT. STERLING	\$117,499.99	C	11/6/1974	12/31/1976	6
761 - XXX	R	MT. STERLING SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF MT. STERLING	\$127,733.49	C	8/18/1982	8/30/1987	6
1008 - XXX	D	CAMARGO PARK	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	\$24,259.50	C	5/5/1987	12/31/1989	6
1143 - XXX	R	DUBOIS PARK	CITY OF MT. STERLING	\$1,565.43	C	6/22/1993	6/30/1995	6
1205 - XXX	A	EASY WALKER PARK II	City of Mt. Sterling	\$43,600.00	C	8/10/2000	7/31/2005	6
MONTGOMERY County Total: \$314,658.41								5
769 - XXX	R	MORGAN COUNTY SWIMMING POOL RENOVATI	MORGAN COUNTY	\$40,738.62	C	3/16/1983	3/2/1988	5
1187 - XXX	C	MORGAN COUNTY BALLFIELD	MORGAN COUNTY	\$23,000.00	C	6/16/1995	5/31/1997	5
MORGAN County Total: \$63,738.62								2
94 - XXX	C	LAKE MALONE ACQ. AND DEV.	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$22,741.87	C	2/12/1971	12/31/1973	1
184 - XXX	C	GREENVILLE TENNIS PARK	CITY OF GREENVILLE	\$16,732.56	C	11/10/1972	12/31/1973	1
363 - XXX	D	LAKE MALONE MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$24,621.32	C	3/1/1976	6/30/1978	1
427 - XXX	D	CENTRAL CITY PARK	CITY OF CENTRAL CITY	\$13,182.16	C	11/24/1976	12/31/1978	1

505 - XXX	D	BEECHMONT COMMUNITY PARK	MUHLENBERG COUNTY	\$18,083.15	C	12/20/1977	12/31/1979	1
616 - XXX	D	GREENVILLE MUNICIPAL PARK	CITY OF GREENVILLE	\$220,951.48	C	6/29/1979	5/31/1984	1
812 - XXX	D	GRAHAM COMMUNITY PARK	MUHLENBERG COUNTY	\$48,559.94	C	10/14/1983	9/30/1988	1
905 - XXX	D	CENTRAL CITY PARKS	CITY OF CENTRAL CITY	\$6,105.41	C	10/18/1984	10/31/1986	1
920 - XXX	D	GREENVILLE CITY PARK	CITY OF GREENVILLE	\$28,803.03	C	4/24/1985	12/31/1987	1
1215 - XXX	R	GREENVILLE TENNIS COURTS IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF GREENVILLE	\$12,270.50	C	11/16/2001	9/30/2006	1
1320 - XXX	D	POWDERLY PARK	MUHLENBURG COUNTY	\$20,000.00	A	7/19/2004	7/31/2009	1
MUHLENBERG County Total: \$432,051.42								11
252 - XXX	D	MUNFORDVILLE FAIRGROUNDS	CITY OF MUNFORDVILLE	\$3,600.07	C	2/4/1974	6/30/1977	2
279 - XXX	D	ECTON PARK DEVELOPMENT	LEXINGTON/FAYETTE URBAN CNTY	\$84,761.81	C	6/20/1974	6/30/1978	99
349 - XXX	D	CAMPING AREAS-WATER AND ELECTRICAL	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$188,690.54	C	3/3/1976	6/30/1979	0
359 - XXX	D	ST. PARKS RD.-PRKG. IMPROVEMENTS	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$114,193.84	C	10/1/1975	12/31/1977	0
576 - XXX	D	VASTWOOD PARK	HANCOCK COUNTY	\$98,434.60	C	2/28/1979	2/28/1984	2
645 - XXX	D	FARNSLEY PARK TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF LOUISVILLE	\$37,992.75	C	3/3/1980	1/31/1985	99
718 - XXX	D	EZEL PARK IMPROVEMENTS	MORGAN COUNTY	\$7,112.21	C	1/20/1981	12/31/1985	99
1247 - XXX	A	PINE MOUNTAIN TRAIL STATE PARK	KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS	\$600,000.00	A	5/23/2002	5/31/2008	99
1286 - XXX	R	VASTWOOD PARK	HANCOCK COUNTY	\$58,019.17	C	8/2/2003	7/31/2008	2
1332 - XXX	R	GARRARD COUNTY PROJECT K.I.C.K.	GARRARD COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$75,000.00	A	9/13/2005	7/30/2010	6
MULTI-COUNTY County Total: \$1,267,804.99								10
24 - XXX	A	BARDSTOWN COMMUNITY REC CENTER	CITY OF BARDSTOWN	\$43,250.00	C	11/7/1968	12/31/1969	2
47 - XXX	D	BARDSTOWN COMMUNITY REC PARK	CITY OF BARDSTOWN	\$2,006.80	C	5/15/1969	6/30/1970	2
221 - XXX	C	NEW HAVEN CITY PARK	CITY OF NEW HAVEN	\$56,335.51	C	6/28/1973	12/31/1975	2
371 - XXX	C	BLOOMFIELD CITY PARK	CITY OF BLOOMFIELD	\$8,884.55	C	2/27/1976	6/30/1978	2
376 - XXX	C	CULVERTOWN COMMUNITY PARK	NELSON COUNTY	\$20,715.24	C	2/13/1976	6/30/1978	2
543 - XXX	C	BALLTOWN COMMUNITY PARK	NELSON COUNTY	\$13,858.72	C	5/16/1978	6/30/1983	2
551 - XXX	D	BARDSTOWN METROPOLITAN PARK	CITY OF BARDSTOWN	\$18,831.67	C	8/4/1978	12/31/1980	2
557 - XXX	D	BLOOMFIELD CITY PARK	CITY OF BLOOMFIELD	\$25,324.41	C	11/15/1978	12/31/1983	2
794 - XXX	D	BLOOMFIELD CITY PARK	CITY OF BLOOMFIELD	\$9,473.23	C	8/22/1983	9/15/1984	2
881 - XXX	D	BARDSTOWN ATHLETIC FIELD	CITY OF BARDSTOWN	\$18,425.88	C	9/7/1984	8/31/1986	2
1018 - XXX	C	NELSON COUNTY TENNIS COURTS	NELSON COUNTY	\$26,955.00	C	6/25/1987	5/31/1989	2
1098 - XXX	D	NEW HAVEN PARK	CITY OF NEW HAVEN	\$7,626.52	C	7/31/1991	6/30/1993	2
1317 - XXX	C	NEW HAVEN OPTIMIST PARK	CITY OF NEW HAVEN	\$75,000.00	C	7/19/2004	7/31/2009	2
NELSON County Total: \$326,687.53								13
138 - XXX	D	NICHOLAS COUNTY REC PARK	NICHOLAS COUNTY	\$31,050.11	C	1/4/1972	12/31/1975	6
834 - XXX	D	NICHOLAS COUNTY PARK	NICHOLAS COUNTY	\$17,059.67	C	12/6/1983	11/30/1988	6
898 - XXX	D	WEST END PARK	NICHOLAS COUNTY	\$33,501.60	C	10/18/1984	6/30/1987	6
902 - XXX	D	NICHOLAS COUNTY COMMUNITY PARK	NICHOLAS COUNTY	\$12,943.80	C	10/25/1984	10/31/1986	6
1378 - XXX	R	EAST END PARK TENNIS COURT REFURBISHMENT	NICHOLAS COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$20,000.00	A	8/9/2007	7/30/2012	4
NICHOLAS County Total: \$114,555.18								5
73 - XXX	C	FORDSVILLE COMMUNITY PARK	OHIO COUNTY	\$26,526.00	C	6/11/1970	12/31/1972	1
113 - XXX	C	BEAVER DAM MINI-PARK	CITY OF BEAVER DAM	\$1,659.81	C	5/29/1970	6/30/1973	1
141 - XXX	C	OLDHAM PARK	CITY OF BEAVER DAM	\$21,832.43	C	4/19/1972	12/31/1975	1
170 - XXX	C	ELLIS PARKLAYGROUND	CITY OF HARTFORD	\$8,753.33	C	7/11/1972	12/31/1973	1
331 - XXX	C	OHIO COUNTY RECREATION COMPLEX	OHIO COUNTY	\$153,064.62	C	6/24/1975	6/30/1982	1
338 - XXX	D	FORDSVILLE BLEACHER RENOVATION	OHIO COUNTY	\$5,072.82	C	7/17/1975	6/30/1977	1
489 - XXX	D	OLDHAM PARK	CITY OF BEAVER DAM	\$6,765.78	C	12/9/1977	12/31/1979	1
581 - XXX	D	WAYLAND ALEXANDER CITY PARK	CITY OF HARTFORD	\$47,723.40	C	3/6/1979	2/28/1984	1
802 - XXX	R	OLDHAM PARK RENOVATION	CITY OF BEAVER DAM	\$5,224.21	C	8/25/1983	9/15/1984	1
808 - XXX	D	OHIO COUNTY PARK	OHIO COUNTY	\$20,065.63	C	9/28/1983	9/30/1988	1
992 - XXX	D	OHIO COUNTY PARK	OHIO COUNTY	\$34,475.44	C	11/24/1986	11/30/1988	1
1050 - XXX	D	OHIO COUNTY PARK	OHIO COUNTY	\$22,694.25	C	8/28/1989	8/31/1991	1

1068 - XXX	D	OHIO COUNTY PARK	OHIO COUNTY	\$23,000.00	C	7/12/1990	6/30/1992	1
1079 - XXX	D	MCHENRY PARK	CITY OF MCHENRY	\$9,135.46	C	7/13/1990	7/31/1992	1
1086 - XXX	D	OHIO COUNTY PARK	OHIO COUNTY	\$23,000.00	C	7/18/1991	6/30/1993	1
1114 - XXX	D	FORT HARTFORD PLAY STRUCTURE	OHIO COUNTY	\$63,850.76	C	6/4/1992	5/31/1996	1
1209 - XXX	R	BEAVER DAM TENNIS COURT RENOVATION	City of Beaver Dam	\$23,138.46	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	1
1309 - XXX	R	OHIO COUNTY PARK	OHIO COUNTY	\$30,000.00	C	6/17/2004	7/31/2009	1
OHIO County Total:			\$525,982.40					18
242 - XXX	D	OLDHAM CO. TENNIS COURTS	OLDHAM COUNTY	\$30,084.71	C	1/17/1974	6/30/1976	4
351 - XXX	D	OLDHAM COUNTY SHELTERS AND RESTROOMS	OLDHAM COUNTY	\$80,311.42	C	3/1/1976	6/30/1980	4
542 - XXX	D	OLDHAM CO. HIGH SCHOOL TENNIS COURTS	OLDHAM COUNTY	\$20,887.19	C	5/5/1978	6/30/1980	4
725 - XXX	D	OLDHAM COUNTY PARK	OLDHAM COUNTY	\$88,354.16	C	2/6/1981	1/31/1986	4
1021 - XXX	C	JOHN T. WALSH PARK	CITY OF LAGRANGE	\$20,436.17	C	7/10/1987	6/30/1989	4
1343 - XXX	D	CONSERVATION PARK PHASE I	OLDHAM COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$53,600.00	C	9/14/2005	7/30/2010	4
OLDHAM County Total:			\$293,673.65					6
549 - XXX	C	OWEN COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS PARK	OWEN COUNTY	\$72,911.47	C	9/5/1978	12/31/1982	5
1096 - XXX	D	OWEN COUNTY PARK	OWEN COUNTY	\$11,500.00	C	7/31/1991	7/31/1993	4
OWEN County Total:			\$84,411.47					2
473 - XXX	D	OWSLEY COUNTY PARK	OWSLEY COUNTY	\$10,447.40	C	8/9/1977	6/30/1981	5
1162 - XXX	D	OWSLEY COUNTY BASEBALL FIELD	OWSLEY COUNTY	\$17,422.50	C	8/22/1994	7/31/1996	5
1344 - XXX	C	BOONEVILLE/OWSLEY COUNTY RECREATIONAL PARK	OWSLEY COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$75,000.00	C	9/14/2005	7/30/2010	5
OWSLEY County Total:			\$102,869.90					3
86 - XXX	C	KINCAID LAKE STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$354,204.50	C	9/22/1970	6/30/1973	4
291 - XXX	D	FALMOUTH CITY PARK	CITY OF FALMOUTH	\$14,096.15	C	5/13/1975	6/30/1979	4
1225 - XXX	D	RIGG STREET PARK	CITY OF FALMOUTH	\$29,192.00	C	12/11/2001	9/30/2006	4
1268 - XXX	R	PENDLETON COUNTY ATHLETIC PARK	PENDLETON COUNTY FISCAL	\$136,950.00	C	11/20/2002	9/30/2007	4
1358 - XXX	D	PENDLETON ATHLETIC PARK AND GOLDBERG SKATE PARK	PENDLETON COUNTY FISCAL	\$45,000.00	A	9/13/2006	7/30/2011	4
PENDLETON County Total:			\$579,442.65					5
183 - XXX	D	BOBBY DAVIS MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF HAZARD	\$3,996.47	C	8/14/1972	12/31/1973	5
341 - XXX	C	PERRY COUNTY PARK	PERRY COUNTY	\$55,351.81	C	6/26/1975	6/30/1980	5
662 - XXX	D	HAZARD TENNIS COURTS	CITY OF HAZARD	\$14,962.69	C	3/21/1980	3/31/1985	5
864 - XXX	D	GORMAN HOLLOW PARK	CITY OF HAZARD	\$13,053.25	C	7/24/1984	12/31/1986	5
1002 - XXX	D	PERRY COUNTY PARK IMPROVEMENTS	PERRY COUNTY	\$24,259.50	C	4/23/1987	4/30/1989	5
1033 - XXX	D	HAZARD/PERRY COUNTY BALLFIELDS	CITY OF HAZARD/PERRY COUNTY	\$24,259.50	C	6/14/1988	6/30/1990	5
1223 - XXX	D	PERRY COUNTY PARK PLAYGROUND	PERRY COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$43,551.00	C	12/3/2001	9/30/2006	5
1337 - XXX	R	PERRY CO. PARK POOL RENOVATION	PERRY COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$75,000.00	A	9/14/2005	7/30/2010	5
PERRY County Total:			\$254,434.22					8
211 - XXX	C	BLACKBERRY FORK PARK	PIKE COUNTY	\$216,914.25	C	5/11/1973	12/31/1978	5
312 - XXX	D	ELKHORN CITY SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF ELKHORN CITY	\$56,769.44	C	4/3/1975	6/30/1977	5
511 - XXX	D	PIKEVILLE SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF PIKEVILLE	\$116,495.01	C	2/16/1978	6/30/1980	5
755 - XXX	D	BLACKBERRY FORK M - P BUILDING	PIKE COUNTY	\$10,276.35	C	4/28/1982	6/30/1986	5
836 - XXX	D	BOB AMOS PARK	CITY OF PIKEVILLE	\$15,227.99	C	12/6/1983	11/30/1988	5
840 - XXX	D	JOHNSON BOTTOM PARK	PIKE COUNTY	\$122,494.00	C	1/9/1984	1/31/1989	5
1039 - XXX	D	FEDS CREEK PARK	PIKE COUNTY	\$24,259.50	C	9/29/1988	9/30/1990	5
1058 - XXX	D	BOB AMOS PARK	CITY OF PIKEVILLE	\$10,034.32	C	8/28/1989	8/31/1991	5
1087 - XXX	D	ELKHORN CITY PARK	CITY OF ELKHORN CITY	\$23,000.00	C	7/18/1991	6/30/1993	5
1116 - XXX	D	PIKEVILLE DOWNTOWN PARK	CITY OF PIKEVILLE	\$23,000.00	C	6/4/1992	6/30/1995	5
1301 - XXX	D	MOUNTAIN PUB LINK	PIKE COUNTY	\$75,000.00	C	6/15/2004	7/31/2009	5

1385 - XXX	D	HARDY PARK TENNIS COURT LIGHTING PROJECT	PIKE COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$3,235.43	A	3/27/2008	7/30/2012	5
PIKE County Total: \$696,706.29								12
1 - XXX	P	STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR REC	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$29,150.00	C	9/15/1965	10/31/1965	99999
44 - XXX	P	COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR REC. PLAN	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$103,203.10	C	6/18/1969	8/1/1971	99999
192 - XXX	P	PRINTING OF SCORP & EXEC. SUMMARY	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$13,182.00	C	11/1/1972	7/1/1973	99999
208 - XXX	P	STATEWIDE TRAILS PLAN	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$14,071.02	C	4/17/1973	12/31/1975	99999
235 - XXX	P	URBAN NEEDS STUDY AND PLAN	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$7,464.79	C	8/10/1973	12/31/1975	99999
277 - XXX	P	1975 KENTUCKY SCORP	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$18,575.49	C	6/28/1974	12/31/1976	99999
452 - XXX	P	1978 KENTUCKY SCORP	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$102,283.75	C	3/1/1977	12/31/1979	99999
638 - XXX	P	1983 KENTUCKY SCORP	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$134,985.54	C	1/23/1980	2/28/1985	99999
912 - XXX	P	KENTUCKY-1985 SCORP GRANT	DEPT. OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT	\$13,529.35	C	1/25/1985	12/31/1986	99999
994 - XXX	P	KENTUCKY 1987 SCORP	DEPT. OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT	\$30,400.00	C	1/6/1987	10/31/1990	99999
1128 - XXX	P	1995 SCORP	DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL	\$10,504.24	C	9/25/1992	3/31/1995	99999
1234 - XXX	P	2003 KENTUCKY SCORP	KY DEPT. FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT	\$30,014.92	C	12/18/2001	9/30/2006	99999
1371 - XXX	P	KENTUCKY'S SCORP	COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY	\$10,000.00	A	8/2/2007	7/30/2012	99999
PLANNING County Total: \$517,364.20								13
399 - XXX	D	NATURAL BRIDGE ST. P'K PICNIC SHELTE	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$23,356.76	C	4/29/1976	6/30/1980	6
591 - XXX	D	STANTON COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF STANTON	\$57,104.88	C	3/14/1979	3/31/1984	6
763 - XXX	D	STANTON COMMUNITY PARK	STANTON AND POWELL COUNTY	\$7,527.95	C	10/28/1982	10/31/1987	6
878 - XXX	A	PILOT KNOB NATURE PRESERVE	NATURE PRESERVE COMM.	\$35,224.64	C	9/5/1984	9/30/1986	6
882 - XXX	C	MEADOWS PARK	CITY OF CLAY	\$89,337.60	C	9/24/1984	12/31/1987	6
1117 - XXX	D	STANTON CITY PARK	CITY OF STANTON	\$7,174.60	C	6/4/1992	6/30/1994	6
1372 - XXX	D	NATURAL BRIDGE CAVE GATE PROJECT	KY DEPARTMENT OF STATE PARKS	\$7,250.00	A	9/6/2007	7/30/2012	6
POWELL County Total: \$226,976.43								7
49 - XXX	D	PULASKI COUNTY PARK	PULASKI COUNTY	\$12,432.50	C	8/1/1969	12/31/1974	5
240 - XXX	D	COLE BURNSIDE COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF BURNSIDE	\$24,671.71	C	12/7/1973	12/31/1978	5
463 - XXX	D	GEN BURNSIDE ST PK DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$34,448.96	C	4/28/1977	6/30/1979	5
480 - XXX	D	GEN BURNSIDE ST PK SWIMMING	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$359,254.00	C	8/8/1977	12/31/1980	5
611 - XXX	C	ROCKY HOLLOW PARK	CITY OF SOMERSET	\$127,828.49	C	7/6/1979	5/31/1984	5
641 - XXX	D	SOMERSET TENNIS COURTS	PULASKI COUNTY	\$19,189.39	C	1/4/1980	12/31/1984	5
690 - XXX	D	SCIENCE HILL PARK	CITY OF SCIENCE HILL	\$23,624.84	C	8/25/1980	6/30/1985	5
736 - XXX	R	GEN BURNSIDE ST PK DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$84,261.60	C	2/10/1982	2/28/1986	5
845 - XXX	C	PUMPHOUSE ROAD REGIONAL PARK	CITY OF SOMERSET	\$184,339.45	C	2/3/1984	1/31/1989	5
868 - XXX	A	EUBANK CITY PARK	CITY OF EUBANK	\$6,789.15	C	8/31/1984	12/31/1985	5
1009 - XXX	C	EUBANK CITY PARK	CITY OF EUBANK	\$12,129.75	C	5/5/1987	4/30/1989	5
1076 - XXX	D	FERGUSON PARK	CITY OF FERGUSON	\$18,481.73	C	7/13/1990	7/31/1992	5
1099 - XXX	D	SOMERSPORT PARK	CITY OF SOMERSET	\$23,000.00	C	7/31/1991	6/30/1993	5
1171 - XXX	D	SOMERSET TOT LOTS	CITY OF SOMERSET	\$17,422.50	C	8/30/1994	8/31/1996	5
1172 - XXX	D	SCIENCE HILL PARK	CITY OF SCIENCE HILL	\$9,660.00	C	9/21/1994	9/30/1996	5
1197 - XXX	D	WHITE LILY COMMUNITY PARK	Pulaski County Fiscal Court	\$43,600.00	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	5
1222 - XXX	D	SHOPVILLE COMMUNITY PARK	POLASKI COUNTY	\$53,457.00	C	12/13/2001	9/30/2006	5
1335 - XXX	D	SHOPVILLE COMMUNITY PARK	PULASKI COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$43,380.00	A	9/7/2005	7/30/2010	5
PULASKI County Total: \$1,097,971.07								18
247 - XXX	C	MT. OLIVET PARK	ROBERTSON COUNTY	\$21,944.19	C	2/28/1974	6/30/1976	4
515 - XXX	D	BLUELICKS STATE PARK CAMPING	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$125,488.35	C	4/19/1978	6/30/1980	4
683 - XXX	D	ROBERTSON COUNTY PARK	ROBERTSON COUNTY	\$3,349.85	C	7/15/1980	6/30/1985	4
926 - XXX	D	ROBERTSON COUNTY PARK	ROBERTSON COUNTY	\$5,445.53	C	5/30/1985	5/31/1987	4
1383 - XXX	R	LIONS CLUB PARK IMPROVEMENTS	ROBERTSON COUNTY FISCAL	\$43,325.00	A	9/6/2007	7/30/2012	4
ROBERTSON County Total: \$199,552.92								5

265 - XXX	D	BRODHEAD CITY PARK	CITY OF BRODHEAD	\$1,627.36	C	2/15/1974	12/31/1977	5
456 - XXX	D	MT. VERNON-LAKE LINVILLE PARK	MT. VERNON & ROCKCASTLE	\$19,396.15	C	6/2/1977	6/30/1982	5
570 - XXX	D	ROCKCASTLE COUNTY PARK	ROCKCASTLE COUNTY	\$27,334.53	C	1/18/1979	6/30/1984	5
856 - XXX	C	QUAIL COMMUNITY PARK	ROCKCASTLE COUNTY	\$25,310.00	C	6/4/1984	5/31/1989	5
1032 - XXX	D	MT. VERNON PARK	CITY OF MT. VERNON	\$4,312.80	C	1/20/1988	1/31/1990	5
1129 - XXX	D	ROCKCASTLE COUNTY	ROCKCASTLE COUNTY	\$23,000.00	C	6/16/1993	6/30/1995	5
1357 - XXX	D	QUAIL COMMUNITY PARK	ROCKCASTLE COUNTY FISCAL	\$50,000.00	A	8/30/2006	7/30/2011	5

ROCKCASTLE County Total: \$150,980.84 **7**

128 - XXX	D	MOREHEAD RECREATION PARK	CITY OF MOREHEAD	\$279,149.42	C	11/11/1971	12/31/1975	4
453 - XXX	D	MOREHEAD CITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF MOREHEAD	\$5,949.98	C	6/6/1977	6/30/1979	4
594 - XXX	C	MOREHEAD ACQUISITION & DEVELOPMENT	CITY OF MOREHEAD	\$44,916.29	C	3/30/1979	3/31/1984	4
821 - XXX	D	MOREHEAD-ROWAN COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MOREHEAD	\$109,943.10	C	11/1/1983	10/31/1988	4
1121 - XXX	D	MOREHEAD CITY PARK	CITY OF MOREHEAD	\$23,000.00	C	7/6/1992	6/30/1994	4
1232 - XXX	D	RODBURN HOLLOW PARK	CITY OF MOREHEAD	\$23,787.00	C	12/14/2001	9/30/2006	4

ROWAN County Total: \$486,745.79 **6**

98 - XXX	D	LAKE CUMBERLAND PARK DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$10,269.37	C	4/5/1971	12/31/1972	1
270 - XXX	D	RUSSELL SPRINGS CITY PARK	CITY OF RUSSELL SPRINGS	\$38,488.61	C	3/7/1974	6/30/1977	1
302 - XXX	C	RUSSELL COUNTY MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF JAMESTOWN	\$60,885.25	C	6/30/1975	6/30/1978	1
344 - XXX	D	LAKE CUMBERLAND TENNIS COURT	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$8,519.07	C	9/3/1975	12/31/1977	1
642 - XXX	D	RUSSELL COUNTY MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF JAMESTOWN	\$21,632.79	C	1/10/1980	1/31/1985	1
732 - XXX	D	RUSSELL SPRINGS CITY PARK	CITY OF RUSSELL SPRINGS	\$53,270.84	C	2/17/1981	1/31/1986	1
820 - XXX	D	RUSSELL COUNTY MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF JAMESTOWN	\$18,273.59	C	11/1/1983	10/31/1988	1
939 - XXX	D	CHALYBEATE SPRING PARK	CITY OF RUSSELL SPRINGS	\$11,646.33	C	9/5/1985	7/5/1987	1
976 - XXX	R	RUSSELL COUNTY MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF JAMESTOWN	\$3,234.60	C	9/18/1986	9/30/1988	1
1115 - XXX	D	RUSSELL COUNTY MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF JAMESTOWN	\$11,097.50	C	6/4/1992	5/31/1994	1
1293 - XXX	R	RUSSELL COUNTY MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF JAMESTOWN	\$17,091.42	C	8/20/2003	7/31/2008	1
1310 - XXX	D	RUSSELL SPRINGS PARK	CITY OF RUSSELL SPRINGS	\$34,927.00	C	7/13/2004	7/31/2009	1

RUSSELL County Total: \$289,336.37 **12**

48 - XXX	A	GEORGETOWN COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF GEORGETOWN	\$10,000.00	C	6/24/1969	12/31/1969	6
55 - XXX	D	GEORGETOWN COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF GEORGETOWN	\$113,405.01	C	6/30/1969	12/30/1971	6
233 - XXX	D	GARTH SCHOOL PROJECT	CITY OF GEORGETOWN	\$9,068.32	C	7/13/1973	12/31/1975	6
246 - XXX	D	SCOTT CO. PK AND EXPOSITION CENTER	SCOTT COUNTY	\$108,979.45	C	2/11/1974	6/30/1979	6
606 - XXX	D	ED DAVIS PLAYGROUND	CITY OF GEORGETOWN	\$6,846.27	C	4/30/1979	4/30/1984	6
621 - XXX	D	SCOTT COUNTY COMMUNITY PARK	SCOTT COUNTY	\$68,585.12	C	8/9/1979	3/31/1985	6
774 - XXX	R	GEORGETOWN SWIMMING POOL	CITY OF GEORGETOWN	\$51,061.62	C	7/28/1983	9/15/1984	6
979 - XXX	D	SCOTT COUNTY COMMUNITY PARK	SCOTT COUNTY	\$26,955.00	C	9/23/1986	10/1/1988	6
982 - XXX	D	GEORGETOWN SUFFOLETTA PARK	CITY OF GEORGETOWN	\$21,725.65	C	9/26/1986	10/31/1988	6
1044 - XXX	C	OSER LANDING PARK	CITY OF GEORGETOWN	\$25,947.00	C	11/9/1988	10/31/1990	6
1089 - XXX	D	SCOTT COUNTY PARK	SCOTT COUNTY	\$23,000.00	C	7/24/1991	6/30/1993	6
1165 - XXX	D	MARSHALL FIELD	CITY OF GEORGETOWN	\$17,422.50	C	8/30/1994	7/31/1996	6
1281 - XXX	D	SCOTT COUNTY PARK	SCOTT COUNTY	\$79,005.00	C	8/13/2003	7/31/2008	6

SCOTT County Total: \$562,000.94 **13**

227 - XXX	D	SHELBYVILLE MINI PARKS	SHELBY COUNTY	\$19,773.00	C	7/24/1973	6/30/1976	4
283 - XXX	C	CLEAR CREEK PARK	SHELBY COUNTY	\$223,027.29	C	11/29/1974	12/31/1980	4
407 - XXX	A	CLEAR CREEK PARK ADDITION	SHELBY COUNTY	\$11,144.95	C	6/2/1976	6/30/1978	4
813 - XXX	D	CLEAR CREEK PARK	SHELBY COUNTY	\$48,802.86	C	10/14/1983	9/30/1988	4
1051 - XXX	D	CLEAR CREEK PARK	SHELBY COUNTY	\$22,516.00	C	8/22/1989	8/31/1991	4
1082 - XXX	D	LAKE SHELBY IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF SHELBYVILLE	\$23,000.00	C	8/1/1990	7/31/1993	4
1106 - XXX	D	SIMPSONVILLE PARK	CITY OF SIMPSONVILLE	\$11,500.00	C	8/15/1991	6/30/1994	4
1155 - XXX	D	CLEAR CREEK PARK AMPHITHEATER	SHELBY COUNTY	\$11,816.25	C	6/27/1994	5/31/1996	4
1210 - XXX	D	CLEAR CREEK PARK SHELTER	Shelby County Fiscal Court	\$13,625.00	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	4

1256 - XXX	R	LAKE SHELBY WETLAND RECONSTRUCTION	CITY OF SHELBYVILLE	\$61,950.00	C	8/30/2002	9/30/2007	0
1315 - XXX	C	FINCHVILLE PARK	SHELBY COUNTY	\$74,776.29	C	7/13/2004	7/31/2009	2
1362 - XXX	D	CLEAR CREEK PARK YOUTH SOFTBALL LIGHTING	SHELBY COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$38,335.00	C	8/30/2006	7/30/2011	2
1379 - XXX	D	SHELBY CO. SKATE PARK/MINOR LEAGUE LIGHTING	SHELBY COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$65,000.00	A	8/14/2007	7/30/2012	99
SHELBY County Total: \$625,266.64								13
89 - XXX	D	FRANKLIN-SIMPSON MINI PARK	CITY OF FRANKLIN	\$13,647.21	C	1/8/1971	12/31/1972	1
210 - XXX	D	FRANKLIN-SIMPSON CITY-CO. PK	CITY OF FRANKLIN	\$16,715.60	C	5/8/1973	12/31/1974	1
431 - XXX	D	FRANKLIN PARK ADDITION	CITY OF FRANKLIN	\$8,125.11	C	3/29/1977	6/30/1979	1
539 - XXX	D	FRANKLIN MINI PARK NO 2	CITY OF FRANKLIN	\$9,172.80	C	5/31/1978	6/30/1980	1
639 - XXX	D	FRANKLIN BALLFIELD LIGHTING	CITY OF FRANKLIN	\$15,616.54	C	12/20/1979	12/31/1984	1
921 - XXX	D	FRANKLIN/SIMPSON PARK	SIMPSON COUNTY	\$12,283.92	C	4/24/1985	4/30/1987	1
1007 - XXX	D	FRANKLIN DRIVING RANGE	CITY OF FRANKLIN	\$10,916.77	C	5/5/1987	5/31/1989	1
SIMPSON County Total: \$86,477.95								7
647 - XXX	D	SPENCER COUNTY PARK	SPENCER COUNTY	\$104,899.17	C	3/3/1980	1/31/1985	2
950 - XXX	D	SPENCER COUNTY PARK	SPENCER COUNTY	\$2,538.00	C	1/24/1986	12/31/1987	2
1182 - XXX	D	TAYLORSVILLE LAKE PICNIC SHELTER	SPENCER COUNTY	\$23,000.00	C	6/13/1995	5/31/1997	2
1207 - XXX	D	SPENCER COUNTY COMMUNITY PARK	Spencer County Fiscal Court	\$42,211.34	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	2
1224 - XXX	D	WATERFORD PARK	SPENCER COUNTY	\$34,031.00	C	12/3/2001	9/30/2006	2
1333 - XXX	D	SPENCER COUNTY COMMUNITY PARK OBSERVATION TOWER	SPENCER COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$44,775.34	C	9/7/2005	7/30/2010	2
SPENCER County Total: \$251,454.85								6
11 - XXX	D	R. L. MILLER PARK	CITY OF CAMPBELLSVILLE	\$39,875.06	C	7/24/1968	6/30/1972	2
29 - XXX	D	TAYLOR COUNTY PARK	TAYLOR COUNTY	\$28,708.34	C	1/23/1969	12/31/1973	2
123 - XXX	D	GREEN RIVER LAKE PARK DEVELOPMENT	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$128,605.95	C	8/25/1971	12/31/1973	2
348 - XXX	D	CAMPBELLSVILLE-TAYLOR COUNTY BALL PA	CITY OF CAMPBELLSVILLE &	\$56,068.75	C	3/2/1976	6/30/1979	2
569 - XXX	D	GREEN RIVER LAKE STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$32,689.85	C	2/16/1979	1/31/1984	2
578 - XXX	D	ROBERT L. MILLER TENNIS COURT	CITY OF CAMPBELLSVILLE	\$362,209.74	C	2/16/1979	2/29/1984	2
777 - XXX	D	CAMPBELLSVILLE/TAYLOR COUNTY PARK	TAYLOR COUNTY	\$17,940.45	C	7/27/1983	9/15/1984	2
930 - XXX	D	GREEN RIVER LAKE STATE PARK	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$123,327.80	C	6/10/1985	5/31/1987	2
1289 - XXX	R	TAYLOR COUNTY PARK	TAYLOR COUNTY	\$29,513.11	C	8/20/2003	7/31/2008	2
TAYLOR County Total: \$818,939.05								9
174 - XXX	C	SHARON GROVE PARK	TODD COUNTY	\$16,194.38	C	7/11/1972	12/31/1975	1
492 - XXX	C	TODD COUNTY RECREATION COMPLEX	TODD COUNTY	\$81,405.70	C	12/6/1977	12/31/1981	1
728 - XXX	D	SHARON GROVE PARK	TODD COUNTY	\$4,776.38	C	2/6/1981	1/31/1986	1
900 - XXX	D	TODD COUNTY PARK	TODD COUNTY	\$6,471.90	C	10/18/1984	10/31/1986	1
1212 - XXX	D	ELKTON PARK PLAYGROUND	City of Elkton	\$6,036.42	C	7/21/2000	7/31/2005	1
1245 - XXX	C	OLD CLIFTY SCHOOL PARK	TODD COUNTY	\$36,050.00	C	1/23/2002	9/30/2006	1
1292 - XXX	R	ELKTON PARK	CITY OF ELKTON	\$19,040.20	C	8/20/2003	7/31/2008	1
1321 - XXX	D	VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF GUTHRIE	\$13,850.00	C	7/19/2004	7/31/2009	1
TODD County Total: \$183,824.98								8
218 - XXX	A	TRIGG COUNTY RECREATION COMPLEX	TRIGG COUNTY	\$14,703.00	C	5/30/1973	3/31/1974	1
301 - XXX	D	TRIGG COUNTY RECREATION COMPLEX	TRIGG COUNTY	\$3,617.73	C	2/24/1975	6/30/1980	1
361 - XXX	D	LAKE BARKLEY GOLF COURSE DAMS	DEPT. OF PARKS	\$66,508.47	C	11/7/1975	12/31/1977	1
660 - XXX	D	TRIGG CO. RECREATIONAL COMPLEX	TRIGG COUNTY	\$45,837.16	C	3/21/1980	9/30/1985	1
1024 - XXX	D	TRIGG COUNTY RECREATION COMPLEX	TRIGG COUNTY	\$4,961.43	C	8/4/1987	7/31/1989	1
1061 - XXX	D	CADIZ RAILROAD PARK	CITY OF CADIZ	\$22,516.00	C	9/13/1989	9/30/1991	1
1381 - XXX	R	TRIGG COUNTY RECREATION COMPLEX RENOVATION	TRIGG COUNTY FISCAL COURT	\$8,745.00	A	8/9/2007	7/30/2012	1
TRIGG County Total: \$166,888.79								7

490 - XXX	C	TRIMBLE COUNTY PARK	TRIMBLE COUNTY	\$104,500.74	C	11/21/1977	12/31/1979	4
913 - XXX	A	TRIMBLE COUNTY PARK	TRIMBLE COUNTY	\$30,456.00	C	1/25/1985	1/31/1986	4
TRIMBLE County Total: \$134,956.74								2
101 - XXX	D	COTTEY PARK	CITY OF STURGIS	\$17,727.84	C	3/29/1971	6/30/1973	1
196 - XXX	C	MORGANFIELD MINI PARK	CITY OF MORGANFIELD	\$2,847.54	C	3/16/1973	6/30/1976	1
197 - XXX	D	DUNBAR PARK D COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF MORGANFIELD	\$6,305.65	C	3/16/1973	6/30/1976	1
198 - XXX	D	MORGANFIELD MUNICIPAL PARK	CITY OF MORGANFIELD	\$19,700.77	C	3/16/1973	12/31/1976	1
220 - XXX	D	HORNING FIELDPARK	CITY OF STURGIS	\$28,642.29	C	6/15/1973	12/31/1976	1
236 - XXX	C	UNIONTOWN PARK	CITY OF UNIONTOWN	\$10,050.24	C	7/27/1973	12/31/1977	1
295 - XXX	D	WAVERLY CITY PARK	CITY OF WAVERLY	\$9,160.25	C	1/9/1975	6/30/1978	1
544 - XXX	D	MORGANFIELD PARK - IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF MORGANFIELD	\$22,566.76	C	5/17/1978	6/30/1981	1
677 - XXX	A	MOFFIT LAKE RECREATIONAL AREA	UNION COUNTY	\$20,000.00	C	7/15/1980	7/31/1985	1
842 - XXX	D	MORGANFIELD CITY PARKS	CITY OF MORGANFIELD	\$20,438.00	C	1/9/1984	1/31/1989	1
985 - XXX	C	UNIONTOWN PICNIC AREA	CITY OF UNIONTOWN	\$19,407.60	C	10/21/1986	10/31/1988	1
986 - XXX	D	MOFFIT LAKE RECREATION AREA	UNION COUNTY	\$32,346.00	C	10/21/1986	10/31/1989	1
UNION County Total: \$209,192.94								12
88 - XXX	D	PARKER-BENNETT PARK	CITY OF BOWLING GREEN	\$59,389.68	C	11/9/1970	12/31/1973	2
116 - XXX	C	ED SPEAR PARK	WARREN COUNTY	\$58,265.67	C	6/11/1971	6/30/1974	2
304 - XXX	C	PLUM SPRINGS NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	CITY OF PLUM SPRINGS	\$7,515.77	C	12/16/1974	12/31/1977	2
488 - XXX	C	BASIL GRIFFIN PARK	WARREN COUNTY	\$532,858.04	C	12/21/1977	12/31/1980	2
547 - XXX	C	CRESTMOR WOODS NATURE PARK ARK	CITY OF BOWLING GREEN	\$64,169.32	C	7/6/1978	12/31/1982	2
605 - XXX	D	LAMPKIN PARK	CITY OF BOWLING GREEN	\$107,908.45	C	4/30/1979	4/30/1984	2
651 - XXX	C	H. P. THOMAS PARK	CITY OF BOWLING GREEN	\$53,742.36	C	3/3/1980	2/28/1985	2
796 - XXX	D	COVINGTON WOODS PARK	CITY OF BOWLING GREEN	\$25,380.00	C	8/22/1983	9/15/1984	2
871 - XXX	D	COVINGTON WOODS PARK	CITY OF BOWLING GREEN	\$30,293.53	C	9/5/1984	12/31/1986	2
887 - XXX	D	BASIL GRIFFIN PARK	WARREN COUNTY	\$33,383.19	C	9/24/1984	9/30/1987	2
899 - XXX	R	PARKER-BENNETT PARK	CITY OF BOWLING GREEN	\$7,035.33	C	10/18/1984	10/31/1986	2
922 - XXX	C	WOODBURN COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF WOODBURN	\$16,446.43	C	5/14/1985	12/31/1987	2
960 - XXX	D	LAMPKIN PARK IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF BOWLING GREEN	\$21,294.00	C	5/22/1986	1/30/1988	2
1042 - XXX	A	PRESTON MILLER PARK	CITY OF BOWLING GREEN	\$21,278.63	C	10/21/1988	10/31/1990	2
1092 - XXX	D	BASIL GRIFFIN PARK OUTDOOR THEATRE	WARREN COUNTY	\$23,000.00	C	7/31/1991	7/31/1993	2
1133 - XXX	D	ROLAND BLAND PARK	CITY OF BOWLING GREEN	\$23,000.00	C	6/16/1993	6/30/1995	2
1282 - XXX	C	THE CROSSINGS NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	CITY OF BOWLING GREEN	\$79,005.00	C	8/20/2003	7/31/2008	1
WARREN County Total: \$1,163,965.40								17
226 - XXX	D	SPRINGFIELD CITY PARK	CITY OF SPRINGFIELD	\$8,955.85	C	6/14/1973	3/31/1974	2
635 - XXX	D	IDLE HOUR COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF SPRINGFIELD	\$24,439.61	C	3/3/1980	10/31/1984	2
706 - XXX	C	FREDERICKTOWN COMMUNITY PARK	WASHINGTON COUNTY	\$54,875.49	C	12/10/1980	11/30/1985	2
866 - XXX	D	FREDERICKTOWN COMMUNITY PARK	WASHINGTON COUNTY	\$25,831.61	C	8/7/1984	7/31/1986	2
916 - XXX	D	SPRINGFIELD POOL RENOVATION	CITY OF SPRINGFIELD	\$19,288.80	C	4/4/1985	6/30/1986	2
965 - XXX	D	SPRINGFIELD POOL/IDLE HOUR PARK	CITY OF SPRINGFIELD	\$14,286.15	C	7/22/1986	7/31/1988	2
1062 - XXX	D	IDLE HOUR PARK/SPRINGFIELD POOL	CITY OF SPRINGFIELD	\$15,720.50	C	9/13/1989	8/31/1992	2
1134 - XXX	D	IDLE HOUR PARK/SPRINGFIELD POOL	CITY OF SPRINGFIELD	\$10,281.00	C	6/15/1993	6/30/1995	2
1156 - XXX	D	FREDERICKTOWN PARK IMPROVEMENTS	WASHINGTON COUNTY	\$8,414.24	C	8/2/1994	7/31/1996	2
1217 - XXX	D	IDLE HOUR PARK IMPROVEMENTS	CITY OF SPRINGFIELD	\$125,392.50	C	11/16/2001	9/30/2006	2
1254 - XXX	D	WILLISBURG COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF WILLISBURG	\$61,950.00	C	8/8/2002	9/30/2007	2
1376 - XXX	R	FREDERICKTOWN PARK IMPROVEMENTS	WASHINGTON COUNTY FISCAL	\$18,700.00	A	9/5/2007	7/30/2012	2
WASHINGTON County Total: \$388,135.75								12
30 - XXX	D	SHEEPLIT PLAYGROUND	CITY OF MONTICELLO	\$2,619.06	C	12/20/1968	12/31/1970	5
195 - XXX	C	MONTICELLO MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF MONTICELLO	\$124,382.75	C	3/1/1973	12/31/1978	5
708 - XXX	D	MONTICELLO/WAYNE COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MONTICELLO	\$129,961.61	C	1/5/1981	11/30/1985	5
915 - XXX	D	MONTICELLO/WAYNE COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MONTICELLO	\$30,456.00	C	4/4/1985	4/30/1987	5

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1045 - XXX	C	MONTICELLO/WAYNE COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MONTICELLO	\$24,191.67	C	11/18/1988	11/30/1990	5
1184 - XXX	D	MONTICELLO/WAYNE COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MONTICELLO	\$23,000.00	C	6/12/1995	5/31/1997	5
1287 - XXX	R	MONTICELLO-WAYNE COUNTY PARK	CITY OF MONTICELLO	\$39,634.18	C	8/20/2003	7/31/2008	5
WAYNE County Total: \$374,245.27								7
18 - XXX	D	WESTERFIELD MEMORIAL PARK	CITY OF PROVIDENCE	\$23,982.18	C	1/7/1969	6/30/1973	1
99 - XXX	C	SEBREE SPRINGS RECREATION COMPLEX	CITY OF SEBREE	\$117,382.99	C	4/19/1971	12/31/1976	1
345 - XXX	C	CLAY COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF CLAY	\$34,252.43	C	3/1/1976	6/30/1980	1
424 - XXX	D	DIXON COMMUNITY PARK	CITY OF DIXON	\$27,035.36	C	11/4/1976	12/31/1979	1
516 - XXX	D	WESTERFIELD PARK	CITY OF PROVIDENCE	\$27,005.56	C	4/7/1978	6/30/1980	1
617 - XXX	D	SLAUGHTERS PARK	CITY OF SLAUGHTERS	\$7,500.00	C	7/6/1979	5/31/1984	1
656 - XXX	D	SEBREE SPRINGS PARK	CITY OF SEBREE	\$39,089.45	C	3/20/1980	3/31/1985	1
714 - XXX	D	DIXON PARK	CITY OF DIXON	\$34,380.10	C	1/20/1981	12/31/1985	1
884 - XXX	C	CLAY COMMUNITY PARK EXPANSION	CITY OF CLAY	\$12,563.10	C	9/24/1984	9/30/1986	1
1233 - XXX	D	CLAY PARK PICNIC SHELTERS	CITY OF CLAY	\$5,923.00	C	12/18/2001	9/30/2006	1
1291 - XXX	R	SLAUGHTERS PARK	CITY OF SLAUGHTERS	\$19,146.11	C	8/20/2003	7/31/2008	1
WEBSTER County Total: \$348,260.28								11
168 - XXX	D	WILLIAMSBURG CITY PARK	CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG	\$4,064.11	C	6/28/1972	12/31/1973	5
404 - XXX	D	WEST CORBIN PARK	CITY OF CORBIN	\$237,676.92	C	5/12/1976	12/31/1983	5
517 - XXX	C	WILLIAMSBURG COMMUNITY PARKS	CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG	\$53,583.10	C	3/8/1978	6/30/1980	5
684 - XXX	D	WILLIAMSBURG CITY PLAYGROUND	CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG	\$10,218.99	C	7/15/1980	7/31/1985	5
784 - XXX	D	WEST CORBIN PARK	CITY OF CORBIN	\$25,353.41	C	8/8/1983	9/15/1984	5
865 - XXX	D	WEST CORBIN PARK	CITY OF CORBIN	\$17,479.65	C	7/24/1984	12/31/1985	5
919 - XXX	D	WILLIAMSBURG SOFTBALL FIELD	CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG	\$62,802.00	C	4/24/1985	4/30/1988	5
1057 - XXX	D	WEST CORBIN PARK	CITY OF CORBIN	\$16,100.00	C	8/28/1989	8/31/1991	5
1078 - XXX	D	BON HOLLOW PARK	CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG	\$4,077.01	C	7/13/1990	7/31/1992	5
1240 - XXX	C	CORBIN CITY PARK POOL RENOVATION	CITY OF CORBIN	\$106,815.00	C	1/16/2002	9/30/2006	5
1331 - XXX	D	WILLIAMSBURG CITY PARK	CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG	\$43,500.00	C	9/7/2005	7/30/2010	5
1375 - XXX	D	CORBIN RECREATIONAL LEAGUE BALLFIELDS PROJECT PHAS	CITY OF CORBIN	\$61,794.00	A	8/24/2007	7/30/2012	5
WHITLEY County Total: \$643,464.19								12
333 - XXX	C	CAMPTON-WOLFE COUNTY PARK	WOLFE COUNTY	\$33,664.76	C	8/29/1975	6/30/1977	7
600 - XXX	D	CAMPTON-WOLFE COUNTY PARK II	WOLFE COUNTY	\$19,690.43	C	4/13/1979	4/30/1984	7
811 - XXX	D	WOLFE COUNTY PARK	WOLFE COUNTY	\$1,465.53	C	10/14/1983	10/31/1988	7
1120 - XXX	D	WOLFE COUNTY PARK	WOLFE COUNTY	\$11,586.25	C	7/6/1992	6/30/1994	7
1170 - XXX	D	CAMPTON/WOLFE COUNTY PARK	CITY OF CAMPTON	\$10,062.50	C	8/30/1994	8/31/1996	5
WOLFE County Total: \$76,469.47								5
82 - XXX	D	MORTONSVILLE SCHOOL RECREATION PARK	WOODFORD COUNTY	\$3,572.04	C	10/30/1970	12/31/1971	6
83 - XXX	D	WOODFORD COUNTY TENNIS CENTER	CITY OF VERSAILLES	\$9,805.20	C	10/30/1970	12/31/1971	6
140 - XXX	D	APOLLO PARK	CITY OF VERSAILLES	\$8,906.06	C	2/25/1972	12/31/1973	6
202 - XXX	D	WOODFORD RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	WOODFORD COUNTY	\$8,683.97	C	4/3/1973	3/31/1974	6
297 - XXX	D	PADDOCK PARK	CITY OF VERSAILLES	\$2,636.95	C	12/5/1974	12/31/1976	6
347 - XXX	D	BIG SPRINGS PARK	WOODFORD COUNTY	\$3,827.66	C	12/30/1975	12/31/1977	6
465 - XXX	D	WOODFORD COUNTY PARK	WOODFORD COUNTY	\$94,145.61	C	5/16/1977	6/30/1981	6
577 - XXX	D	MEREWOOD PARK	CITY OF VERSAILLES	\$7,504.81	C	2/22/1979	2/28/1984	6
650 - XXX	D	MEMORIAL BALLFIELD LIGHTING	CITY OF VERSAILLES & WOODFORD	\$19,262.31	C	2/29/1980	1/31/1985	6
686 - XXX	C	STONEGATE PARK	WOODFORD COUNTY	\$46,349.59	C	8/14/1980	7/31/1985	6
754 - XXX	C	BIG SPRING PARK	CITY OF VERSAILLES	\$118,288.59	C	10/30/1981	6/30/1986	6
798 - XXX	D	WOODFORD COUNTY BOAT RAMP	WOODFORD COUNTY	\$14,239.44	C	8/25/1983	9/15/1984	6
897 - XXX	D	MIDWAY BALLFIELD LIGHTING	WOODFORD COUNTY	\$12,943.80	C	9/28/1984	12/31/1986	6
962 - XXX	D	WOODFORD COUNTY PARK IMPROVEMENTS	WOODFORD COUNTY	\$31,806.90	C	6/19/1986	6/30/1988	6
1149 - XXX	D	MIDWAY PICNIC SHELTER	CITY OF MIDWAY	\$17,139.56	C	9/1/1993	8/31/1995	6
WOODFORD County Total: \$399,112.49								15
State Total:				\$58,050,302.10				1,213

Appendix D

LOCAL RECREATIONAL TRAILS

(Courtesy of Kentucky Infrastructure Authority)

COUNTY	TRAIL NAME	SURFACE	USE
ADAIR	COLUMBIA HISTORIC HOMES WALKING TOUR	CONCRETE	WALKING
ALLEN	ALLEN COUNTY NATURE PARK CEDAR LOOP	NATURAL	WALKING
ALLEN	ALLEN COUNTY NATURE PARK PERRSIMION TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
ALLEN	ALLEN COUNTY NATURE PARK SHAGBARK CIRCLE	GRAVEL	WALKING
ALLEN	ALLEN COUNTY SCHOOLS WALKING TRACK	CONCRETE	WALKING
ANDERSON	LEGION PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
BALLARD	LACENTER CITY PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
BARREN	BEAVER TRAIL PARK WALKING TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
BARREN	PARK CITY BICYCLE TRAIL	ASPHALT	OTHER
BARREN	PARK CITY BICYCLE TRAIL	ASPHALT	OTHER
BARREN	PARK CITY BICYCLE/WALKING TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
BARREN	PARK CITY MOBILITY IMPAIRED TRAIL	ASPHALT	OTHER
BARREN	WELDON PARK WALKING TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
BELL	FORDS WOODS WALKING TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
BOONE	CAYTON ROAD BIKE LANE	ASPHALT	OTHER
BOONE	EWING BOULEVARD BIKE LANE	ASPHALT	OTHER
BOONE	FLORENCE NATURE PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
BOONE	SOUTH FORK PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
BOONE	WALTON COMMUNITY PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
BOONE	WOODSPOINT DRIVE BIKE LANE	ASPHALT	OTHER
BOURBON	LEGION PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
BOYD	AK STEEL WALKING PATH	GRAVEL	WALKING
BOYD	ASHLAND BIKE ROUTE	CONCRETE	OTHER
BOYD	CENTRAL PARK SIDEWALK	CONCRETE	WALKING
BOYLE	BATEWOOD PARK TRAIL 1	CONCRETE	WALKING
BOYLE	JACKSON PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
BOYLE	JACKSON PARK TRAIL 2	CONCRETE	WALKING
BOYLE	MILLENNIUM PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
BOYLE	OFF ROAD TRAIL	CONCRETE	OTHER
BRACKEN	AUGUSTA BOAT DOCK WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
BRACKEN	AUGUSTA RIVERWALK	CONCRETE	WALKING
BRECKINRIDGE	CLOVERPORT RIVERWALK	ASPHALT	WALKING
BULLITT	HORINE FAMILY LOOP	NATURAL	WALKING
BULLITT	HORINE ORANGE TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
BULLITT	HORINE RED TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
BULLITT	MCCONNELL/YELLOW TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
BULLITT	MOUNT WASHINGTON PARK SIDEWALKS	CONCRETE	WALKING
BULLITT	SHEPHERDSVILLE TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
BUTLER	CHARLES T BLACK CITY PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
CALDWELL	FREDONIA WALKING TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
CALLOWAY	MURRAY CHESTNUT PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
CALLOWAY	MURRAY-CALLOWAY PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
CAMPBELL	APPLE ORCHARD PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
CAMPBELL	FORT THOMAS LANDMARK TREE TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
CAMPBELL	FRIENDSHIP PARK	GRAVEL	WALKING
CAMPBELL	FRIENDSHIP PARK	NATURAL	WALKING
CAMPBELL	HIGHLAND HEIGHTS NATURE TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
CAMPBELL	NEWPORT RIVERFRONT TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
CAMPBELL	SOUTHGATE COMMUNITY TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
CAMPBELL	TOWER PARK BIKE TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
CARLISLE	BARDWELL RALPH GRAVES MEMORIAL PARK TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
CARLISLE	CARISLE COUNTY PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
CHRISTIAN	FITNESS TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
CHRISTIAN	GANDER MEMORIAL PARK TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING

CHRISTIAN	NORTH DRIVE COMMUNITY CENTER TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
CHRISTIAN	OAK GROVE MEMORIAL WALKING TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
CHRISTIAN	RED BUD TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
CHRISTIAN	VIRGINIA PARK TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
CLARK	COLLEGE PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
CLARK	COLLEGE PARK	GRAVEL	WALKING
CLAY	RAWLINGS-STINTSON WALKING TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
CRITTENDEN	MARION WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
CUMBERLAND	VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
DAVISS	ADKISSON GREENBELT	ASPHALT	WALKING
DAVISS	LEGION PARK WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
DAVISS	MORELAND PARK WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
DAVISS	WAYMOND MORRIS PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
DAVISS	WHITESVILLE CITY PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
EDMONSON	EDMONSON COUNTY HWY 70 PARK WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
ESTILL	RISING PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	ADDISON PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	BEAUMONT PRESERV	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	BEAUMONT TRAILA	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	BELLEAU WOODS	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	BRIGHTON EAST TRAIL (I)	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	COLDSTREAM PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	CONSTITUTION PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	CROSS KEYS PARK	GRAVEL	WALKING
FAYETTE	ELIZABETH PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	ELIZABETH STREET PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	GARDEN SPRINGS	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	HARROD HILL PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	HARTLAND PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	HIGBEE MILL	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	KIRKLEVINGTON PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	LAKEVIEW PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	LANSDOWNE-MERRICK PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	LIBERTY PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	MARTIN LUTHER KING PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	MASTERSON STATION	NATURAL	WALKING
FAYETTE	MASTERSON STATION TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	MCCONNELL SPRING	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	MEADOWBROOK PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	MOUNT TABOR	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	MOUNT TABOR	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	NDC (DORCHESTER)	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	NDC (KEITHSHIRE WAY)	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	PINE MEADOWS	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	RAVEN RUN	NATURAL	WALKING
FAYETTE	RIVER HILL PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	SHILLITO PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	SOUTHPOINT PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	SQUIRES ROAD TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	TOWN BRANCH TRAIL (PHASE 1B_	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	TOWN BRANCH TRAIL (SECTION 1 PHASE 1)	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	UK ARBORETUM	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	VALLEY PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	VALLEY PARK	NATURAL	WALKING
FAYETTE	VETERANS PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	W REYNOLDS RD	CONCRETE	WALKING
FAYETTE	WAVERLY PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FAYETTE	WELLINGTON PARK TRAIL 1	NATURAL	WALKING
FAYETTE	WELLINGTON PARK TRAIL 2	NATURAL	WALKING

FLEMING	FLEMINGSBURG WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
FLOYD	CNB NATURE TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
FLOYD	GARFIELD TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
FLOYD	PRESTONSBURG COMM. COLLEGE FITNESS TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
FRANKLIN	CAPITOL VIEW PARK MBT TRAILS	NATURAL	WALKING
FRANKLIN	COVE SPRING PARK	NATURAL	WALKING
FRANKLIN	EAST FRANKFORT PARK TRAIL 2	ASPHALT	WALKING
FRANKLIN	EAST FRANKFORT PARK TRAIL1	ASPHALT	WALKING
FRANKLIN	LAKEVIEW PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FRANKLIN	RIVER VIEW PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
FULTON	HICKMAN CITY/JEFF GREEN PARK WALK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FULTON	PONTOTOC PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
FULTON	WEAKES NATURE TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
GRANT	DRY RIDGE PARK TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
GRANT	GRANT COUNTY PARK	NATURAL	WALKING
GRAVES	MAYFIELD-GRAVES COUNTY PARK TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
GRAVES	WINGO TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
GRAYSON	CLARKSON COMMUNITY PARK TRAIL	OTHER	WALKING
GRAYSON	CLARKSON COMMUNITY PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
GREEN	GREEN RIVER PADDLE TRAIL	OTHER	OTHER
GREENUP	FLATWOODS CITY PARK REC TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
HARDIN	ELIZABETHTOWN GREENSPACE TRAIL SYSTEM	NATURAL	WALKING
HARDIN	ELIZABETHTOWN GREENSPACE TRAIL SYSTEM	ASPHALT	WALKING
HARDIN	ELIZABETHTOWN GREENSPACE TRAIL SYSTEM	OTHER	
HARDIN	VINE GROVE OPTIMIST PARK TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
HARLAN	BENHAM TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
HARLAN	CUMBERLAND/SECC TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
HARLAN	HARLAN MUNICIPAL TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
HARLAN	LYNCH LEGENDS TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
HARLAN	LYNCH WALKING TRACK	ASPHALT	WALKING
HARLAN	ROTARY PARK WALKING TRACK-TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
HARRISON	HANDY FARM	ASPHALT	WALKING
HARRISON	SHERMAN OLIVER ROSS PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
HART	CAVE CITY - CAVERNA SCHOOL PARK WALKING TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
HART	THELMA STOVALL PARK WALKING TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
HENDERSON	MADISON PARK WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
HENRY	EMINEMCE REC. TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
HOPKINS	DAWSON SPRINGS WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
HOPKINS	DR FESTUS CLAYBON PARK WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
HOPKINS	GORDON PARK WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
HOPKINS	MADISONVILLE CITY PARK WALKING / BIKING TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
HOPKINS	MORTONS GAP WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
HOPKINS	STEWART CREEK WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
HOPKINS	WHITE PLAINS WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
HOPKINS	WILDLIFE WALKING TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	0.3 MILE CONNECTOR	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	BAXTER SQUARE	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	BEARGRASS CREEK BIKE TRAIL	CONCRETE	OTHER
JEFFERSON	BLUE AND YELLOW TRAIL OVERLAP	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	BLUE TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	BOONE SQUARE PATH	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	BUECHEL PARK PATH	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	BUTCHERTOWN GREENWAY	CONCRETE	OTHER
JEFFERSON	CAMP TAYLOR	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	CHARLIE VETTINER PATH	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	CHEROKEE PARK LOOP	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	CHEROKEE PARK-BARRINGER SPRING TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	CHEROKEE PARK-BARRINGER SPRING TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	CHICKASAW	CONCRETE	WALKING

JEFFERSON	DES PRES PATH	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	DOUGLASS HILLS PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
JEFFERSON	FAIRMOUNT FALLS TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	FOREST VIEW HORSE TRAIL	NATURAL	EQUESTRIAN
JEFFERSON	HORINE FAMILY LOOP	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	HORINE ORANGE TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	HORINE RED TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	IROQUIS PARK TRAILS	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	JEFFERSONTOWN YOUTH FOOTBALL COMPLEX	CONCRETE	OTHER
JEFFERSON	LAKE LOOP	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	LOUISVILLE RIVERWALK	ASPHALT	WALKING
JEFFERSON	MCCNEELY LAKE PARK TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	MCCONNELL/YELLOW TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	MEMORIAL PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	METRO PARKS TRAILS	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	MITCHELL HILL LAKE TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	OKOLONA PARK PATH	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	PRESTON	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	PURPLE HEART TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	ROBINSON PARK WALKING PATH	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	ROMARA PLACE	ASPHALT	WALKING
JEFFERSON	SCOTTS GAP RED TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	SENECA PARK LOOP	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	SENECA WILDERNESS LOOP	NATURAL	OTHER
JEFFERSON	SHELBY PARK TRAILS	ASPHALT	WALKING
JEFFERSON	SHORTCUT LOOP	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	SILTSTONE TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
JEFFERSON	SOUTH CENTRAL PATH	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	STANSBURY PARK SIDEWALK	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	TULIPTREE TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	UPPER RIVER ROAD TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
JEFFERSON	WAVERLY PARK LOOP	NATURAL	OTHER
JEFFERSON	WAYSIDE PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
JEFFERSON	WHITE HORSE TRAIL	NATURAL	EQUESTRIAN
JEFFERSON	WILLIAM HARRISON PATH	CONCRETE	WALKING
JESSAMINE	CITY/COUNTY PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
JESSAMINE	HAMILTON-MASTERS	CONCRETE	WALKING
JESSAMINE	LAKE MINGO/CORMAN PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
JESSAMINE	RINEY B PARK	NATURAL	WALKING
JESSAMINE	WEST PLACE PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
KENTON	30TH AND DECOURSEY PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
KENTON	BANKLICK WOODS PARK RECREATIONAL TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
KENTON	BILL CAPPEL YOUTH SPORTS COMPLEX TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
KENTON	COVINGTON DEVOU PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
KENTON	CRESCENT SPRINGS MUNICIPAL PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
KENTON	GEOBEL PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
KENTON	RYLAND HEIGHTS NATURE TRAIL	NATURAL	EQUESTRIAN
KENTON	TAYLOR MILL COMMUNITY PARK TRAILS	ASPHALT	WALKING
KNOX	BARBOURVILLE WATER/CITY PARK WALKING TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
KNOX	THOMPSON PARK WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
LARUE	CREEKFRONT PARK TRAILS	ASPHALT	WALKING
LAUREL	LONDON LUNCH WALKABOUT ROUTE 1	CONCRETE	WALKING
LAUREL	LONDON LUNCH WALKABOUT ROUTE 2	CONCRETE	WALKING
LAUREL	LONDON LUNCH WALKABOUT ROUTE 3	CONCRETE	WALKING
LEE	HAPPY TOP WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
LETCHER	BLACKKEY WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
LETCHER	FLEMING-NEON WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
LETCHER	WHITESBURG WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
LINCOLN	FIRST SOUTHERN VETERANS PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING

LIVINGSTON	GRAND RIVERS WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
LIVINGSTON	GRAND RIVERS WALKING TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
LOGAN	ADAIRVILLE WALKING/RUNNING TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
LOGAN	AUBURN CITY PARK WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
LOGAN	TOWN CREEK TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
LYON	KUTTAWA WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
LYON	VISTA RIDGE PARK, WALKING/BIKING TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
MADISON	CAMP CATALPA	NATURAL	WALKING
MADISON	CITY PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
MADISON	E C MILLION PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
MADISON	LAKE REBA	ASPHALT	WALKING
MADISON	WALNUT MEADOW PIKE BIKE TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
MARION	BRADFORDSVILLE SCHOOL PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
MARION	LEBANON COMMUNITY TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
MARION	LORETTO CITY PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
MARSHALL	CALVERT CITY NORTH PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
MASON	MAYSVILLE RIVERWALK	CONCRETE	WALKING
MASON	MAYSVILLE-MASON COUNTY RECREATIONAL PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
MCCRACKEN	DOLLY MCNUTT PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
MCCRACKEN	NOBLE PARK LAKE TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
MCCRACKEN	NOBLE PARK TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
MCCRACKEN	NOBLE PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
MCCRACKEN	PADUCAH GREENWAY TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
MCLEAN	CALHOUN WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
MCLEAN	LIVERMORE WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
MCLEAN	MYER CREEK PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
MCLEAN	MYER CREEK PARK TRAIL	OTHER	WALKING
MEADE	BUTTERMILK FALLS ROAD TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
MEADE	RIVER ROAD TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
MERCER	WEST END TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
METCALFE	BOWLING PARK WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
METCALFE	EDMONTON MEMORIAL PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
MORGAN	MEMORIAL PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
MORGAN	OLD MILL PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
MUHLENBERG	MUHLENBERG RAILS TO TRAILS	ASPHALT	WALKING
NELSON	BLOOMFIELD PARK TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
NELSON	NEW HAVEN OPTIMIST PARK TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
NICHOLAS	VANLANDINGHAM PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
OHIO	HARTFORD	ASPHALT	WALKING
PENDLETON	PENDLETON ATHLETIC PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
PENDLETON	PENDLETON COUNTY NATURE TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
PIKE	BOB AMOS PARK HANDICAP TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
PIKE	BOB AMOS PARK TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
PIKE	BOB AMOS PARK TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
POWELL	CITY PARK	GRAVEL	WALKING
POWELL	CLAY/POWELL COMMUNITY PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
PULASKI	EUBANK COMMUNITY PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
ROCKCASTLE	BRODHEAD CITY PARK WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
ROWAN	MOREHEAD TREE WALK	GRAVEL	WALKING
RUSSELL	RUSSELL SPRINGS CITY PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
SCOTT	CARDOME PARK 1,	NATURAL	WALKING
SCOTT	CARDOME PARK 2 WALKING TOUR	GRAVEL	WALKING
SCOTT	GREAT CROSSING PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
SCOTT	GREAT CROSSING PARK	NATURAL	WALKING
SCOTT	PENINSULA PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
SCOTT	SCOTT COUNTY PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
SCOTT	SCOTT COUNTY PARK 2	CONCRETE	WALKING
SCOTT	SCOTT COUNTY PARK MOLLY GRAVES	CONCRETE	WALKING
SCOTT	YUKOEN ON THE ELKHORN	CONCRETE	WALKING

SCOTT	YUKOEN ON THE ELKHORN	GRAVEL	WALKING
SHELBY	LAKE SHELBY RECONSTRUCTION	NATURAL	OTHER
SHELBY	MACH WALTERS ROAD TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
TAYLOR	ROBERT L. MILLER CITY PARK TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
TAYLOR	VETERN'S MEMORIAL PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
TODD	BRADLEY-CRUSHER TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
TODD	CITY PARK TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
TODD	GUTHRIE WALKING TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
TRIGG	CADIZ PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
TRIGG	CADIZ WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
WARREN	ART SCIUBBA XC COURSE	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	BLUE HOLE 1	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	BLUE HOLE 2	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	BLUE HOLE CONNECTOR	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	BOWLING GREEN GREENWAY TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
WARREN	CAVE TOUR TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
WARREN	CHUCK CRUME NATURE PARK FOOT TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	CHUCK CRUME NATURE PARK HONEYSUCKLE TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
WARREN	CHUCK CRUME NATURE PARK HONEYSUCKLE TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	CHUCK CRUME NATURE PARK MAPLE TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	CHUCK CRUME NATURE PARK OAK TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	CHUCK CRUME NATURE PARK WALNUT TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	CUMBERLAND TRACE SCHOOL WALKING/RUNNING TRACK	ASPHALT	WALKING
WARREN	GREENWAY/CAVE TRAIL CONNECTOR	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	GREENWAYS ADVANCED BICYCLE TRAIL	ASPHALT	OTHER
WARREN	GREENWAYS BEGINNER BICYCLE TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
WARREN	GREENWAYS BEGINNER BICYCLE TRAIL	ASPHALT	OTHER
WARREN	GREENWAYS CREEKWOOD	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	GREENWAYS INTERMEDIATE BICYCLE TRAIL	ASPHALT	OTHER
WARREN	GREENWOOD HIGH SCHOOL/COMMUNITY PARK TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
WARREN	NORTH WARREN SCHOOL WALKING/RUNNING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
WARREN	OAKLAND COMMUNITY PARK WALKING/RUNNING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
WARREN	PRESTON S MILLER WALKING/RUNNING TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
WARREN	PRESTON S MILLER WALKING/RUNNING TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
WARREN	RIDGE TOP	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	RIDGE TOP/VALLEY CONNECTOR	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	RIVER WALK	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	RIVER WALK/MITCH MCCONNELL PARK TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
WARREN	RIVER WALK/MITCH MCCONNELL PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
WARREN	RIVER WALK/MITCH MCCONNELL PARK TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	ROCK QUARRY	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	SPERO KERIEAKAS WALKING/RUNNING TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
WARREN	STAIRS TO RIVER WALK 1	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	STAIRS TO RIVER WALK 2	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	THE CROSSINGS COMMUNITY PARK WALKING/RUNNING TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
WARREN	THE CROSSINGS COMMUNITY PARK WALKING/RUNNING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
WARREN	TREETOP BRIDGE	ASPHALT	WALKING
WARREN	VALLY TRAIL	NATURAL	WALKING
WARREN	WARREN CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL/COMMUNITY PARK TRAIL	CONCRETE	WALKING
WARREN	WILLIAM H NATCHER SCHOOL PARK	GRAVEL	WALKING
WASHINGTON	FOOTPRINTS TO THE PARK; SPRINGFIELD TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
WASHINGTON	MACKVILLE COMMUNITY TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
WASHINGTON	WILLISBURG PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
WAYNE	MONTICELLO/WAYNE COUNTY MEMORIAL PARK TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
WEBSTER	BAKER PARK WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
WEBSTER	WESTERFIELD PARK	ASPHALT	WALKING
WHITLEY	BRIER CREEK WALKING TRAIL	GRAVEL	WALKING
WOLFE	CAMPTON WALKING TRAIL	ASPHALT	WALKING
WOODFORD	BIG SPRING PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING
WOODFORD	BIG SPRING PARK	NATURAL	WALKING
WOODFORD	LEWIS PARK	CONCRETE	WALKING